

# Dictionary of Education

*Prepared under the Auspices of  
Phi Delta Kappa*

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*University of Cincinnati*

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## INTRODUCTION

With the publication of the *Dictionary of Education* the science of education comes of age. While the art of education is of very ancient lineage, the science of education came into being with the birth of the twentieth century. During the years that have intervened between that date and this, thousands of pioneers have freely coined expressions and given strange new meanings to old words without regard to accepted usage.

It was in the order of natural events that confusion should follow in the train of uncontrolled invention. Words came to have whatever meaning a person wished to give them, and only unusually careful writers defined their terms. This adolescent freedom of play with meanings, while an exhilarating experience, has hindered communication. Conflicts and arguments have been provoked between men who use the same words, but with different meanings. In fact, the lack of clear definition of concepts has led to usages so loose that with too great frequency many writers have not been consistent in their own use of their own terms.

It was to be expected that scholarly thinkers should be concerned with this lack of accuracy. When the science of education was only 20 years old, articles began to appear in the literature to call attention to the confusion. And as normally happens, certain persons made constructive moves to rectify the condition.

The editor of the *Dictionary of Education* was the leader who crystallized feeling into action. Nearly 20 years ago he made his first analyses of usage and wrote his first reports. Ten years ago he helped enlist the alert sympathy of the then United States Commissioner of Education, George F. Zook, who aided in the appointment of a joint committee of the American Educational Research Association and of the American Council on Education, which worked with meager funds. Thereafter, with the persistence of the pioneer, the Editor led the movement to secure the support of the educational fraternity for men, Phi Delta Kappa, which in turn provided sponsorship for the *Dictionary* and the modest funds that have been needed to complete the project. Just as the new *Encyclopedia of Educational Research* is the monument of Walter S. Monroe, so the *Dictionary of Education* is the substantial contribution of Carter V. Good.

The *Dictionary of Education* will serve two historical purposes. On the one hand, it is the first instrument of the profession as a whole



which is dedicated to exactness of words and the artistry of precision. For the young scholar who is building his vocabulary the definitions of authorities will provide a solid base. In the *Dictionary* he has a source to consult which will acquaint him with commonly accepted meanings. For the mature scholar also the definitions will be useful as he sets his own meanings against the background of meanings of others which have been assembled in terse and convenient form.

On the other hand, this first edition provides a solid base on which to build a more perfect instrument. Those who have closely followed the task of assembling the vocabulary and of securing the cooperation of scholars to define the terms realize the enormous amount of detailed work that has been devoted to the project for the last decade. Such observers are less concerned about the criticisms of users that must inevitably appear. They see rather that only by the publication of this first substantial solution to the problem of definition can better dictionaries be made by later lexicographers.

W. W. CHARTERS.

## PREFACE

*Origin of the Dictionary Project.*—Phi Delta Kappa voted at the Cincinnati meeting of the National Council (December, 1937) to sponsor preparation of a comprehensive educational dictionary and 2 years later at the Chicago meeting of the National Council made substantial plans for support of the project. This action had been preceded by a period of preliminary work to which a number of persons and organizations contributed. A committee under the chairmanship of President D. A. Robertson of Goucher College, with the support and sponsorship of the American Council on Education, acting jointly with a committee of the American Educational Research Association (of which the editor was chairman), had contributed generously to the formulation of an initial working plan. The original suggestion that committees of the American Council on Education and of the American Educational Research Association study the problem of educational terminology came from George F. Zook early in 1934, when he was United States Commissioner of Education, and his interest in the project continued after he became president of the American Council on Education.

*Purpose and Scope.*—The primary purpose of this volume is to make available a comprehensive dictionary of professional terms in education that will do for educational workers and teachers what already has been accomplished by technical dictionaries for practitioners in such special fields as medicine, law, engineering, and psychology. In clarification of the concepts and terminology employed in educational writing, speaking, and teaching, it is important to remember the statement attributed to Mark Twain: "The difference between the right word and the nearly right word is the difference between lightning and the lightning bug."

The *Dictionary* is concerned with technical and professional terms and concepts in the entire area of education. As a general policy, it has excluded names of persons, institutions, school systems, organizations, places, and titles of publications and journals, except where a movement, method, or plan is represented.

Only those foreign educational terms most frequently employed in the study of comparative education (particularly the schools of Canada, England, France, Germany, and Italy) are defined. An attempt has been made to select from such related fields as psychology, sociology, and philosophy those terms with significant educational connotations.

Another problem of delimitation has been encountered in choosing technical terms for definition, especially in school-subject fields, so as to

include only words with definite educational and professional connotations. Obviously, such purely content or subject-matter terms as *test tube* in science, *triangle* in mathematics, and *voting* in civics are not included. *Carpenter* has meaning in history but no special professional significance for the field of education; on the other hand, *counterchronological order* has a place in the educational vocabulary of the social-studies field. *Holstein* is an important term in agriculture but probably has no place in a dictionary of education, while *Smith-Hughes Act* does have special professional significance in the field of education.

*The Master List of Terms.*—The first step was the preparation of a master list of some 19,000 terms, based largely on examination of the indexes of a wide range of books in education. The major part of this work of compilation was done at Wayne University under the direction of W. Ray Smittle. This word list was placed in the hands of the various specialists responsible for formulating definitions. The master list was intended only as a starting point in the selection of terms for definition and was suggestive rather than definitive.

*The Coordinators.*—After compiling the word list, the next step was the selection of more than one hundred specialists to serve as coordinators. Recognized experts in the various areas of education were invited to assume responsibility for selecting terms and formulating definitions in their respective fields of specialization. The fields and authors represented in the *Encyclopedia of Educational Research* (Macmillan, 1941) proved very helpful in this phase of the project.

In most instances, the coordinators chose to enlist the assistance of a number of their associates and of their graduate students. This procedure resulted in the cooperation of several thousand persons. Some coordinators formed committees numbering only a few collaborators, while other specialists cooperated with as many as forty or fifty persons.

*Preparation and Refinement of Specialized Word Lists.*—Through use of the master list and by examining indexes of selected textbooks, articles in professional journals, glossaries, and special dictionaries, each coordinator compiled a list of terms limited as closely as possible to his immediate field of specialization. Copies of these word lists, when forwarded to the Cincinnati editorial office, were examined with a view to discovering and eliminating unnecessary duplications, deleting nonprofessional terms, and adding appropriate words.

In refining the word list for a particular subdivision of education, the editorial office, the coordinator, and his associates employed the following criteria:

1. Is the term a professional one, applicable to the field of education, or a strictly subject-matter term, such as *triangle* or *circle* in mathematics?

2. Is the term given a special meaning or shade of meaning in education?

3. Has the term a direct application to the area in question?

4. Is the term more frequently used in the particular area than in other fields of education?

5. If the term is used in related fields, is it given a special meaning or shade of meaning in the area in question?

6. Can the term be treated adequately in a 50-word definition? Space limitations and the function of a dictionary required that encyclopedic terms or phrases be omitted, for example, *conflicting psychologies of learning* or *the relation between high-school marks and performance in college*. Other items of an encyclopedic nature that were omitted included persons, institutions, school systems, places, educational organizations, fraternities, foundations, national committees, publications, journals, and standard tests. Such terms were defined only where an educational movement, method, or plan was represented, for example, the *Morrison unit organization*, *Montessori method*, *Gary plan*, and *Winnetka plan*. Space limitations made it necessary to dispense with quotations that might otherwise have presented in context the particular term defined.

As another step in identification of the professional vocabulary of the various areas in education, the content of the *Encyclopedia of Educational Research* was analyzed. In alternate columns of the *Encyclopedia* the professional terms were underlined preliminary to compilation into an alphabetical check list, for comparison with the definitions already in the files. Some 2,000 new words for definition resulted from this comparison. A less extensive word analysis, based on the topical headings of the *Encyclopedia of Modern Education* (Philosophical Library, 1943), resulted in a relatively small number of additional terms for definition.

*Review and Collation.*—Approximately 20,000 definitions were written by more than 100 coordinators or specialists and their numerous assistants and edited by the staff of the *Dictionary* office. In turn, some 100 reviewing committees, for the most part representing national professional organizations, evaluated the definitions in particular areas. Finally the editorial office sought to collate all criticisms received for a particular definition, always referring the final version to the original author for approval. In many instances, several definitions for a particular term have been listed seriatim to represent special usage in different subdivisions of education, which has reduced the total number of terms in the alphabetical listing to approximately 16,000. In these several stages of refinement, several thousand workers in all have given assistance.

*Spelling and Pronunciation.*—In matters of spelling, Webster's *New International Dictionary* has been followed. Pronunciation is given for common terms in education frequently mispronounced, for certain words derived from Latin or Greek roots, for foreign-language terms, and for many medical and psychological expressions related to education.

*Order of Listing Terms.*—With the exception of educational terms in a foreign language, which are grouped by country at the end of the volume, the definitions are arranged alphabetically. As a rule, the compound terms are listed in inverse order, to stress the key word or noun form, for example, *superintendent, school, or high school, vocational*. For these compound terms a full system of cross reference has been provided.

*Acknowledgments.*—Like any large cooperative project, the *Dictionary* is the work of many persons and but for their help could not have been completed. Except for the assistance provided the Editor in the central office, all services have been contributed, a contribution estimated by experienced editors at some \$200,000.

Phi Delta Kappa not only has provided for the financial support of the editorial office at Cincinnati over the entire period of 7 years (a total subsidy of approximately \$13,000, including an advance of \$1,000 on royalties) but has given generously of time and service through its officers, chapters, and individual members. Therefore, all royalties are payable to Phi Delta Kappa.

The advisory committee for the *Dictionary* has done its substantial part, in spite of pressure of wartime conditions and limitations on travel and funds for conferences.

The burden of selecting terms and of preparing and evaluating definitions has fallen to the coordinators and their associates. Constructive criticism of definitions has come from the reviewing committees and from the professional organizations represented.

The University of Cincinnati has been generous in arranging the Editor's campus schedule and in providing facilities and space for the editorial office.

Certain authors and publishers have generously permitted use of their dictionaries for purposes of adaptation or comparison and checking of definitions in selected areas, especially the following:

*Child Development*

Howard C. Warren, *Dictionary of Psychology*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1934. Pp. x + 372.

*Finance*

*Financial Reports for Colleges and Universities.* National Committee on Standard Reports for Institutions of Higher Education. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1940. Pp. xiv + 285.

*Municipal Accounting Terminology.* National Committee on Municipal Accounting, No. N11. Chicago: The Committee, 1941 (revised). Pp. 34.

*Libraries and Library Education*

*A.L.A. Catalog Rules.* Catalog Code Revision Committee of the American Library Association. Chicago: American Library Association, 1941. Pp. xxxvii + 408

*Measurement*

Earl Bennett South, *Dictionary of Terms Used in Measurements and Guidance.* New York: Psychological Corporation, 1938. Pp. iv + 88.

*Mental Hygiene and the Emotions*

R. H. Hutchings, *Psychiatric Word Book*. Utica, New York: State Hospitals Press, 1939. Pp. 226.

*Statistics*

Albert K. Kurtz and Harold A. Edgerton, *Statistical Dictionary.* New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1939. Pp. xiii + 191.

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## KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

The following simplified system of indicating pronunciation has been adopted. Pronunciation is not indicated for all terms but is restricted largely to foreign terms and to the more difficult scientific terms.

a	mat	j	joy	u	mug
ä	fate			ü	muse
ā	share	o	hop		
ā	father	ō	rope	y	yes
ā	law	ō	forward	z	zebra
		ōō	pull, foot	zh	pleasure
ch	choose	ōō	pool, rule		
		oi	toil		
e	let	ou	mouse	ə	represents:
ē	evil			a	in alike
ē	fern	s	set	e	in later
		sh	fish	i	in pencil
g	get	th	thick	o	in abandon
i	trim	th	there	u	in circus
ī	fight				

### *Foreign Sounds:*

- ä a sound somewhat broader than the *a* in *mat*, but not as broad as the *a* in *father*.  
 KH sounded like *ch* in Scottish *loch* or in German *Bach*.  
 N not pronounced, but used to indicate that the vowel preceding it is nasal. There are four nasal sounds in French, represented in the *Dictionary* by the following symbols:  
 aN *a* in *father*, nasalized  
 eN *e* in *let*, nasalized  
 ōN *o* in *forward*, nasalized  
 uN *u* in *mug*, nasalized  
 ø approximately the sound of *u* in *fur*.  
 r generally rolled in French, Italian, and German.  
 Y (the French sound of *u*, or the German sound of *ü*) pronounced like the English *ü* in *evil*, with lips rounded as for *ōō* in *pool*.

## CONDENSED KEY FOR FOREIGN TERMS

At the end of the *Dictionary* this key is repeated in the sections dealing with French, German, and Italian terms.

mat, fāte, shāre, fāther, lāw; choose; let, ēvil, fērn; get; trim, fight; joy; hop, rōpe, fōrward, fōōt, pōōl, toil, mouse; set, fish; thick, ~~there~~; mug, mūse; yes; zebra, zh = *s* in *pleasure*; ə: alike, later, pencil, abandon, circus; ä: broader than *a* in *mat*, not as broad as *a* in *father*; aN = *a* in *father*, nasalized; eN = *e* in *let*, nasalized; ōN = *o* in *forward*, nasalized; uN = *u* in *mug*, nasalized; KH = *ch* in *loch*; ø = *u* in *fur*; Y = French *u*, German *ü*.

## ABBREVIATIONS OF TERMS APPEARING WITHIN DEFINITIONS

abor.	—abbreviation	masc.	—masculine
adj.	—adjective	math.	—mathematics
admin.	—administration	meas.	—measurement
agric	—agricultural	mus.	—music
alt.	—alternate	n.	—noun
anal.	—analysis	neurol.	—neurology
ant.	—antonym	neut.	—neuter
arith.	—arithmetic	obs.	—obsolete
biol	—biology	pathol.	—pathology
behav.	—behaviorism -istic	philos.	—philosophy
cap.	—capitalized	photog.	—photography
comp. w.	—compare with	phys.	—physical
contr. w.	—contrast with	pl.	—plural
couns	—counseling	pol.	—political
curric.	—curriculum	prim.	—primary
dev.	—development	psych.	—psychology
dist. f.	—distinguish from	psychoan.	—psychoanalysis
ec.	—economics	pup.	—pupil
ed.	—education	R.C.	—Roman Catholic
elem.	—elementary	read.	—reading
exper.	—experimentation	relig.	—religious
fact.	—factor	res.	—research
fem.	—feminine	sci.	—science
for.	—foreign	sec.	—secondary
Fr.	—French	sing.	—singular
genet.	—genetics	sociol.	—sociology
Ger.	—German	sp.	—spelling
Gr.	—Greek	stat.	—statistics
Heb.	—Hebrew	syn.	—synonym
hist.	—history	theol.	—theology
ind.	—industrial	trans.	—transportation
journ.	—journalism	U.S.	—United States
jun. coll.	—junior college	v.	—verb
kind.-prim.	—kindergarten-primary	var.	—variant
lang.	—language	vis.	—visual
Lat.	—Latin	voc.	—vocational
lit.	—literally		

## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS FOR TERMS DEFINED

- A: arithmetic average.
- AA: accomplishment age, achievement age, attainment age
- AD: average deviation
- a.m.: amplitude modulation.
- AM: arithmetic mean
- AQ: accomplishment quotient; achievement quotient, attainment quotient.
- AR: accomplishment ratio; achievement ratio; attainment ratio.
- Aver.: arithmetic average.
- $\beta$ : the Greek lower-case beta used as a symbol for the standard regression coefficient and for measures of kurtosis and skewness.
- bis: . . . n: symbol for coefficient of partial regression when the variables are expressed in gross scores or in terms of deviations from any origin (usually their respective means), but not in standard scores.
- $\beta_{12}$ : . . . n: standard or beta regression coefficient.
- bis. v: biserial eta.
- CA: chronological age.
- CAVD: an abbreviation used to designate the I.E.R. Intelligence scale, which consists of a battery of four tests, involving completion, arithmetic, vocabulary, and direction following.
- CB: coefficient of brightness.
- CC: coefficient of contingency.
- C or C. C.: cum correction.
- $\chi^2$ :  $\chi^2$  skwâr; chi square, or square contingency.
- CI: coefficient of intelligence.
- CR: critical ratio.
- D: (1) a commonly used abbreviation for difference, sometimes refers to the difference between the ranks of a case on two different variables, (2) the symbol designating the 10 to 90 percentile range; (3) sometimes used as an abbreviation for *devile* (*Dev.* is preferred as less ambiguous).
- db: decibel.
- Dec.: decile.
- d.v.: double vibration.
- EA: educational age.
- EQ: educational quotient.
- ER: educational ratio.
- $\eta$ : the Greek letter eta, symbol for correlation ratio.
- f: (1) (stat.) frequency, (2) (physic.) the symbol used in the *f* system of designating lens speed; in the United States, represents the reciprocal of the ratio of the maximum aperture of the lens to its focal length; in Europe, represents the ratio itself, see *f* number; *f* system; lens speed.
- $F_1$ : (genet.) the first filial generation; the first offspring of the  $P_1$  generation. See  $F_2$ ,  $P_1$ .
- $F_2$ : (genet.) the offspring of the  $F_1$  generation, produced by mating (either random or selective) within the  $F_1$  generation. See  $F_1$ ,  $P_1$ .
- f.m.: frequency modulation.
- g: gain (in connection with one method of computing rank correlation).
- G: (rare) geometric mean.
- GA: guessed average.
- GM: geometric mean; also, sometimes, guessed mean.
- h: index of precision.
- i: (1) class interval; (2) as a subscript, it identifies any one observation of the class denoted by the letter to which it is so affixed.
- IB: index of brightness.
- IQ: intelligence quotient.
- k: coefficient of alienation.
- ku.: kurtosis.
- M: mean or arithmetic mean.
- M': arbitrary origin.
- MA: mental age.
- Md: median.
- MD: mean deviation.
- Md D: median deviation.
- Mdn: median.
- Med.: (rare) median. See Md.
- Mg: (rare) geometric mean.
- Mo: geometric mean.
- Mh: harmonic mean.
- MI: mental index.
- Mo: mode.
- n: see N.
- N: a symbol for the total number of cases in a frequency table. (In cases in which a whole group and a subgroup are denoted with *N* is commonly used for the entire group and *n* for the subgroup.)
- P: percentile.

# ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS FOR TERMS DEFINED

$P_1$ : a given parental generation from which are traced succeeding generations, the parents of the  $F_1$  and the grandparents of the  $F_2$  generation. *See*  $F_1$ ;  $F_2$ .

P.A.: public-address system.

Pc, Av.: per cent of average development.

PE: probable error.

Per.: percentile.

Q: quartile deviation, seminterquartile range.

$Q_1$ : first, or lower, quartile, 25th percentile.

$Q_2$ : second quartile; 50th percentile (Rarely used, as  $Q_2$  coincides with the median.)

$Q_3$ : third, or upper, quartile; 75th percentile.

$r$ : the lower-case  $r$ , used as the general symbol for the coefficient of correlation in a sample. *Contr.* w  $\rho$ .

$R$ : the coefficient of correlation obtained by Spearman's foot-rule method of ranks.

$r_{12} \dots n$ : the symbol sometimes used for coefficient of multiple correlation.

$r_{12} \dots n$ : coefficient of partial correlation.

$R_{12} \dots n$ : coefficient of multiple correlation.

$r_{12} \dots n$ : biserial coefficient of correlation.

$\rho$ : the Greek lower-case rho, used as the symbol for the rank difference correlation coefficient and also for the correlation in a population. *Contr.* w.  $r$ .

$r_1$ : tetrachoric correlation coefficient.

$s$ : standard deviation in a sample. *Contr.* w  $\sigma$ .

$s^2$ : (squared) variance in a sample. *Contr.* w  $\sigma^2$ .

SA: subject age.

SD: standard deviation; sometimes used in place of the symbol  $\sigma$  or  $s$ .

$\sigma$ : the Greek lower-case sigma, used as the symbol for standard deviation; often used to denote standard deviation of the population, when it is to be contrasted with  $s$ .

$\sigma^2$ : (sigma squared) variance, *see*  $V$ ; often used to denote variance of the population, when it is, to be contrasted with  $s^2$ .

$\Sigma$ : the Greek capital sigma, used as a symbol for summation. *See*  $\sigma$ .

Sk: skewness.

$\bar{S}$  or S.C.: sino correction.

SQ: subject quotient.

SR: subject ratio.

s.u.: sensation unit. *See* decibel.

$V$ : variance. *See*  $\sigma^2$  and  $s^2$ .

$z$ : mode.



## PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

- a-**: (Gr.) lacking, without, as in atypical, anesthesia, anabromatic; assumes the form *an-* before a vowel or *h*, equivalent to Latin *non-*.
- ab-**: (Lat.) away from, as in abient, aberration, abstract; assumes the form *abs-* before *c*, *g*, and *t*.
- ad-**: (Lat.) toward, as in adient; assumes the forms *ac-*, *af-*, *ag-*, *al-*, and *as-* before *c*, *f*, *g*, *l*, *p*, and *s*, respectively.
- ambi-**: (Lat.) both, either, as in ambidextrous, ambilateral.
- ana-**: (Gr.) up, forward, anew, as in anabolism. *Contr. w. cata-*.
- auto-**: (Gr.) self, as in autogenous, autotypocle.
- bi-**: (Lat.) two, double, as in bimanual, bilateral; assumes the form *bin-* before vowels, as in binocular. *Contr. w. multi-*; *uni-*.
- cata-**: (Gr.) down, destructive, as in catabolism. *Contr. w. ana-*.
- dys-**: *see mal-*.
- eu-**: (Gr.) good, pleasant, as in euthanasia, euphony.
- extra-**: (Lat.) outside, outward, as in extracurricular, extrasensory. *Contr. w. intro-*.
- extro-**: *see extra-*.
- graphy**: (Gr.) writing, delineation, as in photography, geography, historiography.
- hemi-**: (Gr.) half, as in hemisphere; equivalent to Latin *semi-*.
- hetero-**: (Gr.) unlike, various, as in heterogeneous. *Contr. w. homo-*; *ortho-*.
- histo-**: (Gr.) tissue, as in histology.
- homo-**: (Gr.) like, similar, as in homosexual, homogeneous. *Contr. w. hetero-*.
- hyper-**: (Gr.) to a high degree, excessive, or superior, as in hypertrophy, hypersensitivity. *Contr. w. hypo-*.
- hypo-**: (Gr.) to a low degree, inferior, as in hypochondria. *Contr. w. hyper-*.
- ideo-**: (Gr.) idea, thought, as in ideomotor. *Dist. f. idio-*.
- idio-**: (Gr.) private, personal, as in idiosyncrasy. *Dist. f. ideo-*.
- intro-**: (Lat.) within, inward, as in introspection. *Contr. w. extra-*.
- lalia**: (Gr.) speech process, as in echolalia.
- lalo-**: (Gr.) speech, as in lalorrhen, lalophobia.
- logo-**: (Gr.) reasoning, words, as in logorrhea.
- logy**: (Gr.) knowledge, science, as in geology, psychology.
- macro-**: (Gr.) large, as in macrocephaly, macrophotography. *Contr. w. micro-*.
- mal-**: (Lat.) faulty, imperfect, as in malformation, maladjustment; equivalent to Greek *dys-*.
- micro-**: (Gr.); small, as in microscope, microorganism. *Contr. w. macro-*.
- mono-**: (Gr.) single, as in monosyllabic; equivalent to Latin *uni-*. *Contr. w. bi-*; *multi-*; *poly-*.
- multi-**: (Lat.) many, various, as in multilateral; equivalent to Greek *poly-*. *Contr. w. bi-*; *uni-*.
- neo-**: (Gr.) new, as in Neoplatonism.
- ortho-**: (Gr.) straight, correct, correction of, as in orthography, orthopedics.
- pan-**: (Gr.) all, universal, as in panphobia, pantheism.
- para-**: (Gr.) distorted, perverted, as in paradoxin.
- phobia**: (Gr.) excessive or pathological fear, as in pyrophobia.
- poly-**: (Gr.) many, excessive, as in polyglot, polyuria; equivalent to Latin *multi-*.
- psycho-**: (also *psych-*) (Gr.) mind, mental, as in psychology, psychiatry.
- retro-**: (Lat.) backward, behind, as in retrospect, retrograde.
- scoto-**: (Gr.) darkness, as in scotomization, scotophobia.
- semi-**: (Lat.) half, partly, as in semiconscious; equivalent to Greek *hemi-*.
- stereo-**: (Gr.) solid, as in stereoscope.
- syn-**: (Gr.) together, accompanying, as in synthesis, syncretic.
- uni-**: (Lat.) one, single, as in unimanual, unilateral. *Contr. w. bi-*; *multi-*; *poly-*.

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# DICTIONARY OF EDUCATION

## A

**abacus:** *ab'ə-kos*; a calculating device used in ancient and medieval Europe (and today in many Oriental countries), as a school instrument, it originally was a table or board covered with fine dust, but many forms were developed that utilized sliding counters on rods or in grooves.

**abandonment of teacher's contract:** failure by either the teacher or the hiring authority further to observe the terms of a teacher's contract; constitutes a breach of contract if unexcused, for example, if it does not follow a breach by one party that warrants abandonment by the other. *See* contract, breach of.

**abasia:** *ə-bā'zi ə, -zi*; inability to walk due to paralysis or incoordination of the muscles of the legs resulting from psychogenic disturbances.

**abbey school:** *syn.* monastic school.

**ABC method:** a method of teaching reading by sequencing the learner first with letters, then with combinations, such as *ab, ac, ad*, and finally with words.

**abdominal reflex:** *see* reflex, abdominal.

**abduction:** the outward movement of a limb away from the axis of the body. *Contr.* w. adduction.

**abécédaire:** *ə-bé'dā'r*, (Fr.) (1) *syn.* abecedarian, (2) *syn.* abecedarium.

**abecedarian:** *ə-bé'dā'r-i-ən*, *n.* (1) a beginning pupil, especially one who is learning to read; (2) a teacher of primary reading and other rudimentary subjects.

**abecedarian:** *adj.* (1) arranged in alphabetical order; (2) rudimentary or primary.

**abecedarium:** *ə-bé'dā-r-i-əm*; a primer, especially an ABC book. *Syn.* abécédaire, abecedy.

**abecedy:** *ə-bé'dā-de-i*; (1) *syn.* abecedarian; (2) *syn.* abecedarium.

**aberration:** any unsoundness or disorder, mental or physical.

**abient response:** *see* response, abient

**ability:** (1) the actual power present in an organism to carry to completion any given act or to make adjustments successfully; (2) (*General*) not a scientific term, but used as a synonym for skill. *Dist.* f. capacity.

**ability, academic:** (1) a general ability or any special ability required in schoolwork; (2) ability of the sort measured by tests of so-called "abstract" intelligence as distinguished from mechanical or social intelligence; (3) a combination of abilities useful in higher education, in

which verbal or linguistic accomplishment and numerical or mathematical facility are emphasized.

**ability, artistic:** special aptitude or native talent and developed skill in the creative arts, such as drawing, painting, design, and modeling.

**ability, athletic:** motor skills and abilities involved in the performance of athletic sports, measured in terms of achievement.

**ability, average:** (1) the mean or median ability of all persons in the population, based largely upon subjective opinion; (2) the mean or median ability of all persons in any grade, class, or other group.

**ability, dimension of:** ability as measured by a particular aspect of performance, such as speed, range, or power.

**ability, distribution of:** *see* distribution of ability.

**ability, economic:** *syn.* ability, financial.

**ability, final:** *see* final status.

**ability, financial:** (1) the extent to which any fund-raising unit, such as a state or school district, has financial resources which might be available for the maintenance of a program, (2) the quality of being able financially to maintain an educational program.

**ability, general:** (1) loosely, the average of a number of measured abilities; (2) as used by Spearman in his two-factor theory of intelligence, *syn.* g-factor; (3) roughly *syn.* intelligence, general.

**ability, initial:** *see* initial status.

**ability, language:** capability in the command of language or in the acquisition of additional languages.

**ability, mechanical:** (1) intelligent application of the fundamental principles of mechanics and facility in the use of tools and the operation of machinery; (2) the individual's ability to deal with mechanisms and mechanical problems (as contrasted with ability to deal with abstract or social problems); *syn.* intelligence, concrete; intelligence, mechanical; *dist.* f. intelligence, abstract; intelligence, social.

**ability, mental:** *syn.* intelligence.

**ability, motor:** the ability to perform activities that require muscular coordination, such as walking, speaking, writing, playing, and manipulating instruments or machinery.

**ability, problem-solving:** (*arith.*) (1) the degree of capability to find the correct solution to arith-

metrical problems or to problems involving the techniques of arithmetic; (2) an estimate of such ability indirectly derived by administering a standardized problem test in arithmetic.

**ability, reading:** skill in recognizing directly and interpreting accurately printed or written units of language with eye movements normally characterized by long sweeps that do not overreach their span of recognition.

**ability, silent reading:** relative efficiency in reading without audible pronunciation; regarded generally as a complex skill made up of subordinate skills, all of which function in an integrated manner to produce efficient reading.

**ability, social:** (1) competency in getting along with other persons, (2) competency in participating in social interaction and in attaining status in the group; (3) effectiveness in leading or influencing companions and in adjusting oneself to them without strain or conflict.

**ability, special:** (1) an ability limited to certain types of performance, as distinguished from *general ability*, which is conceived as a factor operating, in varying degrees, in all or most types of performance; (2) an ability that overlaps other abilities only slightly or not at all and is largely independent of general ability and the individual's general level of performance; (3) an ability that is not consistent with other abilities of the individual, deviating markedly from the general level of his other performances.

**ability distribution:** see *distribution, ability*.

**ability grouping:** see *grouping, ability*.

**ability index:** see *index, ability*.

**ability profile, educational:** see *profile, educational ability*.

**ability test:** see *test, ability*.

**ability to pay:** a principle of taxation whereby taxes are levied according to the relative capacity of the taxed to pay, those with high financial ability being required to pay more than those with low financial ability.

**abjection:** depression of spirits; a downcast state of mind.

**abnormal:** *adj.* deviating from the norm or average; pertaining to divergence below the norm (*subnormal*) or above the norm (*supernormal*).

**abnormal child:** *syn.* *child, atypical*.

**abnormality, breathing:** any unusual pattern or form of inspiration and expiration; inefficient utilization of respiration in speaking, the more relevant abnormalities being shallow breathing, holding of the breath, and unusually rapid, slow, or irregular inspirations and expirations.

**abnormal mental process:** see *mental process, abnormal*.

**abnormal psychology:** see *psychology, abnormal*.

**abortive guidance:** see *guidance, abortive*.

**aboulia:** ə-boo'lee-ə; (Alt. sp. *abulia*) loss of ability to reach a decision or to perform an act, a mental state characterized by hesitation and conflict.

**abreaction:** see *catharsis* (1).

**abscissa:** əb-sis'ə; the distance from the *y*-axis to a point, measured parallel to the *x*-axis.

(If the point is to the right of the *y*-axis, the *abscissa* is positive; if to the left, the *abscissa* is negative.) *Syn.* *x*-coordinate; *x*-distance; *contr. w.* *ordinate*.

**absence:** the failure of a pupil to be present at school, generally understood as failure to be present at more than half the session. (The interpretation of what constitutes absence varies, however, according to different rules, some demanding total absence and some only a moment's absence.) See *attendance, a day's*.

**absence, excused:** absence from school for any reason recognized as legitimate by the school; for example, attendance at religious ceremonies, illness of the pupil or of a member of the pupil's family, or death in the home.

**absence, legal:** absence from school for reasons in accordance with regulations established by law. (Illness is commonly recognized by law as a legitimate reason for absencing oneself from school; holidays and religious ceremonies are occasions for *legal absence*.)

**absence, per cent of:** aggregate days of absence divided by aggregate days enrolled.

**absence, teacher:** failure on the part of a teacher to be present for school duties; may be excused, as for illness, or unexcused.

**absence, unexcused:** absence from school for reasons that are not recognized by the school as legitimate, for example, absence because of play, truancy, illegal work, etc.

**absence and tardiness report, teacher's daily:** see *report, teacher's daily absence and tardiness*.

**absence record:** see *record, absence*.

**absolute:** (philos.) unlimited, undetermined, unconditional, undeviated, not relative; perfect or whole. *Dist. f.* *absolute, the*.

**absolute, the:** (philos.) the self-contained; that which is unrelated to anything beyond itself; the point of ultimate reference; that which is universally valid; the primordial; sometimes viewed as standing in opposition to mere appearance, as *being* is to *becoming* or *infinity* to *finite*. (Many things have been held to be the *absolute*, such as God, reason, and the categorical imperative.)

**absolute accuracy:** see *accuracy, absolute*.

**absolute brilliance limen:** *syn.* *absolute brilliance threshold*.

**absolute brilliance threshold:** a measure of the lowest intensity of light that an individual can distinguish from complete darkness after the eyes have become accommodated to darkness. *Syn.* *absolute brilliance limen*.

**absolute deviation:** see *deviation, absolute*.

**absolute error:** see *error, absolute*.

**absolute humidity:** see *humidity, absolute*.

**absolute mark:** see *mark, absolute*.

**absolute music:** see *music, absolute*.

**absolute perceptual span:** see *perceptual span, absolute*.

**absolute pitch:** ability to recognize by ear the pitch of any tone or combination of tones; the ability to sing any pitch. See *relative pitch*.

absolute value: *see* value, absolute.

absolute variability: *see* variability, absolute.

absolutism: (1) the doctrine that holds to the existence of the absolute or to the absolute character of certain abstractions, as absolute values, etc., *see* absolute; absolute, the, (2) the doctrine of unconditioned power exercised by rulers bound neither by the laws of nature nor by any kind of moral or legal limitations.

absorption unit. *see* unit, absorption.

abstract: *n.* a brief summary that gives the essential points of a book, pamphlet, or article.

abstract: *v.* to summarize; to proceed to broader and broader generalizations by a process of leaving out and relating details.

abstract: *adj.* (philos.) (1) considered apart from any particular or concrete object; expressing a quality as independent of any particularly qualified object, thus, *honesty* is the abstract expression for *honest behavior*; (2) (Hegelian usage) pertaining to any part of any whole; pertaining to one aspect separated from a totality, thus, the leaf of a tree is regarded as *abstract*.

abstract concept: *see* concept, abstract.

abstracting: orders of: steps or levels involved in the process of developing successively broader generalizations (abstracting proceeds from lower, that is, more detailed or specific, levels or orders to higher levels by a process of leaving out details); a basic notion in the field of general semantics, the tendency to confuse different levels or orders of abstracting being regarded by general semanticists as a fundamental symptom of inadequate language behavior. *See* extensionalization; therapy, general semantic.

abstract intelligence: *see* intelligence, abstract.

abstraction: (1) the mental process in which one neglects or cuts off certain impressions in the interest of emphasis upon a single line of thought; (2) the process of analyzing and comparing complex objects or situations and determining their common elements, or a generalization so reached; (3) in animal experimentation, the ability of an animal to respond to the common element in a number of different stimuli, as to the concept of triangularity; (4) loosely, intense absorption with extraneous incidents or marked inattention to present situations; (5) (math.) the process of passing from property to implied property.

abstract learning: *see* learning, abstract.

abstract problem: *see* problem, abstract.

abstract reasoning: *see* reasoning, abstract.

absurdities test: *see* test, absurdities.

abulia: *o-bu'li-e*; var. *aboulia*.

academic: (1) (*soo. od.*) pertaining to the fields of English, foreign languages, history, economics, mathematics, and science, (2) (higher ed.) pertaining to the liberal arts fields; (3) pertaining to the realm of ideas or abstractions. *See* nonacademic.

academic achievement: *see* achievement, academic.

academical plan: (1) a plan of teacher education first established by New York in 1834, under which state funds were granted to academies for the establishment of a separate department offering a course preparing students to teach in elementary schools, (2) the general practice of offering courses for the training of teachers by academies, whether publicly or privately supported; fairly common during the middle of the nineteenth century.

academic aptitude: *see* aptitude, academic.

academic-aptitude test: *see* test, academic-aptitude.

academic building: *see* building, academic.

academic costume: outer garments, consisting of special caps, gowns, and hoods of various forms, worn on special academic occasions by students, graduates, and officials in colleges, universities, and other institutions of learning.

academic course: *see* course, academic.

academic dean: *see* dean, academic.

academic degree: *see* degree, academic.

academic department: *see* department, academic.

academic dissertation: *syn.* dissertation.

academic freedom: *see* freedom, academic.

academic goal: *see* goal, academic.

academic high school: *see* high school, academic.

Academician: (1) the title of the first important educational journal in the United States, beginning publication in 1818; (2) (not cap.) one distinguished for scholarship or bookish learning.

academic liberty: *syn.* freedom, academic.

academic persistence: a measure, usually expressed in terms of school years, of the extent to which students continue their residence in college; frequently used in conjunction with measures of general scholastic aptitude or to indicate persistent effort in a single course or subject.

academic record: *see* record, academic.

academic tenure: *see* tenure, academic.

academic year: the period covering the annual session (excluding the summer session) of an educational institution, usually divided into two semesters or three quarters.

academy: an independent secondary school not under public control. (Until recent years, some academies, particularly in New England, received public funds for performing the functions of a local public high school.)

academy, free: in New York State, the designation of certain educational institutions which were once private academies but which are now operated under public auspices. *Syn.* high school.

academy, military: a school for boys, organized and equipped somewhat on the pattern of a military post and in which military training and cadence form an essential part of the curriculum.

**academy, tuition:** an independent secondary school supported largely or entirely through tuition fees, usually designates a school maintained for the profit of an owner or stockholders.

**academy of fine arts:** a school or institute of learning where courses of instruction are given in drawing, painting, sculpture, design, architecture, and other visual or space arts

**acatalepsia:** a kat'a lop'si-o: inability to understand commands or instructions, whether delivered by language, signs, gestures, or symbols.

**accelerated child:** *see* child, accelerated.

**accelerated pupil:** *syn.* child, accelerated (1).

**acceleration:** (1) the process of completing the school grades at a rate of more than one full grade each year; thus, if a pupil has completed the first six grades in 5½ years, an *acceleration* of ½ year has taken place; (2) advancement in mental growth or achievement beyond the average for the individual's chronological age.

**accessibility:** the quality of being easy to approach or reach. (A school is *accessible* if there are good highways or railroads, buses, or other means of transportation by which it can be reached; a room is *accessible* if it opens to a communicating corridor.)

**accession, teacher:** the addition of an instructor to the teaching staff of a school system, because of a vacancy or the creation of a new position

**accessory material:** workbooks, charts, cards, and other devices that are used to supplement the basic textbook in reading.

**accessory muscle:** *see* muscle, accessory.

**accessory space:** parts of a building or room used for contributing to auxiliary activities or purposes, such as a storeroom or storage space or a darkroom for photographic processes.

**accidence:** that branch of linguistic study which deals with the changes of form employed to denote the different numbers, cases, tenses, moods, etc.

**accident, lost-time:** an unexpected event resulting in injury to a person to the extent that he is unable to perform his duties during a period extending beyond the remainder of the day or shift.

**accidental error:** *see* error, accidental.

**accident drill:** a practiced plan for rapidly discharging pupils from a school bus.

**accident frequency rate, occupational:** the number of disabling injuries per million man-hours of exposure.

**accident-prone:** having a tendency to many accidents or near accidents.

**accident report:** *see* report, accident.

**accident severity rate, occupational:** the number of days lost per thousand man-hours of exposure as the result of disabling injuries, including charges for permanent disabilities and deaths.

**accident spot map:** a map upon which accident locations, drivers' and pedestrians' residences, and other significant facts concerning accidents are shown by means of pins or other markers,

the size and shape of pins or marks indicating the various types of accidents.

**accommodation:** the act of making adjustive muscular movements that proper the sense organs to receive distinct impressions from stimuli; for example, the adjustments made in the shape of the lens and the size of the pupil of the eye for seeing objects at different distances and under different conditions of light.

**accommodation, binocular:** (1) the act of adjusting the two eyes on a central point in such a manner as to produce a clear image, (2) the positioning of the focusing mechanism of both eyes for maximum interpretation. *Syn.* binocular focusing.

**accommodation, near point of:** *see* near point of accommodation.

**accomplishment:** *syn.* achievement.

**accomplishment age:** rare *syn.* ago, achievement.

**accomplishment quotient:** (A.Q.) rare *syn.* quotient, achievement.

**accomplishment ratio:** rare *syn.* quotient, achievement.

**accomplishment test:** *syn.* test, achievement.

**accountant:** one who is qualified through training and experience to plan and direct the keeping of financial records and to summarize, analyze, and interpret the results.

**account approach:** a method of teaching the principles of bookkeeping and accounting by starting with consideration of the ledger account, on the assumption that the student may see the source of the transactions and the classification of those items for use in the balance sheet and in the profit and loss statement. *Syn.* ledger approach.

**accounting:** the art of recording, classifying, and summarizing, in a significant manner and in terms of money, transactions and events that are, in part at least, of a financial character and interpreting the results thereof.

**accounting, financial:** the classification and summarization of bookkeeping records for the purpose of conducting, controlling, and interpreting the financial and business transactions of a school.

**accounting, internal:** the recording of financial transactions in such a form as to supply all information needed for management purposes. *See* accounting.

**accounting, property:** the accounts and related records required for fixed assets.

**accounting, secretarial:** an area of study infrequently offered on both college and high-school levels that deals with the bookkeeping and accounting phases of secretarial work; includes simple statement analysis, personal records for executives, banking operations, simple bookkeeping systems, etc.

**accounting, teacher:** the recording of information relating to individual teachers, including the recording of time for pay-roll purposes and numerical data or statements concerning education, experiences, personality, conduct, efficiency, achievement, etc.

**accounting, uniform:** any system of accounting in which items are defined identically and are recorded in similar places on similar forms.

**accounting, uniform-paper:** a system of child accounting based on a common system of record, report, and administrative forms.

**accounting classification:** the grouping of expenditures and revenues according to purpose or source. *See* character classification.

**accounting department:** *see* department, accounting.

**accounting equation:** *syn.* bookkeeping equation

**accounting system:** (1) a method and procedure for recording transactions and preparing financial statements, (2) a set of records and a plan of procedure for bookkeeping and accounting adapted to a particular situation.

**accounting system, uniform school:** a system of accounting involving pupil accounting and financial accounting, so organized that each form used within the system dovetails with each of the other forms of the system

**accounts, budgetary:** accounts necessary to reflect budget operations as distinguished from those which represent actual assets and liabilities and income and expense items.

**accounts receivable:** amounts owing on open account from private persons, firms, or corporations or from governmental units (but not including amounts due from other funds).

**accredit:** to designate an educational institution as meeting required standards or accepted criteria of quality established by a competent agency. (Use of the word is frequently accompanied by an indication of the agency that does the accrediting.)

**accreditation:** (1) the type of recognition held by an educational institution, as national, regional, or state (for example, when an institution is accredited by a regional accrediting agency, it is said to hold regional accreditation); (2) the process of accrediting educational institutions.

**accredited high school:** *see* high school, accredited.

**accrediting agency:** an organization that sets up criteria for judging the quality of educational institutions, determines the extent to which institutions meet these criteria, and issues some sort of public announcement concerning the institutions found to be of acceptable quality, may be either a governmental bureau, such as a state department of education, or a voluntary organization, such as a regional association of colleges and secondary schools.

**accrediting agent:** *syn.* accrediting agency.

**accrediting association:** a nongovernmental or voluntary accrediting agency; may be one of several types: (a) a regional association of colleges and secondary schools, (b) an association composed of practitioners in a given profession, such as the American Medical Association or the American Bar Association, which sets up agencies or committees for the accrediting of professional schools; (c) an association of specialized professional schools or colleges, such as the American Association of Teachers Colleges; (d) the Association of American Universities, an organiza-

tion of the graduate schools in a limited number of the strongest universities.

**accrediting association, regional:** an organization set up to administer an accrediting procedure in a territory covering several states.

**accrediting procedure:** the process by which an accrediting agency determines whether an educational institution is to be accredited, usually involves the collecting of considerable information about the institution on forms supplied by the accrediting agency, a visit to or examination of the institution by one or more persons representing the accrediting agency, the consideration of the report of the examiners and pertinent data concerning the institution by an authoritative reviewing committee (often including interviews with representatives of the institution), and a vote by the legislative body of the accrediting agency on the recommendation submitted by the reviewing committee.

**accrediting system:** the general plan or arrangement for conducting the accrediting of certain types or classifications of educational institutions; sometimes used more generally for the entire process of accrediting educational institutions in the United States.

**accreditation:** *syn.* accreditation.

**accretionary growth:** *see* growth, accretionary.

**accrual:** in accounting, sums of money that have accrued.

**accrual basis:** the basis of a system of accounting in which revenues are accounted for when earned or due, even though not collected, and expenditures are accounted for as soon as liabilities are incurred, whether paid or not.

**acculturation:** (1) the absorption by any group of certain features of the culture of another group, as a result of contact or interaction between the two, (2) the process of assimilating and adapting to a given pattern of culture. *See* socialization.

**accumulative error:** *syn.* error, constant.

**accumulative record:** *syn.* cumulative record, pupils'.

**accuracy:** (1) correspondence of statement with fact or reality; precision within the limits of completeness demanded by the purpose of the investigator or observer, (2) the ratio of the number of test items correctly done to the number attempted, (3) (more) the degree of freedom from both variable and constant errors, as on the part of a set of test scores; to be distinguished from reliability, which is affected by variable errors, but not by constant errors.

**accuracy, absolute:** complete agreement between the true or accepted value and an observed or computed value.

**accuracy, degree of:** *see* error, relative.

**accuracy, false:** the seemingly correct but actually inaccurate result obtained by the application of accurate calculation techniques to inaccurate data.

**accuracy, relative:** *see* error, relative.

**accuracy in computation:** the degree of agreement between the result of a calculation or measurement and the accepted value for that calculation.



or measurement; evaluated in terms of the relative error made

**accuracy in reasoning:** conformity between the result of a reasoning process and the conclusion that should logically be deduced from the given premises.

**accuracy score:** *see* score, accuracy.

**accuracy test:** *see* test, accuracy.

**acetate-base film:** *see* film, acetate-base.

**achievement:** accomplishment or proficiency of performance in a given skill or body of knowledge.

**achievement, academic:** (1) knowledge attained or skills developed in the school subjects, usually designated by test scores or by marks assigned by teachers, or by both. (2) the achievement of pupils in the so-called "academic" subjects, such as reading, arithmetic, and history, as contrasted with skills developed in such areas as industrial arts and physical education.

**achievement, pupil:** a pupil's status with reference to attained skills or knowledge, usually as compared with that of other pupils or with the scholastic standards of the school.

**achievement age:** *see* age, achievement.

**achievement mark:** *see* mark, achievement.

**achievement quotient:** (A.Q.) *see* quotient, achievement.

**achievement ratio:** *syn.* quotient, achievement.

**achievement record:** *see* record, achievement.

**achievement scale:** *syn.* test, achievement.

**achievement score:** *see* score, achievement.

**achievement test:** *see* test, achievement.

**achievement test, general:** *see* test, general achievement.

**Achilles reflex:** *see* reflex, Achilles.

**achromatic vision:** *see* color blindness.

**acousma:** ə-kōs'mə; false perception of indefinite sounds, as humming, ringing, whistling.

**acoumeter:** ə-kōs'mə-tēr; -mē-tēr; an instrument used for testing the hearing, for example, the Politzer *acoumeter*, which produces a fixed clicking tone and which normally can be heard at distances up to about 45 feet.

**acoustic:** pertaining to the sense of hearing or to the science of sound.

**acoustically handicapped:** *see* handicapped, acoustically.

**acoustic basis:** the phonetic foundation of a language used in determining the significance of variations in pronunciation.

**acoustic image:** a mental picture of sound, pitch, and rhythm sequences.

**acousticalist:** a linguist who believes that the origin of language is to be looked for in imitation of sounds rather than in spontaneous articulation.

**acoustic method:** a method of teaching the deaf to speak properly and to understand speech, through stimulation and training of the auditory and tactile sense organs by sound vibrations produced by the voice or by sonorous instruments;

utilizes to the fullest possible extent whatever residual hearing may be present.

**acoustics:** (1) the science of sound; an area of study concerned with the cause, nature, and phenomena of vibrations that affect the organs of hearing; (2) the quality of a room that determines how clearly one can hear voices or other sounds originating within the room (the *acoustics* are good if sound is absorbed and there is an absence of echoes).

**acoustic training:** *see* acoustic method.

**acquired:** not ascribable to hereditary causes.

**acquired character:** *see* character, acquired.

**acquired characteristic:** *syn.* character, acquired.

**acquired deafness:** *syn.* deafness, adventitious.

**acquired reaction:** *syn.* response, acquired.

**acquired reflex:** *syn.* conditioned reflex.

**acquired response:** *see* response, acquired.

**acquisitiveness:** (1) the tendency to emphasize individual ownership, or a desire to collect; sometimes extended to include an excessive desire to acquire friends, facts, facts, etc. (2) the gathering or collecting instinct in insects and animals.

**acromania:** ə-k'rō-mā'ni-ə; an acute or extreme degree of mania.

**action exercise:** *see* exercise, action.

**action play:** a poem or verse accompanied by bodily movements, the purpose being to develop in a child a sense of rhythm and to bring large muscles into use through purposeful activity, thus releasing the child from tension.

**action song:** a song intended for rhythmic muscular response or dramatization.

**active census file:** *see* census file, active.

**active vocabulary:** *see* vocabulary, active.

**activism:** (1) the philosophy that regards activity, both mental and physical, as fundamental to learning, on the grounds that (a) activity is the essence of reality, or (b) truth is proved by testing thought in action, or (c) the child is naturally biologically active; *syn.* actualism; (2) the doctrine of aims that holds that creative activity in itself the objective of education, as opposed to the view that the ideal is a perfect or final state or condition; (3) in practice, emphasis on an activity curriculum and pupil activity; (4) the designation of the philosophy of Rudolf Christophucken. *See* pedagogy of action.

**activist:** one who adheres to the belief that meaning arises out of the active experience of the individual and that experience is a continuous stream of minute, complicated, integrated responses.

**activities, cocurricular:** *syn.* activities, extracurricular.

**activities, coordinate:** those activities of the school which are closely related to instruction but not a part of it, such as medical and dental inspection, nurse service, and enforcement of compulsory-attendance laws.

**activities, extraclass:** activities in which a class participates outside of the regular class routine but which are outgrowths of class interests.

**activities, extracurricular:** programs and events, carrying no academic credit, sponsored and organized by pupils or students' organizations or by the educational institution, designed to entertain, instruct, and/or provide exercise of interests and abilities; subject to some measure of control by the institution. *Syn.* cocurricular activities; school-life activities.

**activities, intermission:** those activities which occur during the time not scheduled for regular classwork or recitations, more specifically, those activities which occur during the usual school recess period, during the noon hour, or during short vacation periods.

**activities, language:** activities in which speaking or writing plays the major role, such as conversation, letter writing, making reports, and storytelling.

**activities, ontogenetic:** on'tō-jē-net'ik, a term employed by M. McGraw to designate learned responses (especially learned motor responses involving large-muscle activity) as distinguished from phylogenetic activities. *Contr.* w. activities, phylogenetic.

**activities, phylogenetic:** fī'lō-jē-net'ik; a term used by M. McGraw to denote activities which are identical with or correspond closely to those of the phyloforebears of the species and which are determined primarily by hereditary factors common within the species. *Contr.* w. activities, ontogenetic.

**activities, routine:** the regularly recurring, largely invariable and mechanical aspects of classroom management and administration.

**activities, school-life:** a term used to designate extracurricular activities conducted in the elementary school.

**activities, self-defense:** a general term applied to boxing, wrestling, hand-to-hand contests, jujitsu, and other bodily-contact activities.

**activities, self-testing:** a term applied to such physical-education activities as "stunts," in which the individual competes against his previous record.

**activities, social-service:** (1) many kinds of work earned on by civil, religious, welfare, and health organizations for the purpose of improving the living conditions and opportunities of unfortunate individuals and families; these activities may be classified into four large groups: family welfare, child welfare, public health, and neighborhood work; (2) a major area of study in social work.

**activities alcove:** (clom. ed.) an alcove at one end of a classroom, usually containing workbenches, a sink, a ventilator, and cupboards for the storing of materials, used for carrying on activities involving manual work, construction, modeling, etc.

**activities curriculum:** *syn.* curriculum, activity.

**activity:** any large learning situation in which children willingly engage, because to do so is satisfying and serve as a means of reaching a worthwhile goal desirable to the children; usually involves investigation, experience, and study in several related areas of knowledge cognate to the problem at hand, without, however, recourse

to formal or traditional classroom procedures. *See* unit, activity.

**activity, art:** (1) productive or appreciative participation in an experience of aesthetic nature by an individual or group; includes activities in all the fine and industrial arts and, in the broad sense, the arts of literature, drama, music, and the dance; (2) an activity of the public-school curriculum employing the art experience.

**activity, community:** a group activity undertaken by the community and carried out under the direction of those authorized to act for the community.

**activity, cooperative:** group experience—physical, intellectual, or emotional—designed to achieve a common purpose.

**activity, recreational:** a recreational activity participated in by both sexes together.

**activity, creative:** (1) activity that initiates new interests or facilitates the seeing of new relationships in thinking and learning; (2) play or work activity that originates in a person's own ideas, thoughts, and feelings and expresses them in a tangible form; (3) (art ed.) free and spontaneous self-expression resulting in painting, drawing, or another form of expressional art, provision for which is made in the organization of a unit of teaching.

**activity, curricular:** (1) any student or teacher activity suggested in the course of study or provided for in the curriculum; (2) any revision, modification, adaptation, or development of teaching materials or courses of study.

**activity, directed:** (art ed.) experience with information and materials of art that is guided, controlled, or supervised by the teacher.

**activity, directed reading:** a reading activity carried on under the guidance of the teacher, including the reading of specific references, the solving of problems, and the answering of questions.

**activity, discussion:** that phase of classroom teaching in which student and teacher freely ask questions and express their opinions on recognized topics.

**activity, expressive:** (1) the making or doing of something as a means of learning or of confirming knowledge; (2) the use of language (possibly of other mediums of communication) in an endeavor to express concepts or feelings.

**activity, free-creative:** (art) free and spontaneous self-expression resulting in art form or creative art. *See* art, creative.

**activity, group:** school activity carried on cooperatively by a group; commonly used in problem solution as well as in construction, dramatization, art, etc.

**activity, locomotor:** those movements of the child or other living organism which serve to transport it from place to place; specifically, creeping and walking; in a wider sense, stepping movements, rolling, hitching, etc.

**activity, manual:** movement or motion of the hands and fingers; differs from manipulation in that manual activity does not necessarily involve the use of an external object.

**activity, marginal:** (1) a semiconscious or unconscious response to stimuli barely perceived by the organism; for example, shifting the weight from one foot to the other while engaged in an absorbing conversation; (2) activity taking place on the fringe of consciousness as opposed to that taking place at the focus of consciousness.

**activity, mass:** the extensive involvement of the organism in a reaction, characteristic of the behavior of young infants; opposed to *specific activity*, which is more localized.

**activity, mental:** (1) classically, the activity of the mind as distinguished from that of the body; (2) according to the functional view of mind, the integrated response of the organism to stimuli, with emphasis on such active processes as attention and interpretation as against the passivity of sensation and the automatism of reflex and habit; may or may not be accompanied by overt motor action.

**activity, motor:** movement accomplished by the contraction and relaxation of the muscles.

**activity, oral-language:** (1) a game, program, or other device for bringing speech into play for training purposes; (2) the employment of the techniques suited to effective oral expression; (3) a speaking activity such as taking part in conversation, using the telephone, or giving a talk.

**activity, out-of-class:** (1) any activity of a teacher in relation to educational duties apart from preparing for or giving instruction, for example, supervision of pupils' clubs, committees, work, counseling, or home visitation; (2) any school activity of a pupil or student apart from work in connection with his regular subjects.

**activity, out-of-school:** (1) any undertaking of an organization chiefly of pupils that is carried on under auspices other than those of the school, for example, a *Sunday-school class*, a *Boy Scout troop*, or a *4-H club*; (2) any undertaking with which pupils commonly concern themselves when not in school, such as selling papers, taking music lessons, or listening to the radio.

**activity, pupil:** any activity in which the pupil engages freely with a maximum of self-direction and self-motivation and a minimum of teacher direction and external motivation. *Syn.* pupil self-activity.

**activity, purposeful:** action motivated and directed by reference to an anticipated result, and involving (a) the projection of a desired goal, (b) the construction of a plan of action toward its attainment, and (c) persistence in carrying out the plan of action. *Syn.* purposive activity.

**activity, random:** (1) the activity of newborn infants that, to some observers, appears to be chaotic or unorganized; (2) movement or motion that is not directed toward the achievement of a goal; restless or aimless movement of any member of the body or of the body as a whole.

**activity, segmental:** movement of a single member of the body. *Contr. to* activity, mass.

**activity, social:** (1) normal functions of human beings in association with one another, involving mutual cooperation and effort, as in an occupation or recreation; (2) the basis of an approach to the problem of curriculum construction by the technique of analyzing the activities of the group.

**activity, spontaneous:** (1) external movement that arises from internal stimulation; movement for which an observer cannot discern an external stimulus; (2) self-initiated activity on the part of a person, as contrasted with activity initiated at the suggestion or demand of another person.

**activity, study:** activity in which the student has the intent to learn.

**activity, supervised club:** an undertaking of any organization of the club type that is carried on with the approval of the school authorities and under the supervision of a member of the faculty.

**activity analysis:** see analysis, activity.

**activity center:** *syn.* work center.

**activity coefficient:** see coefficient, activity.

**activity concept:** the generalization that activities, whether physical or intellectual, are necessary if learning is to occur; popularly misinterpreted to mean that learning is most likely to occur only if the "activity" is overt, physical, and readily perceptible to others.

**activity curriculum:** see curriculum, activity.

**activity fee:** *syn.* tax, blanket.

**activity merit system, students':** (higher ed.) a method of controlling and distributing participation in student organizations by restricting the number of organizations that a student may join and the number of positions of importance or trust that he may occupy.

**activity method:** any method of instruction that stresses the participation of pupils in meaningful learning activities; usually implies, however, instruction based on activity units.

**activity movement:** a trend in education representing a revolt against verbalistic learning and use of books as the primary source of curriculum materials; emphasizes the value of overt mental activity, such as making things, going on excursions, and playing games, advocates respecting the interests and needs of the child and recommends education through pupil enterprises that reproduce or approximate life situations.

**activity period:** see period, activity.

**activity plan:** (1) an administrative device providing for specialized instruction in such activity fields as music, art, and physical education, (2) *syn.* activity method.

**activity program:** see program, activity.

**activity school:** a school in which the principal instructional procedure is that of free pupil participation in meaningful activities having educative value.

**activity unit:** see unit, activity.

**act of skill:** any muscular coordination or mental process that has been brought to a high level of proficiency through practice.

**actual class limits:** see class limits, actual.

**actualism:** *syn.* activism (1).

**actually broadcast:** see broadcast, actuality.

**acuity:** clarity of discrimination; perception of minute differences in sensory stimuli. *See* acuity, auditory; acuity, visual.

**acuity, auditory:** the sensitivity of hearing, usually measured by the amount of sound energy necessary at specified frequencies for a person to hear in 50 per cent of the trials. (*Auditory acuity* for tones varies with the pitch) *See* audiometer.

**acuity, sensory:** the power of perceiving stimuli of low intensity or brief duration, or of distinguishing among them, as measured by the stimulus threshold or the differential threshold.

**acuity, visual:** clearness or keenness of vision, quantitatively expressed in terms of Snellen chart and other measurements.

**acute hallucinosis:** *see* hallucinosis, acute.

**adaptability:** the power to adjust oneself to the environment or to the changes in the environment. *See* adjustment.

**adaptation:** the process of adjustment to surrounding circumstances or environment.

**adaptation, biological:** the process of biological change occurring in species of plants or animals by means of which the organism is better fitted to cope with its environment.

**adaptation, dark:** the power of the eye to adjust itself to dim light after having been adapted to bright light. *Contr. w.* adaptation, light.

**adaptation, form:** the utilization of perceptions of shape, dimension, and depth in making a selective response.

**adaptation, individual:** (1) the process whereby a person, consonant with his needs and capacities, meets the demands of his environment physiologically, psychologically, or socially; (2) *see* adaptation of schools to individual differences; adjustment to individual differences.

**adaptation, light:** the power of the eye to adjust itself by contraction or expansion of the pupil to an increase or decrease in illumination.

**adaptation, negative:** the phenomenon in which the threshold of response to a stimulus becomes increasingly high upon continued reappliance of the stimulus, so that increasingly weak responses are elicited by the original stimulus or increasingly strong stimuli are necessary to elicit a response of equal strength. *Contr. w.* adaptation, positive.

**adaptation, positive:** (1) adjustment to the environment; (2) the phenomenon in which the threshold of response to a stimulus becomes increasingly low upon continued reappliance of the stimulus, so that increasingly strong responses are elicited by the original stimulus or increasingly weak stimuli elicit a response of equal strength. *Contr. w.* adaptation, negative.

**adaptation, social:** the process by which individuals and groups gradually and with varying degrees of awareness modify their behavior to fit the cultural setting.

**adaptation board:** a board with openings in which the individual inserts page to make a pattern like one seen, but facing in a different direction

**adaptation of instruction:** adjustment of the teaching plan to the individual abilities, needs, and interests of the members of the class, for example, the practice of providing optional learning exercises for the more capable

**adaptation of schools to individual differences:** the provision of curriculums, courses of study, methods, materials, and differentiated rates of progress to meet individual differences in abilities, interests, purposes, and needs. *See* Cambridge plan; curriculum, enriched; differentiation of content; grouping, ability.

**adaptive behavior:** *see* behavior, adaptive.

**adaptive-behavior norm:** *see* norm, adaptive-behavior.

**adaptive procedure:** any procedure intended to meet a particular educational situation with respect to differences in the learners' abilities or purposes or with respect to the purposes of the educational program itself.

**addend code:** *syn.* code, geometric.

**addition:** (1) (lang.) adding an unnecessary sound or letter to a word, as in the pronunciation *akron* for *across* or the spelling *library* for *libary*; (2) a reading error that consists in supplying a letter, word, or syllable not present in the context.

**addition facts:** the 100 statements of the addition of two numbers with the result of that addition, from  $0 + 0 = 0$  to  $9 + 9 = 18$ . (There are also 300 *decade addition facts*, from  $10 + 10 = 20$  to  $39 + 9 = 48$ )

**addition method:** one of the two fundamental methods of performing subtraction (the other being the *take-away method*) according to which one determines the number which, when added to the subtrahend, will produce the minuend, thus, in the example  $9 - 5$ , the student thinks, "5 and 4 is 9, put down the 4", may be combined with the *decomposition method* or with the *equal-additions method*. *Syn.* Austrian method; *see* decomposition method; equal-additions method; *contr. w.* take-away method.

**addressee:** a person to whom a questionnaire is addressed.

**adduction:** the inward movement of a limb toward the axis of the body. *Contr. w.* abduction.

**adenoids:** lymphoid tissue normally located in the mucous membrane of the vault, the posterior wall of the nasopharynx, or around the Eustachian tubes. [The term is often used loosely to mean *hypertrophied* (enlarged) *adenoids*.]

**adequate response:** *see* response, adequate.

**adequate sample:** *see* sample, adequate.

**adequate stimulus:** *see* stimulus, adequate.

**adient:** *ad'-ent*; pertaining to a continued or persistent positive orientation toward a stimulus; tending to accept a stimulus or to welcome its repetition or prolongation.

**adient behavior:** *see* behavior, adient.

**adient reaction:** *syn.* response, adient.

**adient response:** *see* response, adient.

**adjunct professor:** *see* professor, adjunct.

**adjusted birth rate:** *see* birth rate, corrected.

**adjusted compensation:** (1) remuneration that has been increased or decreased for some reason; (2) remuneration in the form of a pension; (3) a form of pension annuity, or other contract, condi-

tioned in the manner of life insurance, drawing interest, but not available until certain conditions are met.

**adjusted death rate:** see death rate, corrected.

**adjusted individual:** one who has established wholesome relationships with his physical and social environment, with the result that he is emotionally stable.

**adjustive phase of guidance:** see guidance, adjustive phase of.

**adjustment:** (1) (psych.) the process of finding and adopting modes of behavior suitable to the environment or to changes in the environment; (2) (psych.) the favorable, neutral, or unfavorable adaptation of an organism to external and internal stimulation; (3) (biol.) a change or acquired characteristic in an organism, that enables it to meet the requirements of its environment; (4) (sociol.) the process by which individuals or groups accept, compromise with, or acquiesce with social forces or one another; (5) (stat.) *syn.* smoothing; (6) (stat.) any change made in a statistical value in order to correct for the effect of a measured constant error; (7) (pupil trans.) a minor change made in a mechanism to improve its operation, for example, resetting the ignition points or changing the carburetor mixture in a gasoline engine; to be distinguished from a repair.

**adjustment, administrative:** a shift in current administrative practice to facilitate pupil adjustment, for example, double promotions.

**adjustment, binocular:** (1) the act of directing the two eyes so that they work harmoniously in producing clear images upon the retina which are interpreted as a single clear, sharp image; (2) the state in which the two eyes work together to produce clear, sharp vision.

**adjustment, education as:** the conception of education as growth and change in the individual enabling him the better to meet and deal with the varied aspects of the environment affecting his development and activities; opposed to the conception of education as only "mental training" or as the acquisition of habits, information, and skills.

**adjustment, emotional:** relative stability of emotional responses.

**adjustment, instructional:** a shift in current instructional practice to facilitate pupil adjustment.

**adjustment, moral:** the maintenance of such effective balance between drives and checks that appropriate responses are made to situations involving moral elements.

**adjustment, personality:** the act or process of harmonizing the personality with the demands of one's environment.

**adjustment, pupil:** (1) the correction of a maladjustment of a given pupil, involving the discovery and removal of the cause or causes of the maladjustment; frequently necessitates changes in habits and the sublimation of desires, through repeated interviews; (2) the act or process of harmonizing the pupil's needs with his educational environment.

**adjustment, school:** the act or process of fitting the school environment to the needs of the pupil.

**adjustment, social:** (1) the process whereby the individual attempts to maintain or further his security, comfort, status, or creative inclinations in the face of the ever-changing conditions and pressures of his social environment, or the state or condition attained through such efforts; (2) the pattern of the modes of response built up by the individual with respect to his social environment and evaluated in terms of the standards of his culture group as acceptable, desirable, or successful. *Contr. w.* maladjustment, social.

**adjustment, vocational:** the degree to which a person is suited by personality, interests, and training to his occupation.

**adjustment case:** (1) a pupil whose problems require analysis and treatment of home, school, and community factors; (2) the problem or set of difficulties presented by such a pupil.

**adjustment class:** see class, adjustment.

**adjustment to community:** the fitting of the individual into the life or activities of a local area or unit of population.

**adjustment to individual differences:** the provision, not only of adapted materials and methods, but also of personal attention necessary for the individual's wholesome development as an integrated personality, implies and includes adaptation of schools to individual differences.

**Adler's theory:** the theory, advanced by Alfred Adler, that neuroses may develop as a result of emotional conflict about real or imagined physical, psychological, or social inferiority.

**ad lib program:** see program, ad lib.

**administration, building:** the management or supervision of the operation, maintenance, and general use of university, college, or school buildings.

**administration, bureaucratic:** (1) strictly, the management and control of a school system through the agency of one or more bureaus or offices, variously charged with duties and powers relative to the schools, for example, the administrative system used in France; (2) loosely, and in a derogatory sense, the type of control, direction, and management that demands uniform and mechanical standardization; the exercise of control through officials remote from those who are immediately responsible for rendering the service.

**administration, business:** (1) those aspects of school administration that are not directly related to classroom instruction but are primarily concerned with the provision of proper working facilities in terms of the materials and equipment required for instruction; distinguishable but not properly separable from educational administration; (2) the act or process of organizing and managing a business enterprise; (3) the designation of a subject offered in college and (occasionally) in secondary school, dealing with the organization and management of business enterprises; (4) the designation of a college curriculum designed to prepare students for positions of responsibility in business.

**administration, central:** (1) the principal educational authority having jurisdiction over a school system or major division thereof; may apply to a city, county, state, national, or other

school system, depending on the unit being considered; (2) the act or process of exercising control over educational matters on the part of an authority as above defined; (3) a plan or type of organization by which the authority and responsibility for operating the school system of an educational unit are concentrated in a single policy-forming and jurisdictional body or bureau, for example, the system used in Ontario or France, usually aims at and results in relatively uniform educational practices in the unit so administered.

**administration, centralized:** (1) an administrative system in which authority for direction, control, and management is located at one point; (2) that system of administering education in which the major responsibility for direction, control, and management is exercised by the state or national government, as has been the case in France; (3) that system of local administration which makes the business officer and the heads of all departments subordinate to the superintendent of schools as chief executive, generally known as the *unit type of administration*, as opposed to *dual* or *multiple types*.

**administration, city-school:** (1) the direction, control, and management of schools in an incorporated municipality; (2) the direction, control, and management of education by a body representing the municipality as the local unit for school administration, education being legally a state function.

**administration, classroom:** the management of all business affairs connected with the work of a teacher and all duties connected with the material things about the classroom.

**administration, decentralized:** any plan for the operation of schools according to which provision is made for scope for local initiative in adapting programs to local educational needs (The size of the "local" unit varies according to the use of the term *decentralized administration*. Thus, *decentralized administration* in a state might imply scope for initiative on the part of city or district school systems; in a city, it might imply scope for initiative on the part of persons, groups, or individual schools.)

**administration, division of:** a major unit in an educational institution or organization, charged with responsibility for the management, direction, and maintenance of educational enterprises or the general supervision of other units that perform these functions.

**administration, dual type of:** that system of local school administration in which executive activity and responsibility are divided between two executive officers, generally of equal rank, who are independent of each other and are responsible directly to the same board, the division generally being between educational and business functions.

**administration, educational:** (1) the direction, control, and management of those aspects of school administration most directly related to the instructional process, but not related to the business aspects of administration, such as teacher and pupil personnel, program of studies, program of activities, curriculum, methods, instructional aids, and guidance; (2) the direction, control, and management of all matters pertaining to school affairs, including business

administration, since all aspects of school affairs may be considered as carried on for educational ends; *syn.* *general administration*.

**administration, financial:** (1) the managing or conduct of an office or group of functions pertaining to fiscal affairs; (2) the performance of those executive duties of an institution, business, or governmental body that involve monetary affairs; (3) the management of the funds belonging to an enterprise, especially the permanent funds (to be distinguished from *business administration*, which relates to the management of matters concerning current income and expenditures of the enterprise).

**administration, general:** *syn.* *administration, educational* (2).

**administration, line:** the control, direction, and management of an enterprise, particularly a school or school system, through the issuance of executive orders, each officer in the line receiving orders from an officer above and passing them on to one below. (Such administration is being supplanted by *line-and-staff administration*, in which the school principal performs both a line and a staff service.)

**administration, local-school:** the control, direction, and management of schools by an agency representing a limited local area such as the city, county, borough, town, township, or other unit designated by law, which exercises powers delegated to it by the state.

**administration, office:** the conduct of the work in a school or school system that pertains to the office of the administrative head and to the business affairs of the school directed from that office.

**administration, personnel:** (1) the task of handling the problems arising from the varied relationships of the school staff, such as the appointing, supervising, and dismissing of teachers, principals, and other employees of a school system; (2) the administering of those agencies dealing with pupil-personnel activities.

**administration, school:** *see* *administration, educational* (2).

**administration, state-school:** (1) the activities of the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of the state government in the educational affairs of the state; (2) the direction or control of the school system of a state by the elected or appointed state school officers, whether such direction or control is highly centralized, as in the case of Delaware, or largely advisory, as in the case of Illinois.

**administration, township-school:** the control, direction, and management of schools in the township or other similar local government unit used for school purposes.

**administration of buildings, grounds, and equipment:** the management of buildings, grounds, and equipment and their economical and efficient operation and maintenance.

**administration office:** an office for the use of an administrator or manager in his official capacity or for the use of his staff, for example, *superintendent's office*, *business office*, *register's office*, *president's office*, and *dean's office*.

**administration of supplies:** the general supervision of materials necessary for the operation of

schools and for instruction, involving the ascertaining of needs, purchasing, distribution, and use.

**administration of teaching:** the application of procedures and principles to the use of school facilities and the scheduling of teacher-pupil enterprises so that the desired teaching acts and learning experiences may take place under the most desirable conditions.

**administration room:** a room in a school building in which attention is given to the business affairs of the school.

**administrative adjustment:** *see* adjustment, administrative.

**administrative certificate:** *see* certificate, administrative.

**administrative committee:** (1) a committee dealing with general administrative policies, usually consisting of the principal administrative officers of an agency or institution, (2) a committee to which executive rather than policy-making functions are assigned.

**administrative control:** (1) the authority or the exercise of authority to manage, direct, and administer the affairs of a school or school system, vested in an executive officer or organization of such officers by action of a legislative body such as the state legislature or the local or state board of education; (2) a regulation, curb, rule, or check exercised by the executive officer in pursuance of action authorized by a legislative body such as the state legislature or the local or state board of education.

**administrative control, centralization of:** the process of consolidating administrative authority into fewer divisions and of reducing the number of autonomous divisions.

**administrative council:** a committee of faculty members of a higher institution whose responsibility it is to assist the president, dean, or other administrative head of the institution in formulating policies and making administrative decisions. (In the majority of institutions, the administrative council is chosen directly by the president. In others, it consists of heads of departments or is elected by the faculty.)

**administrative effectiveness:** the extent to which satisfactory results have been produced through the control, direction, and management exercised by the executive authority.

**administrative form:** a form used to convey information from one school official to another or from a school official to a pupil or to a person outside the school; usually of temporary importance and not kept permanently.

**administrative machinery:** (1) the organization or means (generally resulting from years of experience) through which the educational service is carried on and the desired results obtained; not to be considered as necessarily leading to standardization or uniformity; (2) inflexible and frequently mechanical rules and practices in the control, direction, and management of an educational institution or system.

**administrative organization:** (1) the scheme or plan used in the assignment of duties and responsibilities and the determination of staff relationships so that all the phases of operating

a school or school system may be efficiently managed, (2) the personnel responsible for the management and direction of the affairs of a school or school system, regarded collectively.

**administrative organization, dual type of:** *syn.* administration, dual type of.

**administrative organization, line type of:** *syn.* administration, line.

**administrative organization, multiple type of:** that plan or system for control, direction, and management in which there are two or more principal executive officers, coordinate in rank, independent of each other, and responsible directly to the board of education or to its committees. (The dual type of administrative organization has been the most common multiple organization found, although some cities have had as many as eight coordinate principal executives each responsible to the board of education or to its committees.)

**administrative organization, unit type of:** the type of system or plan for administration that has one chief executive officer, generally the superintendent of schools, responsible to the board of education for the administration of all aspects of the system, the business manager and all other employees of the school system being subordinate to the chief executive. *Syn.* unitary administrative system.

**administrative policy:** (1) a statement of procedure adopted by a board of education or an administrative agency, stating the action to be followed with respect to specific matters under given conditions; (2) a fixed procedure or practice of administration, which is carried out over an indefinite period without specific authorization and from which departures are made only by specific authorization.

**administrative system, unitary:** *syn.* administrative organization, unit type of.

**administrative technique:** a method or device employed by an administrative officer in the direction and management of schools.

**administrative unit:** that geographic unit comprising all the area under a single system of school administration; generally constitutes a local taxing or fiscal unit for school purposes; usually controlled by a board of education of which the superintendent of schools is the executive officer. *Dist. f.* attendance area.

**administrative unit, basic:** fundamentally, an administrative unit which may often exercise complete administrative functions, except those reserved by the state, or which, in other instances, may be dependent on an intermediate unit for the performance of certain administrative functions.

**administrative unit, intermediate:** a type of administrative unit which is smaller than the state and which exercises some functions for smaller administrative units, for example, the county in most states and the *superintendency district* or *union* in New England and New York.

**administrative unit, local school:** the geographical area whose public-school facilities are part of a common system, the whole being controlled by a single board of education. (This has slight variations, as in Illinois and California, where separate boards of education govern elementary

and secondary education within the same geographical areas.)

**administrator, educational:** any educational official responsible for the management or direction of some part of an educational establishment or system; typically includes such officers as college presidents, school superintendents, and principals

**admission:** (1) acceptance of an application for enrollment in a school or other educational institution, (2) a person who enters a given educational institution for the first time.

**admission, director of:** see director of admission.

**admission, elastic:** an arrangement by which a learner may enter a training course regardless of how far the rest of the group has advanced through the same course

**admission, selective:** official control of students admitted to an educational institution on the basis of legal residence, or predictive measures or other criteria of personal fitness and probable future success.

**admission age:** see age, admission.

**admission examination:** see examination, admission.

**admission form:** *syn.* application blank for admission.

**admission office:** see director of admission.

**admission requirements:** educational and personal qualifications established by a school, college, or university as requisites for admission. (Educational qualifications are usually stated in terms of high-school units of credit and scores on standardized psychological and achievement examinations.)

**adolescence:** (1) the period of human life distinguished by the maturation of the organs and functions of reproduction, extending from the onset of puberty to adulthood; (2) the period during which behavior patterns such as finding a vocation, mating, and establishing independence of the family approach maturity.

**adolescent education:** education that begins at the onset of adolescence and continues until adulthood, that is, until the individual actually assumes the role of an adult in such matters as social and economic independence and the ability to have and maintain a family; does not terminate at any given age, grade, or accumulation of credit. *Contr.* *vs.* adult education; childhood education.

**adolescent-needs approach:** a method of attack on the problem of selecting materials for the core curriculum in secondary education, based on consideration of the educational, social, emotional, and physical needs of adolescents.

**adolescent psychology:** see psychology, adolescent.

**adolescent spurt:** a positively accelerated increase in growth, especially in height, usually occurring shortly before or during the early years of pubescence. (It does not appear in all individuals, and the increase in such aspects as height is neither relatively nor absolutely as great as during the first year or two of life.)

**adoption:** the act of voluntarily accepting a child of other parents as one's own.

**adoption home:** an institution providing care and training for a child until he is adopted

**adult:** a person grown to maturity.

**adult center:** *syn.* evening school (2).

**adult education:** (1) formal and informal instruction and aids to study for mature persons, (2) all activities with an educational purpose carried on by mature persons on a part-time basis, (3) any voluntary, purposeful effort toward the self-development of adults, conducted by public and private agencies, such as adult schools, extension centers, settlements, churches, clubs, and Chautauque associations, for informational, cultural, remedial, vocational, recreational, professional, and other purposes; utilizes such forms of class or group as the colloquy, discussion, panel, forum, round table, reading circle, institute, tutorial class, and short course; directed toward such special subjects as citizenship, consumer problems, cooperatives, child welfare, farming, health, and industrial relations and to the fields of art, literature, and science.

**adult education, rural:** the developing and cultivating of the various physical, intellectual, aesthetic, and moral faculties and the economic welfare of adults living in rural communities, through such agencies as the Agricultural Extension Service, evening classes in agricultural schools, university and college extension courses, farmers' organizations, the rural press, the church, libraries, community clubs, child-welfare institutions, parent-teacher associations, Chautauques, rural pageants, drama, music, the radio, and parental educational conferences.

**adult-education broadcasting:** see broadcasting, adult-education.

**adult-education center:** (1) any local unit, agency, or school promoting formal or informal education primarily for adults; (2) a branch of a college or university stressing service to adults, usually emphasizing nonacademic and noncredit instruction.

**adult-education council:** a voluntary association of agencies and individuals in an urban or rural community, state, or region who are engaged in various types of adult-educational activities; acts as an agency for carrying on experimentation and research, furthering exchange of information, and developing cooperation and coordination of effort by its constituent agencies; frequently furnishes information to the public on available educational opportunities for adults

**adult-education department:** see department, adult-education.

**adult-farmer class:** see class, adult-farmer.

**adult guidance:** see guidance, adult.

**adult homemaking education:** see homemaking education, adult.

**adulthood:** (1) maturity of biological, mental, and emotional processes, traits, and attitudes; see maturation; (2) that period during which the individual is responsible for the conduct of his own life.

**adult institute:** *syn.* institute (1).



adult intelligence: *see* intelligence, adult.

adult library service: *see* library service, adult.

adult reading: *see* reading, adult.

adult reading vocabulary: *see* vocabulary, adult reading.

adult school: an institution, usually located in a public-school building, though conducted under the auspices of a citizens' committee, devoted to continuing the education of adults through formal or informal lectures and classes; attendance is voluntary, and courses do not carry academic credits.

adult spelling list: *see* spelling list, adult.

adult spelling need: *see* spelling need, adult.

adult writing vocabulary: *see* vocabulary, adult writing.

advanced arithmetic: *see* arithmetic, advanced.

advanced course: *see* course, advanced.

advanced credit: *see* credit, advanced.

advanced grades: *see* grades, advanced.

advanced military course: *see* military course, advanced.

advanced rooms: (elem. ed.) (1) rooms used for housing advanced grades; (2) *syn.* grades, advanced.

advanced standing: the status accorded a student admitted to an educational institution with educational attainment credited to him beyond the minimum required for admission. (*Advanced standing* usually shortens the time necessary to complete degree requirements.)

advancement, horizontal: the advancement of a teacher or other educational worker within a given branch of the educational service. *Dist. f.* advancement, vertical.

advancement, vertical: advancement of a teacher or other educational worker from a lower to a higher branch of the educational service, usually involving increased responsibilities and higher remuneration. *Dist. f.* advancement, horizontal.

advancements: accounts that involve the advancement of money for books, supplies, etc., that are later rented or resold to pupils or others at cost or at a slight profit. (Such accounts are not regular disbursements and their gross amounts should not figure in the statement of total expenditures.) Sometimes called revolving-fund receipts.

advantageous seat: *syn.* favorable seat.

adventitious deafness: *see* deafness, adventitious.

adventure school: *syn.* hedge school.

advertising: an area of study dealing with the principles governing the preparation and circulation of advertisements and involving the general application of the principles of education; frequently taught in secondary schools and colleges.

advertising, school: (1) paid notices placed in newspapers or periodicals for the purpose of bringing public attention to a school; (2) publicity concerning an educational institution.

advertising art: *see* art, advertising.

advice: (couns.) careful and considered recommendations as to a proposed course of conduct.

advisee: *syn.* counselee.

advisement: thoughtful consideration of a problem, prior to making a decision or offering counsel.

adviser: (1) one with whom a person may consult with regard to his scholastic or vocational problems, generally on the basis of a reciprocal exchange of ideas; *syn.* counselor; (2) such a consultant available to the members of a particular class, *syn.* class adviser.

adviser, class: *syn.* adviser (2).

adviser, faculty: (1) a member of the faculty to whom a student is assigned for advice and assistance with academic, vocational, and personal problems; may also examine and approve the student's registration in courses of study; *syn.* faculty counselor; (2) a member of a college or high-school faculty assigned to guide students in extracurricular activities and organizations.

adviser, foundation: (1) a person, agency, or association acting in an advisory capacity to the permanent staff of a philanthropic foundation particularly in judging the merits of applications for financial assistance in various areas of specialization; (2) a person who advises a foundation with respect to its investments.

adviser, home-room: *see* home-room teacher.

adviser, major: a faculty member in the student's area of scholastic concentration who is responsible for advising him in the choice of subjects leading toward the fulfillment of the degree requirements in that field. *Syn.* major professor.

adviser, minor: a faculty member assigned to advise a student about his field of minor concentration as distinguished from his field of major concentration.

adviser, publication: *syn.* adviser of publications.

adviser, readers': a library staff member responsible for assisting patrons in the selection of reading material bearing on their special interests and for promoting individual and group adult-education activities.

adviser, student: (1) an upperclassman who has been designated officially to assist in giving advice and guidance to freshmen; (2) a teacher or other faculty member among whose duties is that of guiding and advising students; *see* adviser, teacher.

adviser, teacher: an instructor who has the responsibility of advising or counseling (a) pupils assigned to him for guidance or (b) pupils who voluntarily seek assistance concerning their educational, vocational, or other problems. *See* adviser, faculty; counselor.

adviser, vocational: *syn.* counselor, vocational.

adviser of publications: a member of a college or high-school faculty assigned to guide students in the publication of school newspapers, magazines, handbooks, or yearbooks. *Syn.* publication adviser; publication sponsor; publication supervisor; supervisor of publications.

advisership, home-room: guidance of pupils by the teacher of the home room; may include such

phases as guidance in schedule planning, course planning, extra-curricular activities, vocations, health, leisure-time activities, and social behavior.

**advisory committee:** a group of persons outside the educational profession chosen from the community, state, or nation to advise regarding a school program; used principally in vocational and adult education.

**advisory council:** a group designated to assist in planning and evaluating a program of agricultural education for a community; its functions are sometimes limited to giving advice regarding a part-time class, an evening class, or a chapter of the Future Farmers of America.

**advisory program:** see program, advisory.

**agoraphobia:** *o-fŏ-rō-fō-bi-ō*; a morbid fear of harmless domestic cats.

**aerial perspective:** see perspective, aerial.

**aeronautics:** an area of study concerned with the design, construction, and flight of aircraft.

**aesthete:** one sensitive to or highly appreciative of the beautiful, a person of artistic taste.

**aesthetic:** *n.* variant of *aesthetics*, used especially to designate Kant's theories on space and time. See *aesthetics*.

**aesthetic:** *adj.* pertaining to aesthetics or the beautiful; sensitive to beauty or fine art, as an aesthetic quality, an aesthetic person.

**aesthetic appreciation:** see appreciation, aesthetic.

**aesthetic education:** education pertaining to the theories of beauty, its essential character, and methods of recognizing, analyzing, and evaluating beauty; in the public schools, *aesthetic education* is generally developed in connection with or as a by-product of the program of art appreciation. See *aesthetics*; appreciation, art.

**aesthetic experience:** see experience, aesthetic.

**aesthetic judgment:** discriminatory judgment in matters of artistic value or good taste based, either consciously or unconsciously, on the laws and principles of aesthetics. See *aesthetic education*; *aesthetics*.

**aesthetic organization:** see aesthetics; design.

**aesthetic response:** see response, aesthetic.

**aesthetics:** (1) the philosophy or science of beauty, particularly as applied to the fine arts, including the essential nature of beauty, recognition of beauty, subjective judgment of what is or is not beautiful, and the study of the effect of beauty on the human mind and emotions; see *aesthetic education*; arts, fine; (2) the Kantian doctrine that time and space are a priori forms of perception; *syn.* *aesthetic, n.*, the latter being preferred in this sense.

**affect:** *af'ekt*; the mood or psychic tension arising in connection with an emotion.

**affection:** (1) the feeling function or functions, as distinguished from the knowing and willing functions known, respectively, as *cognition* and *volition*; (2) fondness (distinguished from passion in degree of intensity and by absence of any necessary sexual connotation), (3) according to structural psychology, a simple feeling, viewed

by some as an attribute of sensation, by others as a mental element on the bipolar continuum of pleasantness-unpleasantness, and by still others as a mental element characterized by subjectivity but not necessarily hedonic.

**affective psychosis:** see psychosis, affective.

**affective score:** see score, affective.

**affective tone:** (1) pleasantness or unpleasantness accompanying perception; (2) the subjective aspects of acceptance-rejection responses; (3) an elemental feeling adjustment; to be contrasted with *emotion*, which is a more complex adjustment. *Syn.* feeling tone.

**afferent nerves:** those nerves which carry impulses from the sensory endings to the central nervous system.

**affiliated school:** an off-campus school whose facilities are used for student teaching in the program of teacher education, not an integral part of the teacher-preparing institution itself, but by agreement provides opportunities for student teaching or research. *Syn.* cooperating school.

**affricate:** *af'ri kot*; a blend of two speech sounds, the first a plosive and the second a fricative, employing the same or approximately the same position of the speech organs, such as *ch* in *chase* and *j* in *joy*.

**afterimage, negative:** the prolongation or renewal of a visual image, but in colors complementary to those of the original image, after the cessation of the visual stimulation.

**afterimage, positive:** the prolongation or renewal of a visual image in its original colors after the cessation of visual stimulation.

**afterimage, visual:** the continuation of a visual sensation after the stimulus is removed, as commonly experienced upon closing the eyes after staring at a bright light. See *afterimage, negative*; *afterimage, positive*.

**afterquestion:** a question introduced at the end of an illustration, example, or unit of work to test comprehension or guide review of the material.

**age, accomplishment:** (AA) rare *syn.* *age, achievement*.

**age, achievement:** (AA) the age equivalent of an individual's raw score on an achievement test as shown by age norms for the test in question; thus, an *achievement age* of 8 years and 4 months signifies that the pupil's achievement is equal to the average achievement of children aged 8 years and 4 months; may be applied with reference to a single school subject or a group of school subjects. (In the case of a single subject, such specific terms as *subject age, reading age, arithmetic age* may be used.) *Syn.* *accomplishment age*.

**age, admission:** (1) the age at which pupils are admitted to a given grade or division of the school system; (2) the minimum age for admission to the public school as established by ruling of the board of education; *syn.* *age, school*.

**age, anatomical:** the expression of the anatomical development of an individual in terms of the average chronological age of typical individuals having the same degree of anatomical development. (Similar to *physiological age*, except that

anatomical development usually is determined by X rays of the bones, frequently of the wrist-bones.)

**age, arithmetic:** an expression of the relative arithmetic achievement of a pupil, found by comparing his score on an arithmetic achievement test with standardized age norms for that test.

**age, attainment:** (AA) *rare syn.* age, achievement.

**age, basal:** a term used with the Stanford-Binet intelligence test, representing the age level assigned to the most advanced section of the test for which the subject answers all items correctly.

**age, carpal:** the degree of development of the bones of the wrist as compared with normal development at a particular chronological age.

**age, census:** the age of a youth when by state law he must be enumerated in the school census; the ages in the 48 states vary from birth to 21 years, as is shown in the following table:

Census ages	Number of states	Census ages	Number of states
0-18	2	5-21	8
0-21	3	6-16	2
4-18	1	0-18	5
4-20	2	0-10	1
4-21	1	6-20	1
5-16	2	6-21	11
5-18	2	7-14	1
5-10	2	7-18	2
5-20	1	7-20	1

**age, chronological:** (CA) the amount of time that has elapsed since an individual's birth. *Syn.* life age; *see* age, corrected chronological; *dist. f.* age, lunar; *contr. m.* age, anatomical; age, mental; age, physiological.

**age, conception:** the age of the fetus calculated from the last day of the last menstrual period prior to pregnancy.

**age, corrected chronological:** the postnatal chronological age of a prematurely born child, less the amount of time by which the child's gestation period is estimated to differ from normal, or full term. (The modal period for "normal" or "full term" is 280 days following the first day of the last menstrual period.)

**age, educational:** (EA) a measure similar to the achievement age, but differing in that it is ordinarily applied only to a pupil's average standing in a number of school subjects expressed in terms of an age score, whereas achievement age may refer to a single subject or to the average of several. *See* age, achievement; age, subject.

**age, entrance:** (1) the age at which children are permitted to enroll in school, quite generally fixed by the various states at 6 years; (2) the age at which a given child first enrolls in school; (3) sometimes used to designate the age at which pupils are compelled to enter school.

**age, fertilization:** the age of the fetus dated from the fertilization of the ovum by a spermatozoon. *Syn.* true age.

**age, grip:** a measure of an individual's maturity in strength of grip, commonly obtained by the use of the hand dynamometer; stated in terms of age in years and months; thus, a boy whose right-hand dynamometer grip is 19 kg. may be said to have a *grip age* of about 11 years, that is, to have the hand-grip strength of the average boy of 11 years of age chronologically.

**age, height:** a measure of one aspect of an individual's physical maturity, stated in terms of age in years and months, and derived by use of an age-height table; thus, a boy who is 60 inches tall may be said to have a *height age* of about 14 years and 9 months, that is, to be as tall as the average boy 14 years and 9 months of age chronologically.

**age, intelligence:** *rare syn.* age, mental.

**age, life:** *syn.* age, chronological.

**age, lunar:** chronological age expressed in terms of lunar months (taken uniformly as 28 days each); of value in exact research for expressing the age of an infant; sometimes also used to express estimated age of a fetus.

**age, mental:** (MA) the level of a person's mental ability expressed in terms of the median chronological age of persons having the same level of mental ability; thus, if a child's mental ability is equal to that of the average 9-year-old, he has a *mental age* of 9 years, regardless of his actual chronological age.

**age, mental-maturity:** *syn.* age, mental.

**age, motor-ability:** a score for the degree of muscle control of a child expressed in terms of years or months and derived from his performance in a series of tests standardized by age levels.

**age, normal:** the typical chronological age for average pupils for entering a given school grade, usually age 6 for grade 1, 7 for grade 2, etc. (In schools in which pupils normally advance at the rate of one school grade per year, the *normal age* for entering a given grade may be calculated by adding the grade number to the legal school-entrance age and subtracting 1.)

**age, physiological:** an expression of a person's level of maturity of physiological function, especially sexual maturity, in terms of years and months; based on the average age at which persons usually achieve an equivalent degree of physiological maturity; thus, a boy of 13 having a *physiological age* of 15 years would be as physiologically and sexually mature as the average boy having a chronological age of 15 years.

**age, proof of:** any authentic evidence of the date of birth, often required before a child is admitted to the first grade, and usually required in a school census; evidences commonly accepted are birth certificates, Bible records, baptismal certificates, passports, life-insurance policies, etc.

**age, pupil:** *see* age, chronological.

**age, reading:** an expression of reading ability in terms of age, based on preestablished norms; thus, if a child reads as well as the typical 12-year-old, his *reading age* is 12 years, regardless of his actual chronological age.

**age, school:** (1) any age within the period, as designated by law, during which all children physically or mentally capable of doing so are required

to attend school, generally extending from the age of 7 years to 16 years but with some variation from state to state; (2) any age within the period during which children are legally permitted to attend the public schools (usually from 6 to 21 years); (3) *syn.* age, admission (2).

**age, school-leaving:** the earliest age, varying from state to state, at which pupils are no longer required by law to attend school.

**age, social:** relative social development expressed in terms of the age for which the degree of development is typical; thus, a person with a *social age* of 9 years has reached a stage of social competence equal to that of the typical child of 9 years.

**age, sociological:** the stage reached in life in terms of social participation.

**age, subject:** (SA) a pupil's achievement in a given school subject, expressed in terms of age; a *subject age* of 8 in arithmetic indicates achievement in arithmetic as good as that of the average 8-year-old.

**age, test:** loosely and ambiguously used as a synonym for *mental age*; strictly, an age used to describe performance on a test of whatever sort.

**age, true:** *syn.* age, fertilization.

**age-and-schooling certificate:** an authorization granted by school authorities which shows that a child has met the age, schooling, and other requirements necessary in order to work. *Syn.* work certificate.

**age-and-schooling certificate, limited:** an age-and-schooling certificate that permits a youth to be employed in a limited number of types of work, the work permitted being dependent on his physical condition.

**age-and-schooling certificate, nonstandard:** an age-and-schooling certificate granted to youths who have not completed a prescribed grade but who are unable to profit from further schooling or who could profit by it but are exempt from it for other reasons.

**age-and-schooling certificate, part-time:** an age-and-schooling certificate granted to youths permitting them to engage in work not forbidden by law, either on alternate days, weeks, or months as a portion of a part-time schooling program, or during those hours in which school is not in session.

**age calibration:** a process of standardizing a test in terms of age levels, generally on the basis of chronological age.

**age certificate:** *see* certificate, age.

**age differences:** *see* differences, age.

**age distribution chart:** *see* chart, age distribution.

**age equivalent:** the corresponding age score for a raw score on a test, established by determining the average score made by pupils of each age; an *age norm*.

**age-grade distribution:** *see* distribution, age-grade.

**age-grade progress:** *see* progress, age-grade.

**age-grade-progress report:** *see* report, age-grade-progress.

**age-grade-progress survey:** *see* survey, age-grade-progress.

**age-grade report:** *see* report, age-grade.

**age-grade survey:** *see* survey, age-grade.

**age-grade table:** *see* table, age-grade.

**age limit, compulsory-attendance:** that age below which or that age above which a child or youth is not required by the attendance law to be in school.

**agency contacts:** interviews with the personnel of social agencies by school personnel workers.

**agency funds:** *see* funds, agency.

**agency referral:** an administrative form used to refer indigent children to the public-welfare or other agency, or the act itself of referring such children to an agency. (The form lists the names of the children and of their parents and the articles or services needed.)

**age norm:** *see* norm, age.

**age record, permanent:** *see* record, permanent age.

**age scale:** *see* scale, age.

**age score:** *see* score, age.

**age standards per grade:** those ages which are accepted as normal for entering given school grades.

**aggregate attendance:** *see* attendance, aggregate.

**aggregate days absent:** the sum of the number of days of absence for all pupils in all schools of the system during the entire school year.

**aggregate days attended:** the sum of the number of days attended by all pupils enrolled. *Syn.* attendance, aggregate.

**aggregate days enrolled:** the sum of the number of days of enrollment for all pupils. (After being once enrolled a pupil remains on the roll until he has been legally withdrawn by the superintendent's office for such reasons as (a) death, (b) removal from the district, (c) grant of a permit to work, and (d) passing the compulsory-attendance age and quitting school. The older practice of dropping pupils from the roll because of 3, 5, 10, or more days of absence has become outmoded, although some schools still retain the practice.)

**aggregate load:** *see* load, aggregate.

**aggregate pupil miles:** *see* miles, aggregate pupil.

**aggression:** *syn.* aggressiveness (1).

**aggressive behavior:** *see* behavior, aggressive.

**aggressiveness:** (1) a tendency to forceful, outgoing action, characterized by taking the initiative, defending vigorously, and losing few opportunities to exhibit the self or that with which the self is identified; the opposite of the tendency to avoid danger or the disagreeable by withdrawal; (2) hostility, (3) (psychoanal.) a behavior trait thought to result from the operation of the death instinct. *Contr.* w. submissiveness.

**agitation:** exaggerated motor restlessness motivated by fear or apprehension.

**agnosia:** ag nō'i-e; inability to recognize familiar objects by sensory perception or to recognize an object from examination of its component parts.

**agnosticism:** the doctrine that the nature of ultimate reality, including the existence of Deity, is unknowable and that the only defensible attitude to assume toward it is that of confessed ignorance; opposes both affirmation and denial beyond the possible admission of the existence of an ultimate reality and holds that the human mind can know only phenomena.

**agoraphobia:** ag's-ro-lō'bi e; a morbid fear of open spaces, such as streets, parks, or fields.

**agrammatism:** o-gram'o-tis'm; failure to utter words in their grammatically correct order.

**agraphia:** a-gra'f'i e; a specialized form of aphasia characterized by inability on the part of a person to write or to write certain passages.

**agrarianism:** a theory or practice based on the idea that landed property should be evenly or fairly distributed among the people of a nation and that legislation should be enacted to foster the more general occupation and use of the land.

**agreement, method of:** (logic) the method of establishing a relation between occurrences, particularly of cause and effect, by demonstrating or noting that two phenomena invariably occur together though differing circumstances may differ widely. *See agreement and difference, method of; concomitant variations, method of; difference, method of; residues, method of.*

**agreement and difference, method of:** one of the methods described by John Stuart Mill for determining causal relations; combines the method of agreement and the method of difference, its principle being that whatever is present when the effect is present and absent when the effect is absent is probably the cause or a part of the cause. *Syn. joint method; see agreement, method of; concomitant variations, method of; difference, method of; residues, method of.*

**agricultural agent:** *see extension worker, county.*

**agricultural agent, county:** *see extension worker, county.*

**agricultural and mechanics college:** *syn. college of agriculture and mechanic arts.*

**agricultural college:** *see college, agricultural.*

**agricultural education:** education for duties and responsibilities related in some way to agriculture; provided for persons engaged in or expecting to engage in farming and other agricultural occupations and for persons who are not and who do not expect to be engaged in agricultural occupations; included in the programs of elementary schools, secondary schools, and colleges. *See agriculture, nonvocational; agriculture, vocational.*

**agricultural education, secondary:** agricultural education in high schools or in other agricultural schools of lower than college grade and higher than elementary grade.

**agricultural evening school:** *see evening school, agricultural.*

**agricultural experiment station:** *see experiment station, agricultural.*

**agricultural extension:** *see extension, agricultural.*

**agricultural extension agent:** *see extension worker, county.*

**agricultural extension division:** *see extension division, agricultural.*

**agricultural extension work, cooperative:** *see extension work, cooperative agricultural.*

**agricultural high school:** *see high school, agricultural.*

**agricultural part-time school:** *see part-time school, agricultural.*

**agricultural project:** *see project, agricultural.*

**agricultural school:** a school of lower than college grade (but not a high school) that emphasizes the teaching of agriculture though it offers other subjects also.

**agriculture, nonvocational:** one of the practical arts taught usually in the lower grades of the high school to provide appropriate education in agriculture for persons who are not and who do not expect to be engaged in farming.

**agriculture, prevocational:** instruction in agriculture previous to instruction in vocational agriculture; usually a grade-school subject. *Contr. w. agriculture, nonvocational; agriculture, vocational.*

**agriculture, technical:** agricultural subjects, as distinguished from nonagricultural subjects, taught in a college or division of agriculture.

**agriculture, vocational:** education in agriculture for persons engaged in or expecting to engage in farming as a vocation. *Contr. w. agriculture, nonvocational; agriculture, prevocational.*

**aid, audio:** any device by means of which the learning process may be encouraged or carried on through the sense of hearing, for example, phonograph recordings, public address systems, and radio programs. *Dist. f. aid, audiovisual.*

**aid, audiovisual:** any device by means of which the learning process may be encouraged or carried on through the senses of hearing and sight simultaneously, for example, sound film slides, sound motion pictures, and television. *Dist. f. aid, audio; aid, visual.*

**aid, auditory:** *syn. aid, audio.*

**aid, conditioned:** (1) in general, assistance given provided that certain requirements are met; (2) more specifically, financial assistance given by a larger unit to a smaller one if certain requirements, usually stipulated in the law, are met.

**aid, educational:** financial assistance through grants of money for educational purposes.

**aid, emergency:** financial assistance granted to meet unforeseen circumstances that call for immediate action.

**aid, equalization:** (1) money granted by the state or county to help equalize educational opportunities in a local school unit; (2) financial assistance provided to distribute more equally the costs of education.

**aid, Federal:** *syn. aid for education, national.*

**aid, instructional:** activity or illustrative material serving as a stimulus to learning.

**aid, scholarship:** (1) financial assistance toward meeting a pupil's tuition in a school where tuition is charged; (2) a grant of money to be used for partial or entire payment of tuition or other fees; (3) a reduction in tuition charges.

**aid, school:** financial help, support, or relief extended by a board of education to a child of compulsory school age to enable him to attend school.

**aid, special-education:** any material or device provided to facilitate learning by pupils having special disabilities, for example, special equipment in sight-saving classes and in classes for the hard of hearing and for the mentally retarded.

**aid, state:** grants by the state to local (county or district) school administrative units for the support of an educational program.

**aid, student:** financial assistance to students in the form of loans, scholarships, fellowships, and work that enables them to earn a part or all of their expenses while attending school.

**aid, study:** (1) help given to a student in his studies; (2) a device that aids one who studies, such as a study guide or outline.

**aid, visual:** any device by means of which the learning process may be encouraged or carried on through the sense of sight, for example, *silent motion pictures, photographs, stereoscopes, etc.* *Dist. f. aid, audio; aid, audiovisual.*

**aid for education, national:** support given by the Federal government to school systems and educational institutions through grants, appropriations, and allotments to further the carrying out of educational programs. *Syn. Federal aid.*

**aim:** a foreseen end that gives direction to an activity or motivates behavior.

**aim, deferred:** an objective whose attainment is not expected until after one or more intermediate goals or objectives have been reached.

**aim, specific:** an objective that has been reduced to such definite character and restricted range that it can be used as a practical guide for immediate steps in action.

**aims, cultural:** objectives of education or of social policy in terms of the personal enrichment traditionally called "culture." (The term is obsolescent now that sociologists have adopted *culture* to mean the total social heritage of any group of people.)

**aims, reading:** (1) purposes or objectives that stimulate the reader to engage in reading and that guide his activity; (2) authoritatively stated objectives or purposes of the reading program in schools.

**air conditioning:** the physical and/or chemical treatment of air for control of its temperature, humidity, circulation, and purity. *See ventilation.*

**air conduction:** *see conduction, air.*

**air duct:** (1) a pipe or tube for conveying air to or from various rooms of a building for purposes of ventilation; (2) a heat conductor in certain types of heating systems.

**air filter:** a screen, spray of water, or other device through which air is drawn for the purpose of

removing impurities and sometimes of adding moisture content.

**air intake:** an opening from the outside through which air is drawn into a building by means of gravity or forced draft.

**analla:** a-la'ti-o; a condition characterized by loss or absence of the ability to express thoughts in words, owing to either functional or physiological causes. *See aphasia; mutism; dist. f. aphonia.*

**alarm system:** an electrically operated gong or siren or a series of them located on various floors of a building the purpose of which is to sound the alarm for immediate evacuation of the building in case of fire or other danger; also used for practice in orderly and systematic evacuation of the building during fire drills.

**albinism:** al'bi nizm, a congenital and hereditary condition characterized by lack of pigment; may occur throughout the entire body or be restricted to the uveal tissue of the eye or a part of it; results in lowered visual acuity, nyctagmus, and photophobia; often associated with refractive errors and strabismus.

**alertness test:** *see test, alertness.*

**alexia:** a lek'si-e; a cerebral disorder characterized by inability to associate meaning with written or printed words. *Syn. word blindness.*

**algebra:** the branch of mathematics that uses symbolic representation to study all the numbers of a given number field and their combinations made in accordance with certain accepted rules.

**algebra, elementary:** (1) the branch of mathematics that employs the techniques of symbolic representation to analyze quantitative relationships; (2) a generalization of arithmetic.

**algebra, fundamental laws of:** the three principles upon which the generalized computations of algebra are based, namely: (a) the commutative law,  $a + b = b + a$ , and  $ab = ba$ ; (b) the associative law,  $a + b + c = (a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$ , and  $abc = a(bc) = (ab)c$ ; and (c) the distributive law,  $a(b + c) = ab + ac$ .

**algebraic method:** a process that uses generalized symbolism to translate problem situations into graphs, formulas, equations, or general expressions that give a more concentrated and explicit statement of the relations that exist.

**algebraic value:** *see value, algebraic.*

**algedonic:** al'jo-don'ik; dealing with or relating to the pain-pleasure feeling tone.

**algedonic ethics:** *see ethics, algedonic.*

**algedonics:** al'je don'iks; a term coined by H. R. Marshall to designate the science of pain and pleasure, without regard to their philosophical or ethical implications or to their influence as goals of human conduct.

**alien:** (1) a person belonging or owing allegiance to another family, race, or nation; (2) a foreign-born resident of a country in which he does not possess the privileges of a citizen.

**alienation:** the extent to which there is absence of relationship between two variables; the extent of departure from perfect correlation between two variables. *See coefficient of alienation.*

**alienation, coefficient of:** *see coefficient of alienation.*

alienation coefficient: *syn.* coefficient of alienation.

alien education: an adult-education movement in the United States to eliminate illiteracy among foreign-born persons resident in the United States and to educate immigrant groups in American history and the principles of citizenship. *See* Americanization.

alienist: (1) a psychiatrist giving expert testimony in the trial of medicolegal cases; (2) one who represents the state in psychiatric public-health matters.

alignment: that characteristic of writing in which successive upper- and lower-case letters are based on a straight line and extend a uniform distance above and below this line, as normally specified for these letters.

allmentation of state funds: (1) the act or process of "feeding" the state treasury; (2) provision of state funds.

allment: *var.* alignment.

all-day class: *see* class, all-day.

all-day school: a school attended by pupils throughout most of the day between breakfast and dinner or supper, usually a "country day," nonpublic school.

all-day session: *see* session, all-day.

allelomorph: ə-lɛ'ɔ-mɔrf; -lɛ'l-ɔ-, one of a pair of genes having the same locus in pairs of homologous chromosomes, one gene usually being dominant and the other recessive in such an allelomorph pair.

alley maze: a confusing set of walled runways having turns and blind paths, including a pathway that leads to a reward, usually food, much used in learning experiments with small animals.

allied trades: closely related trades having many common factors of knowledge and skill.

all-metal: a type of bus-body construction in which no wood is used; also called *all-steel*.

allness: behavior characterized by the tendency to assume that what one knows is all that can be known; drawing final conclusions from insufficient data; reacting to one level of abstracting as if it were identical with a lower level; regarded by general semanticists as a basic symptom of inadequate language behavior.

alleroticism: ə-l'ɔ-rɔ-t'ɪk-ɪz'm; (psychoan.) a tendency to love others. *Dist. f.* autoeroticism; narcissism.

allopsychic: having a predominant interest in the outer world rather than one's inner life.

all-or-none law: a statement of the fact that any adequate stimulus to a muscle cell or nerve cell calls forth a maximum muscular or neural reaction, whereas any inadequate stimulus calls forth no muscular or neural reaction whatever; thus, once the zero point of stimulation is passed, gradation in muscular or neural activity depends on the number of muscle or nerve cells activated.

allotment: (!) the portion of Federal vocational-education funds to which each state is entitled for each type of vocational-education program carried on in the state; based on various state-

national population ratios as determined by the most recent U. S. census; (2) Federal funds for various kinds of war-production training distributed on the basis of types of population; (3) Federal funds allotted to the state by the Federal government for use in purchasing equipment for vocational-education programs; (4) state funds distributed to local communities for vocational-education programs.

all-school style sheet: *see* style sheet, all-school.

all-steel: *see* all-metal.

all-year school: a school that is in session throughout the calendar year. (In some, pupils attend for 12 months, with occasional short vacations; in others, the classes are staggered, one-fourth of the school being given a vacation during each quarter.)

almonry school: ə-l'mɔn-ri; a type of charity-school practice, somewhat common in England beginning in the fourteenth century, by which boys could attend an existing monastery, abbey, or charity school as charity students, being supported by *almonry*, which usually was in the form of money or food.

alogia: ə-lɔ'ji-ə; a type of aphasia characterized by loss of the ability to speak, and caused by disturbances of the central nervous system. *See* aphasia.

alphabetic method: *syn.* ABC method.

alphabetic punch-card machine: *see* punch-card machine, alphabetic.

alphabetic spelling: *see* spelling, alphabetic.

alphabet spelling: *see* spelling, alphabet.

alphabet wheel: a wheel-like device used for teaching letters and letter combinations, so constructed that when it is revolved various letter combinations are produced.

alpha hypothesis: Knight Dunlap's designation of the principle that the occurrence of a response increases the probability that it will occur again when the stimulus is the same stimulus.

alter ego: ə-l'tɛr-ɛ'gɔ; (Lat., lit., "other I," "other self") a friend who has one's interests so thoroughly at heart and with whom so much experience is shared that he mirrors the self or is a sort of second self.

alteregoism: ə-l'tɛr-ɛ'gɔ ɪz'm; a tendency to have sympathy only with these individuals who resemble the self in some way.

alternate cooperative plan: *see* cooperative plan, alternate.

alternate form: (1) *syn.* similar form; (2) any form of a test that measures the same function as did the original, *dist. f.* comparable form; duplicate form; equivalent form.

alternate-response item: *see* item, alternate-response.

alternate-response test: *see* test, alternate-response.

alternate school: a school having a modified platoon organization, according to which the school day is divided into four quarters and the pupils alternately go to home rooms and special rooms, spending two quarters in each type of room. *Syn.* duplicate school; programmed school.

alternating squint: *see* squint, alternating.

alternating suppression: *see* suppression, alternating.

alternating vision: *see* vision, alternating.

alternation of grades: the combining of the pupils of two grades into a single class, the entire class doing the work outlined in the course of study for one of the grades during one year and the work for the other grade the next year.

alternation of neurosis: the relief (sometimes temporary) of symptoms of mental disorder during an acute physical disease.

alternation of studies: (1) a plan or technique of rotating or alternating at regular intervals the subjects studied or activities engaged in, in order to avoid excessive fatigue or loss of interest; thus, a difficult subject may be followed by physical activity; (2) a scheduling plan by which two or more subjects are offered on alternate days or in alternate years or semesters.

alternation of subjects: *syn.* alternation of studies.

alternative test: *syn.* test, alternate-response.

alto: *syn.* contralto.

alto-tenor: a masculine voice that may develop during pubescence, with an approximate range from F below middle C to F one octave lower.

altruism: (1) an attitude or mode of behavior characterized by devotion to the welfare of others, (2) devotion to the welfare of others at the expense of at least certain interests of the self.

altruism, social: regard for and devotion to the best interests of the group rather than those of the individual.

aluminum screen: *see* screen, aluminum.

alumna: a-lum'na; a female graduate.

alumni college: *see* college, alumni.

alumni education: a-lum'ni; educational activities carried on by a college or university for the benefit of its graduates and former students, including postcollegiate professional instruction, guidance in reading, and the opportunity to hear analyses of problems and to participate in discussions sponsored by the institution.

alumni placement bureau: *see* placement bureau, alumni.

alumnus: a-lum'nee; a male graduate.

alveolar: al-vē'ō-lar, al-vē'ō; (1) referring to the ridgelike formations on the hard palate immediately behind and above the teeth of the upper jaw; (2) a consonant sound in the production of which movement or placement of the tongue in relation to this ridge plays an important part; *t, d, n, l, r, s, z,* and *sh* are alveolar consonants.

amaurosis: am'ā-rō'sis; (1) blindness resulting from a defect of the optic nerve; (2) absolute blindness, from whatever cause.

amaurotic family idiocy: *see* idiocy, amaurotic family.

ambidexterity: the ability to use both hands with equal skill and ease. *Syn.* ambidexterity.

ambidexterity: *syn.* ambidexterity.

amblyopias: a condition characterized by a lack of dominance of either eye. (Applied to eyedness as *ambidexterity* is used with respect to handedness.)

ambilateral: pertaining to or affecting both sides of the body.

ambivalence: am-biv'ə-ləns; a state characterized by the simultaneous existence of contradictory feelings such as love and hate or contradictory reactions such as attack and withdrawal with respect to the same object.

ambiversion: (1) a quality of the personality representing a condition somewhere between the extremes of *extroversion* and *introversion*; (2) a trait complex including some characteristics of behavior and attitude classified as extroverted as well as some classified as introverted.

ambivert: one whose interests are equally divided between personal and environment factors.

amblyopia: am-bli-ō'p-i-ə; (1) dimness of vision, without any apparent organic change in the eye itself; (2) loss of vision in which no pathology can be discerned in the eye. (Often qualified as congenital *amblyopia*, toxic *amblyopia*, or hysterical *amblyopia*.)

amblyopia, hysterical: dimness of vision caused by a psychological mechanism.

amblyopia ex anopsia: an-ōp's-i-ə; (1) dimness of vision resulting from functional disease of the eyes; (2) partial loss of vision due to a positive act of inhibition or suppression, a defense mechanism that operates to prevent *diptopia*, as in squint.

ament: ā'mēnt; one lacking in mentality, that is, a person afflicted with *amentia*; an idiot, imbecile, or moron.

amentia: ā-men'ē-shi; literally, nondevelopment of mind as contrasted with *dementia*, or loss or deterioration of mind; ordinarily used as the equivalent of *mental defectiveness*, or *feeble-mindedness*. *Syn.* hypophrenia; oligophrenia.

amentia, primary: imperfect development of the brain due to hereditary factors.

amentia, secondary: a state of restricted cerebral development resulting from adverse environmental influences, whether operating before or after birth.

American Farmer degree: *see* degree, American Farmer.

Americanization: a movement established in the United States in 1918 and the postwar years (unevenly conducted since that time) to educate and assimilate foreign-born groups, familiarizing them with the attitudes, skills, etc., characteristic of the culture of the United States. *See* alien education.

Americanization class: *see* class, Americanization.

Americanization theory: the doctrine that proposes that newcomers from foreign lands should rid themselves as quickly as possible of their old characteristics and obliterate all ethnic and cultural distinctions by taking over completely the language, customs, hopes, and aspirations of the dominant American type; one of the methods suggested for the ethnic adjustment of immigrants to American culture.



**ametropia:** am'e-trō'pi ə; (1) a refractive error in which the eye when in a state of rest does not focus the image of an object upon the retina; includes *hyperopia*, *myopia*, and *astigmatism*; (2) a general term indicating a condition of *hyperopia*, *myopia*, or *astigmatism*.

**Am ha-arez:** ʔm hā-ʔrē; n. masc.; pl. *ame ha-arez*; ʔm-hā-; (Heb. lit., "person of the land," "peasant") (1) a term of opprobrium used to denote a Jew who is ignorant of the basic elements of Jewish knowledge and tradition; (2) originally, a Jew living in the provinces where cultural standards were low as compared with those of the metropolitan centers of Palestine; (3) in Talmudic literature, any of the ignorant and negligent common people, in contradistinction to those who were meticulous in the observance of religious precepts.

**aphasia:** ə-mim'ə; loss of the ability to express thoughts by means of gestures, a form of *aphasia*.

**ammoniator:** a device for adding ammonia to swimming-pool water as it passes through a filtration system, for purposes of sanitation.

**amnesia:** am-nē'zhi-ə; -zi-ə; a disorder usually due to fatigue, shock, fever, injury to the brain, or extreme repressions and characterized by partial or complete inability to remember or identify past experiences; may be organic or functional.

**amnesia, functional:** amnesia occurring without head injury or other ascertainable organic pathology. *See* *amnesia*.

**amnesia, infantile:** the normal and characteristic absence of memory for the period of infancy and early years.

**amnesia, retroactive:** *syn.* *amnesia, retrograde*.

**amnesia, retrograde:** loss of memory for a limited or circumscribed period preceding some sort of trauma. *Syn.* *amnesia, retroactive*.

**amplifier:** an electrical unit for increasing the amplitude of electrical impulses of sound.

**amplitude modulation:** *see* *modulation, amplitude*.

**amusia:** ə-mū'zi-ə; a mental disorder characterized by loss or absence of the ability to recognize or to reproduce musical sounds.

**anabolism:** ə-nab'ə-liz'm; the process of assimilation of nutritive matter and its conversion into living substances; the regenerative aspects of metabolism. *See* *metabolism*; *contr.* w. *catabolism*.

**anactels:** ə-nak'te-els; (psychoanal.) a condition of dependence upon another for care and support; usually viewed, when it occurs in an older person, as a fixation at the developmental level at which a necessary relation of dependence obtains between the infant and its mother or nurse.

**anacletic object choice:** an'e-klit'ik; the choice by an individual of a love object similar in its characteristics to those persons—usually mother or nurse—on whom the individual in infancy was dependent for his comfort.

**anacusia:** an'e-kū'zhi-ə; -zi-ə; total deafness. *Syn.* *anacusis*.

**anacusis:** an'e-kū'zis, *syn.* *anacusia*.

**anaglyph:** an'e-glif; a specially prepared picture (either still or motion) which, when viewed with a

pair of spectacles having one red and one green lens, appears in black and white and gives the illusion of the third dimension, prepared, in the case of still pictures, by printing the images from a pair of stereographic negatives on a single sheet of photographic paper, one in red and one in green, slightly overlapping; in the case of motion pictures, two films, one red and one green, are projected simultaneously with a slight overlapping of the images, each member of the audience being provided with the special viewing spectacles. (NOTE: Still *anaglyphs* may be reproduced by commercial color-printing processes.) *Dist. f.* *stereograph*.

**anagrams:** a reading game consisting in making a word or phrase by transposing the letters of another word or phrase.

**anal character:** *see* *character, anal*.

**anal eroticism:** *see* *eroticism, anal*.

**anal erotism:** *syn.* *eroticism, anal*.

**analgesia:** an'al-jē'zhi-ə; a condition characterized by partial or total absence of pain sensibility, whether the result of hysteria or neural disorders or induced artificially, as by drugs or freezing. *Syn.* *analgesis*; *analgia*; *dist. f.* *anesthesia*.

**analgesis:** an'al-jē'sis; *syn.* *analgesia*.

**analgia:** an'al'ji-ə; rare var. *analgesia*.

**analogical thinking:** *see* *thinking, analogical*.

**analogies test:** *see* *test, analogies*.

**analogy:** a relationship between two things or situations based upon resemblance or similarity in essential characteristics, effects, or attributes; thus, the analogy between a plant and an animal may be found in the fact that both live, grow, reproduce their kind, and die.

**analogy, logic of:** *see* *logic of analogy*.

**anal personality:** *syn.* *character, anal*.

**anal sadistic:** *see* *sadistic, anal*.

**analysis:** (1) the process that starts with an assumption of the truth of that which is sought and then passes through a chain of sufficient conditions to the given data or something accepted as true; (2) the process that uses algebraic methods in the solution of problems; (3) the branch of mathematics that is based on the principles of the calculus; (4) (psych.) a process that consists in distinguishing the elements or factors that go to make up a complex state of mind; (5) (logic) a separation of that which has been combined; especially, the breaking down of an unknown complex into its familiar, known elements; (6) (coun.) the process of critically evaluating personnel information about students as a necessary step for the remediation or treatment phase of counseling; (7) the study of musical form and harmonic structure; *see* *form* (3).

**analysis, activity:** the breaking down of large-scope behaviors into specifics; used in curriculum planning, objectives of education being isolated by resolving life activities into their constituent elements.

**analysis, auditory:** the act or process of breaking down words or word parts into their fundamental sound elements.

**analysis, biochemical:** the chemical analysis of or determination of chemical elements and compounds in biological materials, for example, the chemical analysis of protoplasm.

**analysis, bulletin:** (teacher ed.) a research technique involving the collection and examination of institutional publications that contain information on various aspects of teacher education, such as courses, curriculums, and admission requirements. *Syn.* analysis, catalogue.

**analysis, catalogue:** *syn.* analysis, bulletin.

**analysis, child:** (1) the direction of attention to all phases of the total experience of the child in order to understand his behavior, generally with the purpose of promoting the welfare of the child; (2) an extension of the methods of psychoanalysis for use with children, involving the use of free play periods and casual conversation with the examiner, each of these methods being guided by psychoanalytic theory.

**analysis, coal:** the determination of the contents of samples of coal, such as ash and volatile materials, and the determination of the B.t.u. (British thermal units).

**analysis, empirical:** the division of any educational process into its component parts or factors, the division being guided only by the practical experience of the person making the analysis. *Contr.* *v.* analysis, technical.

**analysis, factor:** *see* factor analysis.

**analysis, functional:** the act of varying the conditions under which a phenomenon takes place to ascertain the conditions necessary for its existence; the inductive method as interpreted in Gestalt theory.

**analysis, graphical:** the use of the graph as an aid in the discovery and portrayal of explicit and implicit relationships.

**analysis, item:** any one of several methods used in test construction to determine whether a given question or item discriminates among individuals of different degrees of ability.

**analysis, job:** the determination of the skills and items of knowledge that a worker must possess in order to do a specific job, and the arranging of these in a logical teaching order.

**analysis, literary:** detailed study of a literary work, intended to show the characteristics of its composition, style, and ideas and its aesthetic, moral, or philosophical values.

**analysis, mathematical:** (1) any investigation of data or phenomena through the techniques of mathematics; (2) the process of discovering the relations existing among variables and of determining the laws governing these relations; (3) the process of mathematical proof by which the result is assumed to be true and the reasoning is carried back logically to the existing data or to established principles.

**analysis, occupational:** *syn.* analysis, job.

**analysis, pattern:** a process of combining responses to individual test items into clusters, or syndromes, in order to discover whether the frequency of individuals giving such clusters of responses is significantly greater than chance.

**analysis, phonetic:** (1) analysis of speech sounds; (2) analysis of words into the elements that

correspond to speech sounds, for example, breaking up the word *spread* into the initial consonant blend *sp* and the final phonogram *end*.

**analysis, problem:** the act of resolving a problem into its component parts and finding the relationships among the parts.

**analysis, propaganda:** an attempt to recognize and appraise propaganda by a scrutiny of its purposes, agencies, techniques, devices, and truth content.

**analysis, referential:** a method of word study in which each word is divested of its emotional associations, in order to determine its basic meaning.

**analysis, semantic:** *syn.* analysis, referential.

**analysis, statistical:** the application of statistical processes and theory to the compilation, presentation, discussion, and interpretation of numerical data.

**analysis, technical:** the division of any educational process into its component parts, or factors, the process of division being accomplished through the application of the results of controlled experimentation and of other techniques of scientific research. *Contr.* *v.* analysis, empirical.

**analysis, trade:** a systematic listing of all the things that the learner of a trade must be taught if he is to become master of the complete trade.

**analysis, visual:** the process of breaking up a word into familiar parts that are known by sight and blending these parts into whole words, for example, recognizing the simple verb form *go* and the suffix *ing* in the word *going* and recombining these parts into the whole word.

**analysis, word:** (1) the act or process of breaking up words into visual or phonetic elements for the purpose of blending these into word wholes; (2) the act or process of analyzing the likenesses and differences among words, both as to form and meaning.

**analysis of covariance:** *see* covariance, analysis of.

**analysis of variance:** *see* variance, analysis of.

**analytical approach:** (1) the method of diagnosing reading difficulties that seeks to identify the specific elements in reading ability that are weak and need remedial training; (2) the theoretical assumption that reading ability is made up of specific skills that can be identified.

**analytical method:** (1) a method of teaching reading in which the whole is first presented and then is broken down into its smaller elements; (2) in the teaching of phonics, the analysis of a word for pronunciation purposes; (3) the close textual study of a literary selection, with attention to the exact meanings and implications of words and allusions and to the techniques of structure and style by which the writer achieves his effects; (4) a method of teaching shorthand devised by Fricke, the aim of which is to teach word writing through the use of transfer elements called *sound patterns*.

**analytical reading test:** *see* test, analytical reading.

**analytical research:** *see* research, analytical.

**analytical scale:** *syn.* test, diagnostic.

analytical study: *see* study, analytical.

analytical test: *see* test, analytical.

analytical tools: tests, case histories, cumulative records, interviews, and reports used in arriving at an understanding of the characteristics and adjustment problems of an individual.

analytic geometry: *syn.* geometry, coordinate.

analytic method: *see* analysis.

analytic proof: *see* analysis (1), (2), and (3).

analytic psychology: *see* psychology, analytic.

analytic-synthetic method: the combined method of teaching reading in which each word is first broken up into familiar parts, which are then fused into a whole.

anamnesis: an'om-nē'sis; the family and personal history of a patient or client and an account of the circumstances leading to the present illness or investigation. *Contr.* w. catamnesia.

anarthria: an-'r-thri-a; absence or loss of the ability to articulate speech sounds. *Contr.* w. dysarthria.

anatomical age: *see* age, anatomical.

anatomical growth: *see* growth, anatomical.

anatomy, applied: knowledge of anatomy as applied to diagnosis and treatment.

ancient history: *see* history, ancient.

androgyny: an-'dro-jīn; -jīm; a hermaphrodite.

andromania: an-'drō-mā'nī-ō; *syn.* nymphomania.

anecdotal method: (1) a method of analyzing child behavior, chiefly characterized by reliance on reports of isolated occurrences; *dist.* f. observational method; (2) a technique by means of which a student's behavior and responses are recorded, as they occur, by the teachers observing them, for use by the counselor in the study and analysis of the student's problems.

anecdotal record: *see* record, anecdotal.

anemia: a condition in which the blood is reduced in amount or is deficient in red blood cells or hemoglobin; common causes are hemorrhage, disease of blood-forming organs, and nutritional deficiency.

anesthesia: an'e-s-thē'zhi-ō; -si-ō; (alt. sp. *anæsthesia*) a condition characterized by total or partial absence of sensibility, especially tactile sensibility, but also sensibility to heat, cold, or pressure; may be artificially produced, as by drugs or freezing, or may be the result of hysteria or of a lesion in the nervous system. *Syn.* anaesthesia; *dist.* f. analgesia.

anesthesia: an'e-s-thē'nis; *syn.* anaesthesia.

anger: (1) (child dev.) a pattern of behavior elicited by restraint or thwarting and consisting of a strong unpleasant emotional factor (affect) and defensive or offensive movements (termed *rage* in Watson's hypothesis of three primary emotions); (2) a feeling of displeasure and antagonism so strong and specifically directed against the cause of injury, insult, or pain, real or imaginary, as to be classified as an emotion or passion.

anhedonia: an'he-dō'nī-ō; a state of apathy characterized by loss of pleasure in the normally pleasurable functions of life.

anima: an'im-ō; (Lat., lit., "spirit") a term used by Jung to signify personality.

animation: a motion-picture technique that gives an illusion of motion to drawings, models, lines, arrows, etc., through the projection of a sequence of frames on which successive positions of the objects, drawings, etc., have been photographed.

animatism: an'i-mō-tis'm; a form of animism common to primitive peoples and characterized by the belief that all things are alive and that plants and the less complex animals possess the psychological traits of human beings without possessing souls. *See* animism.

animism: (1) the philosophical view that human beings are both body and soul (*anima*) and that the soul or spirit is the principle of life; (2) the belief, widely prevalent among primitive peoples, that every living object is inhabited by a living sentient something, sometimes conceived as the ghosts of departed persons and sometimes conceived more vaguely. *See* animism.

anisokonia: an'i-tēi kō'nī-ō; a condition in which images formed on the retinas of the two eyes are unequal in size or shape.

anisometropia: an'i-tēō-mō-trō'pi-ē; difference in the refractive power of the two eyes.

anisophoria: an'i-tēō-fō'ri-ō; a type of *heterophoria* in which the degree of divergence of the visual angle of the eyes varies according to the direction of the gaze.

ankylosis: ang'ki lō'sis; a condition in which the cartilage or bones of a joint have grown together, with resulting stiffness or immobility of the joint; may be due to disease or the result of surgery. *See* arthrodesis; osteoarthritis.

annotated bibliography: *see* bibliography, annotated.

annoyers and satisfiers: rewards and punishments, failures and successes, pleasantness and unpleasantness, satisfactions and dissatisfactions to the learner. (The terms are used by Thorndike to clarify his law of effect in learning.)

annual: an illustrated record of the school year, usually in book form, written, edited, and published by a class or group of students in a university, college, or high school. *Syn.* yearbook.

annual contract: *see* contract, annual.

annual promotion: *see* promotion, annual.

annual report: *see* report, annual.

annual tabulation report: *see* report, annual tabulation.

annual transportation report: *see* report, annual transportation.

annuitant: the person on whose life an annuity payable under an annuity agreement is based and at whose death the payment of the annuity ceases. (The annuitant usually is the payee also, although this is not always the case.)

annuity: an annual or regular payment made on the basis of an annuity agreement or under a bequest; sometimes designates payments of the

nature of pensions to retired members of an institutional staff; an annual allowance or income.

**annuity agreement:** an agreement by which money or other property is made available to an institution on the condition that the institution binds itself to hold and administer the property and to pay periodically to the donor or other designated individual a stipulated amount, this payment to cease at the time of the annuitant's death; sometimes called *annuity bond*.

**annuity bond:** *syn.* annuity agreement, the latter term being preferred.

**annuity funds:** *see* funds, annuity.

**annuity plan of bond payments:** a bond issue that provides for annual payments on the principal.

**anesthetic:** an-'e-st'ik; pertaining to the fringe of consciousness; hazy.

**anomaly:** a-'nom'-l; (1) deviation from rule, form, or type, (2) irregularity in development.

**anomia:** a-'nō'-mi-a; a term used by Benjamin Rush to indicate absence of moral sense.

**anorexia:** an-'ō-rok'-s-i-a; partial or complete loss or lack of appetite.

**answer, compound:** (1) an answer involving several parts not necessarily related to one another; (2) an answer to a multiple-choice question in which several correct alternatives may be included, all of which must be indicated if the examinee is to receive full credit.

**answer key:** a sheet or a series of strips on which are recorded the correct responses for a given test or by which the test may be otherwise scored; commonly furnished with objective tests to facilitate objective scoring. *Syn.* key.

**answer pattern:** the pattern or profile of an examinee's responses to either (a) several questions where at least one answer is required to each or (b) one question where more than one category of colored answers is allowable and acceptable. (Thus, if in answer to the questions "What is your sex?" "What is your color?" a questionnaire respondent replies, respectively, "Male" and "White," then Male-White is the answer pattern of that respondent.)

**answer sheet:** the separate sheet on which the examinee may record his responses for a test.

**anterior-posterior gradient:** *see* gradient, anterior-posterior.

**anthropogeography:** an-'thro-pō-jō-og'-rō-f; a branch of anthropology concerned with the distribution of man.

**anthropography:** an-'thro-pō-grō-f; that phase of anthropology treating of the distribution of the human race, as distinguished by physical character, language, institutions, and customs.

**anthropological approach:** the principle of organization for the study of the interrelations between man, his environment, race, language, and culture, and the sources of the differentiated forms of social life.

**anthropology:** the science concerned with man, both normatively and historically, dealing with his physical characteristics, his racial, geographical, and historical distribution, class-

sification, and relationships, and his cultural, environmental, and social development and relationships; embraces *anthropography*, *anthropometry*, *anthropogeography*, *ethnology*, *anthroponomy*, *demography*, *sociology*, *human paleontology*, *archaeology*, *folklore*, and *comparative religion*.

**anthropology, physical:** the branch of anthropology concerned with the biological evolution of man and the classification of living races.

**anthropology, social:** the branch of anthropology concerned with environmental and group relations of man.

**anthropometric index:** *see* index, anthropometric.

**anthropometric measurement:** *see* measurement, anthropometric.

**anthropometric test:** *see* test, anthropometric.

**anthropometry:** an-'thro-pom'-ō-tē-s, a branch of anthropology concerned with measuring the physical characteristics and functional abilities of human beings, closely related to experimental psychology and physiology.

**anthropomorphism:** an-'thro-pō-mō-'fism, the attribution of human characteristics, especially mental traits, to beings other than man, as to deities, animals, or inanimate objects; or the interpretation of the actions and reactions of animals in terms of human psychology. *Contr.* w. *theriomorphism*.

**anthroponomy:** an-'thro-pom'-ō-nō-s; a branch of anthropology dealing with the study of human behavior; related to psychology.

**anticipation warrant:** a warrant or check for the payment of debt, issued by a governmental agency before money for its redemption is available or due, frequently, under specified conditions, such warrants bear interest.

**antimetropia:** an-'ti-met-rō-'p-i-a, a condition in which one eye is nearsighted and the other farsighted.

**antinomy:** an-'tan'-ō-mē, a fundamental conflict of principles, each of which appears clearly to be true; for example, Kant cites as a fundamental *antinomy* the conceptions of the world as finite and as infinite.

**Antioch plan:** a plan of cooperative education, coupled with an extensive system of student government, as developed at Antioch College. *See* cooperative education.

**antisocial:** opposed to existing social institutions, customs, or moral codes; opposed to the usual social relationships or tending to disrupt approved social relationships. *Dist. f.* asocial; unsociable.

**antonym test:** *see* test, antonym.

**anxiety hysteria:** *see* hysteria, anxiety.

**anxiety neurosis:** *see* neurosis, anxiety.

**apathy:** (1) in general, lack of feeling, (2) a pathological mental condition characterized by extreme or exaggerated indifference.

**aperture:** (1) in still cameras, motion-picture cameras, and enlargers, the opening (usually variable in size) provided for the passage of light through the lens, (2) in motion-picture pro-

jectors, the rectangular opening behind the film gate, by means of which light is directed through the film and into the projection lens.

**aphasia**: a f'zhi ə; -shə; a disorder consisting essentially in an inability to produce or to comprehend language; may involve both spoken and written language, the main types are nominal, syntactical, verbal, and semantic, according to Head, or expressive, receptive, and expressive-receptive, according to Weisenburg and Mc-Bride; believed to be caused by injuries to the brain, particularly in the region of Broca's area and in the association areas.

**aphasia, motor**: loss of ability to speak because of inability to form words, although they may be known and can be pointed to if seen in print; may stem from cerebral injury or from functional psychic disorders.

**aphasia, sensory**: inability to understand the meaning of spoken or written words because of a lesion of the auditory or visual centers in the brain or because of functional psychic disorders.

**aphemia**: a f'zhi ə; a speech disorder without apparent organic cause in which the person afflicted knows what he wishes to say but cannot produce the words, a form of *dysphemia*.

**aphonia**: a f'zhi ə; loss of voice, due to organic or psychological causes. (In *aphonia* the speech is conspicuously characterized by a whisperlike quality and is devoid of pure tones.) *Dist. f. dysphonia*.

**apologetics**: a branch of theology devoted to the proof and defense of Christian doctrine.

**apologist**: (1) one who argues before the public in speech or writing in defense of any person or cause; (2) a defender of Christianity, especially one of the authors of the early Christian apologies.

**apopathic behavior**: *see* behavior, *apopathic*.

**apoplexy**: sudden diminution or cessation of certain brain functions, caused by rupture or obstruction of a cerebral artery.

**a posteriori**: N'pos-tē'ri-ō'f, characteristic of the type or movement of reflective thinking that infers general principles or definitions from experience of phenomena. *Contr. w. a priori*.

**apothecals**: a-pothē'k-ō'sis; *syn.* deification.

**apparatus, gymnastic**: horses, buses, mats, parallel bars, ropes, beams, and other devices used as objects on which to exercise in a gymnasium.

**apparent mode**: *syn.* mode, *crude*.

**appeal authorities**: law courts or educational officers or bodies before which appeals may be brought for judgment.

**appeal to custom**: invocation of the authority of long-established ways of thinking and acting to determine an issue, to support an opinion, or to convince recalcitrant persons.

**appellant**: a-pel'ent; the party who appeals the decision of a lower court to a higher court or who takes an appeal from one judicial or administrative body to another, for example, a teacher who appeals dismissal by a local school authority to a higher authority. *Contr. w. appellee*.

**appellee**: ap'o-lē; one against whom an appeal is taken; the respondent. *Contr. w. appellant*.

**appendix**: matter supplementing the text of a book or dissertation but not essential to its completeness, as a bibliography, statistical tables, and explanatory material.

**appereception**: (1) the process of focusing the perception, of being actively aware rather than passively sentient; (2) the process of relating new material to one's background of experience, and of evaluating it in the light of that experience.

**appereceptive mass**: one's total knowledge or experience in relation to new facts or situations; suggestive of some of the principles proposed by modern *Gestalt* psychology, as, for example, *regulation* (the dominance of wholes over parts).

**appetite**: desire, specifically for food; may arise from social experience, organic need, or physiological drive.

**application**: (1) the act of concentrating the attention on the material at hand when called on to master printed or written matter; (2) the type of activity in a directed study procedure in which pupils attempt to apply what they have learned in the study of a subject or topic.

**application blank for admission**: a record form for collecting educational and other personal data on students seeking to be admitted to college from high school or to be transferred from one college or university to another.

**applied anatomy**: *see* anatomy, *applied*.

**applied art**: *see* art, *applied*.

**applied arts**: *see* arts, *applied*.

**applied decoration**: *see* decoration, *applied*.

**applied design**: *see* design, *applied*.

**applied mathematics**: *see* mathematics, *applied*.

**appointive board**: a board of education or a similar body whose members are appointed by an official or group with proper constituted authority.

**appointive member**: a member of a board of education or a similar body appointed by an official or board.

**appointive office**: a position in a school system filled by appointment by a regularly constituted board or official, usually for a stipulated period of time. *Dist. f. elective office*.

**appointments bureau**: *syn.* placement bureau.

**apportionment, basis of**: the system or plan by which funds, materials, or services are distributed to operating units from a central source.

**apportionment of school funds**: the division and distribution of money for school purposes by a central agency, such as a state, to its subordinate units according to a predetermined basis.

**appraisal**: (1) a formal and accurate valuation of property usually made by persons familiar with such values; generally used to determine the amount of insurance to be carried; (2) (noun) the process of synthesizing and interpreting data concerning a pupil or student.

**appraisal of buildings:** determination of the value of buildings of a university, college, or school on an approved basis, usually replacement value or original value less depreciation; may be made on the basis of market or salable value, but this basis is seldom used in the case of university and college buildings.

**appreciation:** an emotionally tinged awareness or perception of the worth, value, or significance of anything.

**appreciation, aesthetic:** an intellectual and emotional awareness of or sensitivity to the beautiful, coupled with critical evaluation and understanding of aesthetic principles, as applied to the visual arts, literature, music, natural beauty, etc. See *aesthetic education*; *aesthetic judgment*, *aesthetics*; *appreciation, art*.

**appreciation, art:** the act of evaluating, understanding, and experiencing art or any expression of art through sensitive awareness of beauty and perception of worth or value, generally considered as having two distinguishable but inseparable components, *emotional appreciation*, based on the pleasure and satisfaction derived from beauty of design, color, tone, etc., and *intellectual appreciation*, resulting from the understanding of aesthetic principles and artistic techniques and from the satisfaction of being able to recognize material of artistic worth; applies to the fine arts, literature, and music.

**appreciation, literary:** the ability to understand and make an appropriate emotional reaction to writing having genuine literary value.

**appreciation, mathematical:** the recognition and interpretation of the beauty of mathematical composition whether accomplished through arithmetic computation, analytic generalization, or geometric design.

**appreciation, music:** (1) intelligent enjoyment of music; (2) the response of a hearer to music, whether emotional or intellectual.

**appreciation experience:** see *experience, appreciation*.

**appreciation course:** see *course, appreciation*.

**appreciation project:** see *project, appreciation*.

**appreciation unit:** see *unit, appreciation*.

**apprehension:** (1) the grasping or understanding of an idea or situation; insight into the implied or possible relations of an experience; (2) dread, anticipation of evil or danger, as in nervous *apprehension*.

**apprehension-span test:** see *test, apprehension-span*.

**apprentice:** a young person who, with his parent or guardian, has entered into an agreement with an employer under which the employer is to provide an opportunity for the *apprentice* to learn a skilled trade or occupation. (Written agreements are specified under Federal apprenticeship standards.)

**apprentice, paying:** an apprentice who pays part or all of the cost of his training through the value of his work.

**apprentice class:** see *class, apprentice*.

**apprentice coordinator:** see *coordinator, apprentice*.

**apprentice indenture:** a written contract or agreement among parent or guardian, apprentice, and employer concerning the terms of employment and training experiences of the apprentice during his learning period.

**apprentice school:** a formalized training plan for developing apprentices to become journeymen in skilled trades. (The term is not in common use.)

**apprenticeship education:** a type of training commonly provided youth preparing for a trade before the advent of the factory system; usually possessed three distinguishing characteristics: (a) the binding of the apprentice to a master for a term of years, often 7, (b) the contracting of the master to train and initiate the apprentice in a trade; and (c) the custom of lodging the apprentice in the house of the master. (The apprenticeship system was common both in Europe and in America. In some American colonies the master was also required to teach the apprentices reading, writing, and the principles of religion.)

**apprentice teacher:** (1) in colonial America, a young man apprenticed or indentured to a schoolmaster to learn the trade of schoolteacher (a relatively infrequent practice); (2) in contemporary usage, a recent graduate of or an advanced student in a teacher-training institution who, as a part of his program, works in an elementary or secondary school for a period of 6 weeks to 1 year, performing many of the duties of a regular teacher under the general guidance of the principal and supervisors, usually receiving a small salary for his services, *syn. intern*; see *internship*; *contr. w. practice teacher*; (3) *syn. probationary teacher* (infrequently used in this sense).

**apprentice teaching:** *syn. internship*.

**apprentice training:** see *training, apprentice*.

**approach reaction:** *syn. response, adient*.

**approach response:** *syn. response, adient*.

**appropriation:** an authorization granted by the legislative body to make expenditures and to incur obligations for specific purposes; usually limited in amount and as to time when it may be expended; *contr. w. appropriation, indeterminate*; (2) as the title of a ledger account, designates an account not up for budgetary control to which is credited the amount authorized to meet expenditures and to which are charged encumbrances and expenditures.

**appropriation, indeterminate:** an appropriation that is not limited to any definite period of time but is in effect until the purpose for which it is made is accomplished.

**appropriation, lump-sum:** an appropriation made for a stated purpose or for a named department, without further specifying the amounts that may be spent for specific activities or for particular objects of expenditure.

**appropriation, public-school:** public moneys set apart by formal action for financing public schools; generally designates moneys voted for schools by the state legislature, town meeting, or local board of education or, in cities with financially dependent boards of education, by the city council or board of finance.

**appropriation account:** (1) a financial record of the amounts of money that have been provided

for particular purposes; (2) a particular financial record that lists the appropriations set aside for specific purposes; (3) an account set up to record an appropriation that may include the encumbrances and expenditures chargeable to it.

**approximate computation:** see **computation**, **approximate**.

**approximate measure:** see **measure**, **approximate**.

**approximate number:** a number that records the result of a measurement or series of measurements, since as the result of a finite number of steps in a process that may demand an infinite number of steps, or results from applying the fundamental operations of arithmetic to any such numbers.

**approximate result:** a value, approaching the true or accepted value, that is obtained by any means of calculation or investigation with approximate numbers or from the application of methods of approximation to exact numbers.

**approximate value:** see **value**, **approximate**.

**approximation:** an approach to a correct estimate or calculation of the value of a given quantity.

**apraxia** /prāk'si-/: (1) inability to comprehend one's surroundings, a condition leading to absurd acts; (2) loss of ability to perform purposeful movements.

**a priori** /ə pri-ō'ri; -pri-ō'ri; & pri-ō'ri, characteristic of the type or movement of reflective thinking that infers the consequences of general propositions, pertaining to those principles whose validity can be asserted independently of sense impressions, characteristic of deductive reasoning. *Contr.* w. a posteriori.

**a priori knowledge.** see **knowledge**, **a priori**.

**aproxia** /ə'p'ro sek'si-ə; a condition characterized by difficulty in fixing the attention.

**apsychical:** ə-psī'ki-kol; /ə-psī'ki kol; not mental.

**aptitude:** pronounced innate capacity for or ability in a given line of endeavor, such as a particular art, school subject, or vocation.

**aptitude, academic:** the potential ability of a person to deal in abstractions and to engage successfully in activities that involve literary or classical learning experiences.

**aptitude, artistic:** a natural tendency to adapt oneself effectively to the various types of artistic expression, such as drawing, painting, designing, modeling, and handicraft. (Both technical skill and creativeness are factors of *aptitude*, but creativeness or inventive ability is generally considered to be the basic index of success in the arts.) See **ability**, **artistic**; **skill**, **art**.

**aptitude, language:** the natural aptness or bent for the learning of a foreign language, often determined by prognostic tests.

**aptitude, mechanical:** potential ability to use and understand machines or mechanical processes.

**aptitude, phonetic:** (1) ability to recognize blends or combinations of sounds in various words; (2) ability to identify and remember component sounds and to recall words containing such sounds.

**aptitude, scholastic:** the capacity of a person to achieve future success in school, especially in the

more traditional school subjects such as foreign languages, English, mathematics, or science.

**aptitude, social:** (1) a readiness, native or acquired, for attaining an ability to participate in approved ways in group life; (2) the degree of ability for satisfactory performance in social situations.

**aptitude, special:** (1) ability, talent, or potential capacity for learning a certain mental or physical operation; (2) mental capacity that indicates the probability of success in a particular line of endeavor.

**aptitude, vocational:** potentiality for achievement in a given type of occupation, usually indicated by performance in a test involving operations judged to be analogous to those basic to achievement in that type of occupation.

**aptitude test:** see **test**, **aptitude**.

**Arabic numerals:** the symbols 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0 and combinations thereof, now in use throughout the Western world as a system of numerical notation; originated by the Hindus and first introduced into Europe by the Arabs, where they replaced the older Roman system of notation; should properly be called *Hindu-Arabic numerals*.

**arbitrary:** despotic; absolute; fixed or arrived at through whim or caprice. (Courts will review a determination by a board of education when it appears that it was made in willful disregard of the rights of a party concerned or in disregard of pertinent evidence, that is, *arbitrarily*.)

**arbitrary charges:** unsupported accusations against a school employee that constitute the basis for disciplinary action. See **dismissal charges**.

**arbitrary origin:** see **origin**, **arbitrary**.

**arbitrary weight:** see **weight**, **arbitrary**.

**archaeology:** the social science that is concerned with long-extinct civilizations.

**archery golf:** a game resembling golf, but played by shooting an arrow rather than by hitting a ball. *Syn.* **bonarro**.

**architect, supervising:** an architect employed to check the materials and workmanship of a building in process of construction with the plans and specifications and to see that the provisions of the contract are fulfilled.

**architectural drawing:** see **drawing**, **architectural**.

**architecture:** the art and science of designing and constructing buildings, based on aesthetic and scientific knowledge and skill.

**area:** (1) (Ind. *astā*) a section of a shop or laboratory set aside for a particular kind of work; (2) a group of activities, a section of a curriculum, or a part of a program, for example, *applied electricity or radio theory and practice*.

**area diagram:** *syn.* **graph**, **area**.

**area graph:** see **graph**, **area**.

**area of living:** a group of related life activities.

**aristocracy:** (1) a form of government in which power is held by a minority, theoretically those best qualified to rule; (2) a social class distin-

gushed by wealth or hereditary privilege; (3) a privileged class distinguished by any mark of superiority.

**aristocracy, natural:** aristocracy based on biologically inherited distinctions.

**aristocratic view of education:** the view that the opportunities of education should belong to the privileged rather than to the rank and file of common people.

**Aristotelian method:** (1) strictly, the method of revealing relations between the particular and the general, both in nature and in thought, by means of (a) *dialectic* (that is, the investigation of the general through induction, perception, memory, experience, etc.) and (b) *inference* (that is, the determination of the particular from the general or of the less general from the more general through deduction, proof, and explanation); (2) popularly, the method of explaining particular facts, phenomena, etc., by means of already accepted principles, laws, etc.

**arithmetic:** (1) that group of elementary rules and principles giving the existing relations among and methods of computing with numbers, (2) as a school subject, specific training designed to develop the skills and habits necessary to perform successfully the computations needed in ordinary home and business relations.

**arithmetic, advanced:** arithmetical topics given in addition to or going beyond the fundamentals of arithmetic.

**arithmetic, business:** those phases of arithmetic which apply particularly to business problems, such as interest, bank discount, cash and trade discount, profit and loss, weights and measurements, short methods of multiplication and division, fractions, and useful business formulas. *Syn.* commercial arithmetic.

**arithmetic, commercial:** *syn.* arithmetic, business.

**arithmetic, corrective:** arithmetic designed to discover and correct mistakes made by pupils in arithmetic. Rough *syn.* remedial arithmetic.

**arithmetic, formal:** arithmetic of whatever sort taught or studied as a separate subject during specified periods of time, and designated by name, as contrasted with informal or incidental work in arithmetic done in conjunction with other studies. (The term *formal* is being replaced by *systematic*.)

**arithmetic, functional:** arithmetic in which the subject matter and teaching approach are based on direct experiences of the child in personal affairs or in his home and community, such as planning a personal budget, buying clothing, and renting and furnishing an apartment.

**arithmetic, fundamentals of:** *see* fundamentals of arithmetic.

**arithmetic, informational:** that part of the arithmetic curriculum not concerned with drill and mastery units; especially, functional problem units or appreciation units designed to develop interest and understanding of meanings rather than mastery of specific skills.

**arithmetic, mechanical:** arithmetic taught and studied by repetition, drill, and rules, with little or no understanding.

**arithmetic, mental:** arithmetic calculations performed mentally without pencil or paper.

**arithmetic, oral:** *syn.* arithmetic, mental.

**arithmetic, primary:** generally, all arithmetic taught in grades 1, 2, and 3.

**arithmetic, remedial:** any form of teaching and study effort designed to correct faults in pupil performance in any phase of arithmetic.

**arithmetic, social:** arithmetic taught with emphasis on its application to the social studies, particularly economics, geography, and history, and stressing the importance of arithmetic for rapid reading and general understanding.

**arithmetic, systematic:** *see* arithmetic, formal.

**arithmetic, traditional:** a designation applied to those parts of the arithmetic curriculum which have come down from the past, including some now largely discarded (for example, *the undecigent*, a purely theoretical subject that has no functional use). (Some refer only to the discarded parts as *traditional arithmetic*.)

**arithmetic, vocational:** arithmetic taught and studied from the standpoint of its application to a specific vocation, with emphasis on the techniques and processes most useful for that vocation.

**arithmetic age:** *see* age, arithmetic.

**arithmetic average:** *syn.* mean, arithmetic.

**arithmetic chart:** *see* chart, arithmetic.

**arithmetic graph:** *syn.* chart, arithmetic.

**arithmetic mean:** *see* mean, arithmetic.

**arithmetic quotient:** *see* quotient, arithmetic.

**arithmetic reasoning:** *see* reasoning, arithmetic.

**arithmetic scale:** *see* scale, arithmetic.

**arithmetic value:** *syn.* value, absolute.

**arithmomania:** *ar'ith'mō-mā'nī-ō;* an obsessive compulsion to count objects.

**armchair philosophy:** *see* philosophy, armchair.

**arm-hand control:** the ability to control and coordinate the parts and muscles of the arm and hand in performing motor activities involving these members. (In infants, *arm-hand control* develops in the following temporal sequence: the whole arm, the elbow, the fingers, and the wrist.)

**arm-hand posture:** the position and relation of the arm and hand in performing a motor act; a term used in descriptions of normative behavior.

**arm-movement method:** a procedure in teaching handwriting that stresses the movement of the arm in writing and tends to reduce or eliminate the movements of the fingers and hand.

**armory:** a building or part thereof used by college units of the Army, such as the R.O.T.C.; usually contains officers' quarters, storage space for weapons and ammunition, and room for practices drills.

**arrange:** to adapt a musical composition to the demands of performance in a medium other than that for which it was composed, for example, to transcribe an orchestral composition for piano.



**array:** all the measures in a correlation table that fall within a single class or interval of one of the two variables concerned, for example, if age divided into intervals of years is correlated with height in inches, all the frequencies for each age class, such as 10 years, form an *array*, as do all for each height class, such as 52 inches. *See* diagram, scatter.

**arrested development;** *see* development, arrested.

**art:** human activities aimed at the accomplishment of a given end, but in common usage limited to activities that involve creative ability, ingenuity, judgment, and skill; often classified into two categories: (a) *fine arts*, or arts of beauty, aimed primarily at ministering to man's emotions, (b) *industrial arts*, or arts of utility, aimed primarily at ministering to man's physical or material needs.

**art, advertising:** art applied to merchandising and display; includes art forms used in business propaganda to increase sales or to popularize ideas, such as posters, letter-heads, newspaper and magazine advertising, and other types of advertising display. *Rough syn. art, commercial.*

**art, applied:** (home ec.) an area of study dealing with the principles of art as related to the planning, manufacture, or arrangement of such commodities as food, clothing, shelter, and household furniture.

**art, civic:** a broad field of art that has as its object the improvement of conditions in a community, including landscape architecture and the relationship of parks, boulevards, buildings, monuments, bridges, etc., to civic plans and civic beauty in general; art in relation to standards of living in a community.

**art, commercial:** (1) a branch of applied art concerned with commercial and mercantile activities in which the purchase and sale of commodities may be influenced by their artistic appearance and consumer appeal and by the application of artistic techniques to publicity, advertising, and display; (2) as a school subject, that phase of the curriculum dealing with lettering, the making of posters and cartoons, advertising lay-out, window display, etc.

**art, costume:** art in relation to dress and to the accessories of dress; as presented in schools, a study of personality types, harmony of line, mass, and color, and appropriateness of the costume ensemble for an individual, as well as the evolution of costume from the historical standpoint, and the study of costume for special purposes such as the theater.

**art, creative:** art based on creative effort rather than reproductive skill and involving original thought, imagination, structural organization, and personal interpretation.

**art, decorative:** all phases of art utilized as a means of ornamentation, enrichment, or decoration rather than as a structural necessity. *See* decoration, applied; design, applied.

**art, domestic:** (1) *syn. art, household;* (2) an obsolete term formerly used to denote a phase of home economics relating chiefly to the selection and making of clothing.

**art, extracurricular:** art activities participated in with no consideration of class organization or

credit and carried on outside the regular class schedule.

**art, fine:** superior art in the sense that it is representative of the highest human achievement in any one of the various art fields.

**art, fine and industrial:** the designation of the organization of art study in public elementary and secondary schools, according to which both pure and applied arts are studied from the point of view of common elements; may include the study of painting, sculpture, architecture, commercial art, industrial design, and other phases.

**art, functional:** art in which both material and aesthetic needs are met efficiently and directly through the use of art mediums, as *functional architecture*; art in which the function or use of the end product largely determines its design. (A modern expression of functional art is seen in the "streamlining" and simplification of the shape of many articles of commerce and in the elimination of nonfunctional decoration.)

**art, glyptic:** *glif'ik*; the branch of art concerned principally with modeling plastic material and carving. *Syn. modeling; sculpture.*

**art, graphic:** (1) (newer usage) those expressions of art produced by printing from various kinds of blocks, plates, or type, as etching, dyptol, lithography, wood and linoleum block printing, rotogravure, offset, letter press, and all other forms of printing (usually book art is considered a part of *graphic art*, though sometimes included under *commercial art*); (2) (older usage) all forms of representation by means of lines, strokes, drawings, paintings, and, sometimes, modeling.

**art, history of:** *see* history of art.

**art, home:** *see* art, household; interior, decoration.

**art, household:** a phase of art concerned with the selection, arrangement, furnishing, care, and maintenance of the home and of its immediate surroundings, often including a study of exterior and interior architecture, landscape design, and period styles of furniture and furnishings. (This phase of the art curriculum overlaps the work of the household arts and home economics departments as generally organized.) *See* interior decoration.

**art, industrial:** (1) the art of the machine in which manufacture and, usually, production in quantity are sought; (2) art as applied to industry. *Dist. f. industrial arts.*

**art, methods of teaching:** procedures employed by teachers for guiding the various art experiences of pupils (Methods are often characterized by the nature of pupil activity engaged in, such as copy method, dictation method, free creative-expression method; certain art educators have devised methods of teaching that have been labeled so as to indicate their originators, for example, the *Dow*, or *structure*, method, the *Sargent*, or *graphic-vocabulary*, method of teaching drawing, the *Ross*, or *systematic*, method of teaching design, the *Cezik*, or *creative-expression*, method of stimulating pupil activity in the arts; other terms utilized to designate procedures of teaching art are *traditional*, *academic*, *art-school*, or *studio*, *problem-solving*, *unit*, and *progressive* methods. Often several or all of these methods may be followed by an art teacher at various times and under various circumstances.)

art, plastic: changing malleable materials into art products through modeling or molding; generally used in connection with modeling in clay, but in recent years includes working with modern synthetic "plastics."

art, theater: art involved in theater or dramatic activities, as setting the stage, providing lighting, and making costumes, properties, and scenery. See design, stage.

art, visual: products of art that can be seen or comprehended through the eye, such as paintings, statues, or buildings. See arts, space; arts, visual and space.

art, vocational: any art serving as an occupation or means of livelihood.

art activity: see activity, art.

art appreciation: see appreciation, art.

art-appreciation test: see test, art-appreciation.

art club: see club, art.

art concept: a fundamental awareness or understanding pertaining to any phase of art; for example, the normal human body is considered to be 8 heads in height for purposes of graphic representation; orange and blue are regarded as complementary colors, fitness for function is an essential attribute of structural design.

artcraft: *syn.* handcraft.

art curriculum: see curriculum, art.

art department: see department, art.

art director: see director, art.

art education: formal instruction and practice in the visual and space arts, both pure and applied, as organized in the schools, frequently recognized major areas are fine, industrial, graphic, advertising or commercial, domestic or household, civic, and theater arts, minor subdivisions include drawing, composition, design, color, construction, history of art, and art appreciation. See curriculum, art.

art-education program: see program, art-education.

art elements: the basic structural factors in the visual and space arts, namely, *line, form (mass), tone (light and dark), color, and texture*. See art structure.

art exhibition: see exhibition, art.

art experience: see experience, art.

art expression: see expression, art.

art form: (1) an expression of art, such as a picture, statue, poem, or play; (2) a technique of art expression, for example, *etching or blank verse*; (3) the entire formation of a work of art, including design, medium, and construction. See form.

art guidance: see guidance, art.

arthritis: a condition characterized by inflammation or destruction of the surfaces of the joints; often associated with deposits of calcium and dislocation of the joints.

arthrodesis: *Ar-thro'd'e-sis*; a surgical operation producing artificial ankylosis of a joint. See ankylosis.

articulated curriculum: see curriculum, articulated.

articulation. (1) the production of the sounds of speech by a modification of the stream of voiced or unvoiced breath, principally through movements of the jaws, lips, tongue, and soft palate; (2) a joint or connection between bones; (3) the relationship and interdependence existing among the different elements of the educational program; may designate the degree of relationship among the different curricular offerings, between the curriculum and the institutional regimen, student activities, and provisions for pupil guidance, or between the school's program and out-of-school educational institutions and activities (for example, home, church, scouts, welfare agencies, etc.) or the extent to which the various levels of the educational system are so interrelated as to provide for continuous educational progress of pupils with a minimum of repetition and a maximum of efficiency.

articulation, basis of: the neutral position of the various parts of the speech organ characteristic of a group speaking a certain language or dialect.

articulation, horizontal: the degree of relationship existing among the various parts of a curriculum at a given level of instruction, such that, taken together, they have some degree of unity and coherence.

articulation, program: (1) the process of so arranging the instructional programs of the successive grades and divisions of the school system that a closely interlocking, continuous, and consistent educational environment is provided for pupils as they progress through the system; (2) the degree of continuity, consistency, and interdependence in the offerings of the successive grades and divisions of the school system.

articulation, random: the utterance of syllable sounds at random, frequently with much repetition, a common activity of infants during the early period of learning to talk, and believed to be fundamental to the development of the speech function.

articulation, sluggish: abnormally slow or inadequate movements of the tongue, lips, jaw, or velum, resulting in defective speech.

articulation, subject: systematic interrelationship between two or more subjects of study; usually applied to the relationship between the consecutive segments of the same subject, as between English I and English II.

articulation, vertical: the degree to which the interlocking and interrelation of the successive levels of the educational system facilitate the continuous, economical, and efficient educational progress of pupils or students.

articulation of plane and solid geometry: see geometry, articulation of plane and solid.

articulation test: see test, articulation.

articulatory defect: any defective manner of utterance of speech sounds, either separately or in connected speech, usually a relatively consistent condition, the most frequently found *articulatory defects* being *sound substitutions, sound distortions, sound omissions, foreign dialect, oral inaccuracies, and liping*, not to be confused with *mispronunciation*. *Dist. f., stuttering; voice defect.*

**articulatory signal practice:** a technique used in teaching a person to employ a newly learned speech sound (The student prolongs or repeats the new sound and, at a given signal, instantly says the sounds that follow to make a word, as *s . . . ait, or s-s-s-ait.*)

**artificial selection:** *see* selection, artificial.

**art impulse:** the urge to create or to appreciate art.

**art industry:** an industry in which materials are transformed with the purpose of producing art products, for example, textiles, costumes, jewelry, silverware, furniture, ceramics. *See* design, industrial; industrial arts.

**art information:** knowledge necessary or desirable for engaging intelligently and successfully in art activities. *See* experience, functional.

**art institute:** *see* institute, art.

**art interpretation:** a specialized study of art objects with a view to developing habits of good taste and critical judgment in artistic matters.

**artisan:** a person skilled in the techniques of an art or mechanical pursuit but whose work does not demand creation, invention, or originality. *Dist. f. artist.*

**artist:** a person skilled in the practice of an art in which creative activity is dependent on aesthetic judgment, imagination, and originality.

**artistic ability:** *see* ability, artistic

**artistic aptitude:** *see* aptitude, artistic.

**artistic taste:** *see* taste, artistic.

**art material:** that which the artist reshapes, organizes, builds with, and imposes his ideas upon, for example, clay, marble, paint, canvas, etc. *See* art medium.

**art medium:** the instrumentality or means employed by the individual or group in order to achieve a finished art product, sometimes including tools and machines, materials, and processes and techniques of production. *See* art material.

**art metalwork:** *syn.* metalcraft.

**art museum, school:** a place set aside in a school for the preservation and display of works of art for the purpose of appreciative instruction and education.

**art principles:** *see* design principles.

**art problem:** *see* problem, art.

**art product:** the culmination of the creative process, the concrete embodiment of ideas and feelings in material form resulting from an art experience and involving the use of an art medium. *See* forming products.

**art program:** *syn.* program, art-education.

**art rating scale:** *see* rating scale, art.

**art room:** *syn.* studio (2).

**arts, applied:** the principles underlying one or more of the fine arts as applied to utilitarian things, for example, the principles of color composition and design as applied to machine-woven fabrics.

**arts, fine:** (1) the common generic term for painting, sculpture, and architecture; (2) in a broader

sense, painting, sculpture, architecture, literature, music, drama, and the dance

**arts, manual:** one of the earlier terms used to identify shopwork involving design and hand construction in various mediums with the purpose of developing art appreciation and manual skills

**arts, mechanic:** (1) a type of school shopwork (predominant during the latter part of the nineteenth century) designed to teach the trades and related sciences; (2) a substitute for apprenticeship, taken in school while studying mathematics, science, and engineering.

**arts, nautical:** principles, knowledge, and skills concerned with ships, boats, and water transportation; frequently taught on the industrial arts levels through the building of small boats or models.

**arts, practical:** an area of study placing emphasis on arts serving everyday material needs, includes such areas as industrial arts, household arts, commercial arts, agricultural arts, and physical arts.

**arts, space:** those fine or visual arts such as painting, sculpture, and architecture which are particularly concerned with space, light, and color, those arts either dealing with the representation of forms in space (as painting or drawing) or whose products are erected or constructed in space, as are the products of sculpture and architecture. *See* arts, visual and space.

**arts, visual and space:** a term used by artists, authors, and art educators to embrace the entire field of art variously designated as *visual arts, space arts, or fine, industrial, and related arts*, introduced into the nomenclature of art education in an attempt to coin a term that would avoid the distinction implied between fine and not fine, practical and impractical, or useful and nonuseful concepts of art; includes the following areas of study: art appreciation, architecture, sculpture, painting, industrial art, graphic art, advertising art, domestic or household art, civic art, theater art, and history of art. *See* art, fine and industrial.

**arts and crafts:** (1) originally, the designation of a movement initiated in England by Ruskin, Morris, and others to make art serve the needs of the people; (2) (ind. arts) an area of activity in which the decorative arts are applied to craftwork, including such subjects as art metalwork, art leatherwork, ceramics, wood carving, and wood sculpture.

**arts and industries:** an area of study and activity in which an effort is made to apply artistic principles to industrial products.

**art school:** an institution for the teaching of art. *See* academy of fine arts; institute, art.

**arts college:** *syn.* college, liberal arts.

**art service:** a form of museum, college, and university extension designed to make available participation in the study and appreciation of the fine and applied arts.

**art skill:** *see* skill, art.

**art song:** a song in which the music has been especially written for the words.

**art structure:** the design, composition, or pattern of a work of art; the arrangement of basic elements according to the principles of aesthetics through the exercise of artistic judgment and good taste, with a view to harmony, fitness, and beauty

**art supplies:** *see* supplies, art.

**art technique:** the specific way in which an artist manipulates a medium or executes or renders his work of art.

**art topic:** *see* unit, art.

**art unit:** *see* unit, art.

**art values:** considerations with respect to an art product, relating to material, form, decoration, suitability of form with respect to function (in articles of use), significance of expression, and aesthetic quality.

**art workshop:** *see* workshop, art.

**ascendancy:** (1) the tendency to assume a dominant role in face-to-face relationships; (2) the state of being able to command, control, or influence others. *Syn.* dominance; *contr.* w. submissiveness.

**ascendant behavior:** *see* behavior, ascendant.

**ascending:** (math.) passing from a lower to a higher degree.

**asceticism:** the self-denial of natural functions and desires on the theory that the body is a detriment or hindrance to the spirit and that future perfection or salvation may thus be achieved.

**asemia:** ə-sē'mi-ə; loss of ability to understand or communicate by signs and gestures. *Syn.* asymbolia.

**Ashkenazic pronunciation:** ʔsh'ke-nā'zik; (Heb., Ashkenaz, "Germany," lit., "German pronunciation") a method of pronouncing Hebrew in vogue among the Jews of Germany, the countries of eastern Europe, and wherever the Ashkenazic Jews (that is, German Jews) have settled; originated in Palestine and was brought into Europe via Caucasus and the Crimea; used most frequently in religious services of East European and German Jews wherever they live.

**asocial:** (1) indifferent to existing social customs, moral codes, or usual social relationships; (2) devoid of social values or meanings. *Dist. f.* antisocial; unsocial.

**asocial child:** *see* child, asocial.

**asonia:** ə-sō'nī-ə; *syn.* dullness, tone (1).

**aspirate:** a speech sound characterized by passage of the breath through a relatively open channel, as in the sound *h*.

**aspiration, level of:** the maximum goal that a person (or a group) desires or hopes to reach at any given moment in a specified activity.

**assembly program:** *see* program, assembly.

**assembly room:** an auditorium or other special room with a platform or stage, used for the gathering together of students for the presentation of announcements, addresses, entertainments, instruction, etc. *See* auditorium.

**assessment:** (1) the process of making the official valuation of property for the purpose of taxation;

(2) the valuation placed upon property during this process. (Note: *Assessment* is sometimes used to denote the amount of the tax levied, but such usage is not recommended since it fails to distinguish between the valuation and tax-levy processes.)

**assessment rate:** the ratio applied to the assessed valuation of property for purposes of determining the amount of tax to be levied. *Syn.* assessment ratio.

**assessment ratio:** *syn.* assessment rate.

**assessment value:** *see* value, assessment.

**assets:** (1) property owned; (2) (school accounting) a term used to include cash, accounts receivable, supplies on hand, deferred charges, land, buildings, equipment, and taxes or appropriations accrued, due, and uncollected.

**assets, capital:** *syn.* assets, fixed.

**assets, fixed:** assets of a permanent character having continuing value, such as land, buildings, machinery, furniture, and other equipment. (Note: The term denotes probability or intent to continue use or possession, it does not indicate the immobility of an asset.) *Syn.* capital assets.

**assigned listening:** *see* listening, assigned.

**assigned value:** *see* value, assigned.

**assignment:** (1) the act of allotting to classes or individuals specific mental or physical tasks; (2) the work that has been allotted to the pupil or class.

**assignment, indeterminate:** an assignment organized around a subject, topic, unit, or principle in which there are no formal minimum or maximum requirements, each pupil merely being required to work to the best of his ability.

**assignment, lesson:** (1) the act of dividing the assignment of work into definite units known as lessons, equivalent in ordinary practice to a day's work; (2) the work assigned to be prepared as a single lesson.

**assignment, oral:** a spoken announcement of a piece of work to be done by a pupil or group.

**assignment, teacher:** (1) the appointment of an instructor to a certain position or to certain duties in a school system; (2) the position and duties to which an instructor is appointed.

**assignment, unit:** (1) a piece of work of an integrated character assigned to the pupil or student; (2) an assigned problem, project, or job, having a central idea or theme and usually extending over a relatively long period of time.

**assignment, written:** (1) directions for study given to pupils in writing; usually typewritten and duplicated in some way; (2) a piece of work to be done in writing by a pupil or class.

**assignment booklet:** a small book in which are written by or for pupils certain lessons, exercises, or other things they are to do during work or study periods or before the next regular class period.

**assignment cards:** (1) cards used in some schools to indicate a piece of reading or other work to be done, generally arranged so that children can use them individually; (2) cards on which are

recorded reading tasks for the guidance of individual pupils.

**assignment notification blank:** a printed or mimeographed slip to be filled out with the date, subject, and teacher's name, as an advance notice to a school librarian of detailed assignments requiring use of library material.

**assignments, differentiated:** tasks of various degrees of complexity and difficulty or differing in subject matter, assigned to the various members of a class according to their individual abilities, needs, and interests.

**assignment sheet:** (1) a sheet containing a statement of the job or project to be undertaken, problems to be solved, instructions or other information to be read and studied, and materials to be used; (2) an advance schedule of tasks for members of a publication staff or journalism class.

**assignment to school, notice of:** an administrative form used (a) to inform a child and his parents of the school he is to attend or (b) to inform the pupil of his daily period assignments during a given term.

**assimilation:** (1) the act of incorporating material to be learned into one's thought pattern; (2) one of the steps in the Morrison plan of directing learning; (3) the act or process of fully comprehending language to the point of freely and fully using it for purposes of reading or expression.

**assimilation, law of:** the principle that newly learned material or skills tend to become a part of the total experience pattern. (*Assimilation is closely akin to perception.*)

**assimilative reading:** *see* reading, *assimilative*.

**assistant:** a person below the rank of instructor who assists a regular faculty member in the conduct of instruction by performing such duties as grading themes and examination papers, keeping records, and preparing and arranging laboratory materials. (An *assistant* rarely has complete responsibility for the instruction of a class.)

**assistant principal:** *see* principal, *assistant*.

**assistant professor:** *see* professor.

**assistantship:** a work scholarship for students often at the graduate level, carrying a stipend and, frequently, exemption from fees.

**assistant superintendent:** *see* superintendent, *assistant*.

**assistant teacher:** a teacher who is an aide to one or more regularly employed teachers.

**assistant-teacher plan:** *see* Batavia plan.

**associate degree:** *see* degree, *associate*.

**associate in arts:** the title conferred for the completion of 2 years of college work in arts and sciences beyond the high school or for the completion of the curriculum of a junior college; sometimes spoken of as a *degree*.

**associate in science:** the title conferred for the completion of 2 years of college work beyond the high school, emphasizing science, or for the completion of a science curriculum in a junior college.

**associate learning:** *see* learning, *associate*.

**associate professor:** *see* professor.

**associate superintendent:** *see* superintendent, *associate*.

**associate title:** synonymous with *associate degree*, but used in many junior colleges because of the traditional connection of *degree* with 4-year colleges and universities. (First proposed in the United States by President William Rainey Harper and conformed by him in 1900 on graduates of the junior colleges of the University of Chicago.)

**association:** (1) the process of establishing functional relations among psychological activities and states in the course of individual experience; (2) the functional relations established among psychological activities and states.

**association, negative:** a tendency for the presence of one trait to be associated with the absence of another, there being fewer observed instances of the presence of both traits and of the absence of both traits than would be the case if the two were mathematically independent. *Contr. w. association, positive.*

**association, positive:** a tendency for the presence or absence of one trait to be associated with the presence or absence, respectively, of another trait, there being more observed instances of the presence of both traits and of the absence of both traits than would be the case if the traits were mathematically independent. *Contr. w. association, negative.*

**associational learning:** *see* learning, *associational*.

**associational reading:** *see* reading, *associational*.

**association area:** the area of the central nervous system in which experiences are related. (In reading, this area is supposed to furnish the physical means of connecting word symbols and meanings.)

**association by contiguity:** a state of functional relationship between two or more stimuli, situations, ideas, or concepts as a result of their having been experienced in temporal or spatial proximity (or both), so that the one will evoke the other; for example, each letter of the alphabet seems to suggest or evoke the succeeding letter, since they were learned in that order. (Cause-and-effect concepts appear to result from a constant temporal contiguity in experience; conditioning also is regarded by many as being an example of association by contiguity.) *See* contiguity.

**associationism:** *syn.* psychology, *association*.

**association psychology:** *see* psychology, *association*.

**association reflex:** *see* reflex, *association*.

**association test:** *see* test, *association*.

**association theory of learning:** *see* psychology, *association*.

**associative spread:** the learning of facts related to the immediate tasks; concomitant learning.

**assortive mating:** the tendency of like to mate with like. *See* homogamy.

**assumed mean:** *syn.* average, *guessed*.

**assumption:** the supposition that an apparent fact or principle is true in the light of available evidence, or a supposition contrary to an alleged, or

generally accepted fact, used as a starting point for proof or disproof.

**assumption, fundamental:** (1) a premise or proposition which is accepted as true because it appears to the investigator to be reasonable in the light of available evidence and which is made the basis for the propositions that are the fundamental conclusions of the study; (2) an assumption necessary to a theory which as a whole seems reasonable but which becomes untenable if the assumption is proved false.

**astasia-abasia:** a-stā'zhi-a-bā'zhi-o; a hysterical condition resulting from mental conflict and manifested by inability to walk or to stand erect.

**astereopsis:** a-ster'ē-op'ā-i-o; lack of ability to perceive depth.

**asthenia:** as-thē'nā-i-o; loss of strength; general debility.

**asthenic feelings:** feelings such as grief or despondency in which physical activity is inhibited.

**asthenic type:** a type of body build described by Kretschmer as slender, flat in front, and having a long chest and poor muscular development. *See* body builds, classification of.

**asthenopia:** as-thē-nō'pā-i-o; (1) a condition characterized by weakness and rapid fatigue of the eyes; (2) a broad term used to designate discomfort or a group of symptoms resulting from the performance of a visual task.

**astigmatism:** a refractive error in which light rays are not brought to a single focus because of a difference in the degree of refraction in the different meridians of the eye.

**astigmatism, hyperopic:** hī'per-op'ā-i-k; a refractive condition of the eye that includes both hyperopia and astigmatic errors. *See* astigmatism; hyperopia.

**astrophobia:** as-tro'fō'bī-a; anxiety amounting to panic during thunderstorms. *Dist. f.* astrophobia.

**astridecile:** an interval, measured in centile units, that exactly straddles the several deciles and has the merits of having an exactly average group and of throwing the two extremes of ability, high and low, into greater relief by including only 5, instead of 10, centiles in the two extreme intervals; thus astridecile 0 = 1 - 5 centiles; astridecile 5 = 45 - 55, astridecile 9 = 85 - 95; astridecile 10 = 95 - 100, etc.

**astrophobia:** merbid fear of the sky and celestial space. *Dist. f.* astrophobia.

**asylum:** an obsolescent term designating an institution for mental defectives or deranged persons. (*Sanitarium* and *hospital* are more modern terms.)

**asymhollia:** as'im-bō'hī-lā; *syn.* *asemia*; sometimes used as a synonym for sensory aphasia.

**asymmetry:** (1) *syn.* *skew*; *ant.* *symmetry*; (2) lack of similarity between the opposite sides of the body, whether in terms of structure or function; also applied to lack of correspondence between paired organs.

**atavism:** at'e-vīz'm; the reappearance of a character, present in a remote ancestor, that has not been in evidence for many generations. *Dist. f.* reversion.

**ataxia:** a-tak'si-e; deterioration or failure of muscular coordination resulting in loss of precision of movement.

**ataxia, psychic:** a condition characterized by discrepancy between ideas expressed and accompanying emotions, as weeping or laughing inappropriately.

**ataxiometer:** a-tak'si-am'ē-tēr; an instrument for measuring the relative steadiness of the body in standing posture.

**ataxic writing:** *see* writing, ataxic.

**athetoid:** ath'e-tōid; afflicted with athetosis.

**athetosis.** ath'e-tō'sis, a type of muscular incoordination, due to a lesion in one of the motor nerve centers in the brain, characterized by recurring slow and uncontrollable writhing movements of parts of the body normally under voluntary control; in mild cases, may be confined to the arms and legs, in severe cases, the trunk, face, and speech apparatus may be affected, also.

**athlete's foot:** an infection of the feet caused by the ringworm fungus (*Tinea trichophyton*), most commonly found between the toes, and characterized by inflammation, itching, and pain; aggravated by failure properly to wash and dry between the toes.

**athletic ability:** *see* ability, athletic.

**athletic association:** an organization of individuals within a school, community, or other area for support and promotion of athletic contests.

**athletic association, state:** a voluntary association limited to residents of the state, the purpose of which is to foster and promote athletic contests among the high schools of the state.

**athletic coach:** *see* coach, athletic.

**athletic committee, faculty:** a committee of the faculty that supervises the athletic-competition activities of a school.

**athletic conference:** *see* conference, athletic.

**athletic council:** a committee of students and teachers in a school or college, organized as a policy-forming body to guide interschool competitive athletics.

**athletic field:** *syn.* *playfield*.

**athletic index:** *see* index, athletic.

**athletic intelligence:** *see* intelligence, athletic.

**athleticism:** a term used to characterize the low status of physical education in Greece during the Roman Era, when the old ideals of health, military fitness, sportsmanship, and virtue were abandoned for physical professionalism and men would train highly in one particular physical sport or feat and then perform only for pay.

**athletic program:** *see* program, athletic.

**athletic quotient:** *see* quotient, athletic.

**athletics:** games and physical contests engaged in on a competitive basis between teams or individuals representing organizations or groups, most commonly schools and colleges.

**athletics, director of:** *see* director of athletics.

**athletics, extramural:** athletic contests and sports involving individual players and teams repre-

sending two or more educational institutions at any level of education. *Contr.* w. athletics, intramural.

**athletics, intercollegiate:** athletic contests and sports involving individual players or teams representing two or more different institutions of higher learning. *See* athletics, extramural; *contr.* w. athletics, intramural.

**athletics, interscholastic:** team or individual contests in games or sports, the players representing elementary or secondary schools (particularly the latter), and recognized and managed by school authorities.

**athletics, intramural:** athletic contests and sports involving only students of the same institution. *Contr.* w. athletics, extramural; athletics, intercollegiate.

**athletics, mass:** a type of competition in games and sports in which the total achievement of a team or group is used in determining the winner.

**athletic-strength index:** *see* index, athletic-strength.

**athletic-trip card:** a form recording the fact that the parent or guardian of an athlete consents to the latter making a trip.

**athletic type:** a type of body build described by Kretschmer as having broad shoulders, a well-developed chest, thick neck, flat abdomen, and large muscles. *See* body builds, classification of.

**atomism:** *at'om-i-z'm;* (1) narrowly, the philosophical theory that reality consists solely of minute, indivisible, and discrete particles in space; (2) broadly, any position in politics, psychology, etc., that assumes the priority, independence, and plurality of the units constituting any whole.

**atomism, logical:** the view that the world (or experience) may be analyzed into ultimate units which are not physical but logical, that is, which are conceptual in content as well as in form, the products of logical analysis; sometimes applied to the philosophy of Leibnitz, whose ultimate units, or *monads*, are spiritual, and to the philosophy of Hume, whose ultimate units, "conjoined but not connected," are *impressions*, more properly applied to present-day theories, such as those associated with the name of E. B. Holt.

**atomism, psychological:** (1) narrowly, the theory that all mental states are discrete entities or responses to such entities, for example, *materialistic hedonism*, the theory that measurable units of pleasure and pain are the sole determinants of psychological experience; (2) broadly, any position that assumes the priority, independence, and plurality of the units producing behavior.

**atony:** *at'one-ni;* lack of muscular tone.

**atresia of the external auditory canal:** *a-tre'shi-a;* a stricture or narrowing of the exterior canal of the ear, either osseous or otherwise, due to inflammation, traumatism, or congenital deformity.

**atrophy:** *at'rō-fi;* shrinking; loss of substance of an organ or part of the body due to disease or disuse.

**atrophy of the optic nerve:** a degeneration and shrinkage of the fibers of the optic nerve, resulting in a gradual loss of visual acuity, with con-

traction of the visual field until total blindness may result.

**attack:** (1) a sudden manifestation of some physical or mental disorder such as epilepsy; *syn.* seizure; (2) an acute spell of sickness.

**attainment age:** rare *syn.* age, achievement.

**attainment quotient:** (AQ) rare *syn.* quotient, achievement.

**attainment ratio:** (AR) rare *syn.* quotient, achievement.

**attendance:** the act of being present, particularly at school. (Certain court decisions have defined attendance at school as not merely being bodily presence but including actual participation in the work and activities of the school.)

**attendance, a day's:** variously defined by different regulations, the two extremes being the mere appearance of the pupil at school and the pupil's presence during the whole day.

**attendance, aggregate:** the sum of all the days attended by all the pupils in a school system or any subdivision during the entire school year or any part of it, not counting days on which the schools are closed for any reason whatever. (In schools having two sessions a day, if the attendance of pupils is limited to half-day sessions because of congestion or other reasons, each pupil present is counted as being present for a full day.)

**attendance, average annual per cent of:** the average attendance for the entire year, divided by the average membership for the same time period.

**attendance, average daily:** a measure obtained by dividing the aggregate attendance by the actual number of days school has been in session.

**attendance, certificate of:** *see* certificate of attendance.

**attendance, compulsory:** all school attendance in a state or country in compliance with a compulsory-attendance law.

**attendance, compulsory school:** *syn.* compulsory education (1).

**attendance, monthly per cent of:** the average attendance for a single month, divided by the average membership for the same month.

**attendance, per cent of:** a measure usually secured by dividing the aggregate days attended by the aggregate days enrolled; sometimes by dividing average daily attendance by the total enrollment; and occasionally by dividing the average daily attendance by the average daily enrollment.

**attendance area:** (1) an administrative unit or subdivision of it consisting of the territory from which children legally may attend a given school building or school center; (2) a division of a city for pupil-personnel work on a geographical and school-population basis; thus, a city may have several attendance areas.

**attendance case:** (1) a pupil, referred to the attendance department, who is so frequently absent from school that the help of the department is needed in improving his attendance; (2) any pupil referred to the attendance department for adjustment purposes.

**attendance center:** (1) an office that houses attendance officers, and their clerks and records;

specifically, the office of the attendance supervisor and of the attendance officers with whom he works, (2) sometimes used synonymously with *bureau of attendance* or *department of attendance*, (3) the headquarters within an attendance area for administering attendance-department services; the office to which attendance officers report.

**attendance clerk:** (1) a member of the clerical staff of the schools who works in the attendance department, (2) a member of the clerical staff, serving a school principal, who keeps the attendance records of the school.

**attendance department:** *see* department, attendance.

**attendance district:** *see* district, attendance.

**attendance enforcement:** the ensuring of regular attendance at school by young people of school age; methods of securing such enforcement vary from old-fashioned procedures based on legal force to more modern measures based on study of causes of nonattendance and their removal.

**attendance law:** the law of a state or country that specifies those conditions under which the youths of that state or country must attend school; varies greatly with respect to the ages of youths who are required to attend, length of school year, etc. *Syn.* compulsory school-attendance legislation.

**attendance officer:** (1) one empowered to compel school attendance and to investigate instances of nonattendance; (2) an agent for the instrumentation and enforcement of the laws pertaining to school attendance.

**attendance officer's report to bureau:** *see* report to bureau, attendance officer's.

**attendance officer's report to principal:** *see* report to principal, attendance officer's.

**attendance record:** *see* record, attendance.

**attendance record card:** *see* record card, attendance.

**attendance record system:** *see* record system, attendance.

**attendance report:** *see* report, attendance.

**attendance service:** the activity carried on by the attendance worker or by any school agency to ensure prompt and regular attendance at school. (In some school districts this service may be confined to law enforcement in its most restricted meaning; in other districts, it has developed into a well-rounded type of social service.)

**attendance supervisor:** *see* supervisor, attendance.

**attendance teacher:** (1) the teacher who is responsible for keeping a record of or reporting on the attendance of a given child; (2) the teacher responsible for improving the attendance of the pupils of the entire school.

**attendance unit:** *syn.* attendance area.

**attendance worker:** any individual on the school staff who is responsible for the understanding and enforcement of the attendance law.

**attention:** (1) a state of optimal sensory clarity; (2) concentration on one element of a complex experience; (3) a sensory adjustment leading to optimal stimulation of a sense modality; (4)

(behav. psych.) adjustment of the sensory apparatus of an organism so as to facilitate response to a particular stimulus or situation and to inhibit response to extraneous stimuli or situations.

**attention, fluctuation of:** *see* fluctuation of attention.

**attention, test for:** *see* test for attention.

**attention span:** (1) the extent or limit of the ability of a person to attend to or concentrate on something; (2) the length of time during which a reader can concentrate on what he is reading without thinking of anything else; varies with age, physical, mental, and emotional condition, and the nature of the material read.

**attention-span test:** *syn.* test, apprehension-span.

**attenuation:** a lowering of the coefficient of correlation between two variables as a result of chance or variable errors.

**attitude:** a state of mental and emotional readiness to react to situations, persons, or things in a manner in harmony with a habitual pattern of response previously conditioned to or associated with these stimuli.

**attitude, professional:** a state of mental and emotional readiness to react to any educationally significant situation in a manner that gives first place to the interests of society and the teaching profession, that demonstrates apprehension of the situation's educational implications, and that indicates ability and desire to cooperate with others toward the solution of the problems involved.

**attitude, scientific:** the mental attitude characterized by willingness to search for truth without prejudice, to change one's opinion on the basis of new evidence, to seek cause-and-effect relationships, and to discriminate between fact and theory.

**attitude, social:** (1) the positive or negative mental and emotional set of a person or group with respect to a social object or phenomenon such as a person, race, institution, or trait; (2) readiness to respond in a certain way (such as impartially, aggressively, positively, or negatively) to a given social phenomenon, (3) sociability.

**attitude, specific:** an attitude toward a narrowly defined, relatively concrete attitude object, such as labor unions, the school, or a teacher. *Contr.* *vs.* attitude, general.

**attitude object:** the stimulus that evokes affective tone.

**attitude questionnaire:** *see* questionnaire, attitude.

**attitude scale:** *see* scale, attitude.

**attitude score:** *see* score, attitude.

**attitude test:** *see* test, attitude.

**attitude therapy:** *see* therapy, attitude.

**attitudinal cluster:** a relatively complex attitude having as its object an abstract quality or concept such as internationalism, freedom, or justice. *Contr.* *vs.* attitude, specific.

**attitudinizing:** the act of assuming an attitude or posture and, often, of maintaining it for long periods, frequently seen in catatonia and hysteria.



**attractive nuisance:** a legal term to designate a hazard or danger having the power or quality of appealing to, drawing, or interesting persons so that they may encounter the danger involved.

**attribute:** (1) a trait, quality, or characteristic that is regarded as either present or absent in the person or thing being measured; a qualitative trait whose frequency distribution consists of only two or of a number of discrete classes, sometimes used in contradistinction to *variable*; *syn.* characteristic; (2) any of the several possible classes of a qualitative variable, for example, eye color.

**atypical:** differing to a marked degree in one or more characteristics from others of a given class or category (The term is relative. Thus, among children in general the blind child is *atypical*, while among blind children the aphthalmic child, born without eyes, is *atypical*. Moreover, a reaction, like *echolalia*, may be typical in early childhood, but its persistence *atypical*.) *Syn.* exceptional.

**atypical behavior:** *see* behavior, *atypical*.

**atypical child:** *see* child, *atypical*.

**atypical growth:** *see* growth, *atypical*.

**audibility range:** *syn.* range, audio-frequency.

**audience-participation program:** *see* program, audience-participation.

**audience reading:** *see* reading, audience.

**audience situation:** a situation in which the pupils of a class serve as an audience while a member of the group reads aloud, speaks, or acts.

**audio aid:** *see* aid, audio.

**audio-frequency range:** *see* range, audio-frequency.

**audiogram:** a graph record of an individual's acuity of hearing as measured by an audiometer, showing for each ear and at different tone frequencies the hearing loss in decibels or units of hearing loss, from which may be calculated the sensitivity present. *See* audiometer; hearing loss.

**audiometer:** 'an instrument for testing and measuring auditory acuity, yielding measurements of hearing loss in terms of decibels or units of hearing loss or as a percentage of normal sensitivity. (Some types make use of a vacuum-tube oscillator regulated to produce a series of fixed tone frequencies with calibrated intensities standardized in relation to the acuity of the so-called "normal" ear. A type frequently used in schools for group testing consists of a device for playing phonograph records in which an increasingly faint voice is heard.) *See* audiometer, phone; audiometer, pure-tone.

**audiometer, group:** *syn.* audiometer, phone.

**audiometer, phone:** an instrument consisting of an electric phonograph on which are played special disk-type recordings of a voice repeating two- or three-digit numbers in diminishing volume; used to test relatively large groups (up to about 40 persons) for the purpose of discovering those whose hearing is defective. *Syn.* group audiometer; phonograph audiometer; *dist. f.* audiometer, pure-tone.

**audiometer, phonograph:** *syn.* audiometer, phone.

**audiometer, pitch-range:** *syn.* audiometer, pure-tone.

**audiometer, pitch-tone:** *syn.* audiometer, pure-tone.

**audiometer, pure-tone:** an instrument for testing the range of intensity at varying pitches at which a person can hear and for diagnosing the type of hearing deficiency which may be present, operates on frequencies varying from 64 to 16,000 d.v. (about 8 octaves); should be provided with both air-conduction and bone-conduction receivers. *Syn.* pitch-tone audiometer; *dist. f.* audiometer, phone.

**audiometer test:** *see* test, audiometer.

**audiovisual aid:** *see* aid, audiovisual.

**audiovisual instruction:** *see* instruction, audiovisual.

**audiovisual-kinesthetic method:** a method of teaching lip reading, in which motion pictures serve as the basis of instruction. *See* visual-hearing method.

**audit, internal:** an audit made by persons on the staff of the organization whose accounts are being audited. (An internal audit is usually a continuous audit.)

**auditing:** the act or procedure of checking the sources of information and the accuracy of a set of bookkeeping records; the verification of accounting statements.

**audition:** (1) critical listening to a person's voice and other dramatic aural talent as it is displayed by a tryout over a microphone; (2) an exercise in schoolwork designed to select characters for radio performances or merely as a means of motivating better speech and drama work by simulating a studio situation; (3) the hearing of a musical composition or performance; (4) a musical performance intended to reveal competence either to receive training or to engage in a musical activity; (5) the sense of hearing, or the ability to hear.

**auditorium:** a building or a room in a school building, usually equipped with a stage and arranged much like a theater, used for school assemblies and other meetings, as well as for the presentation of plays and programs.

**auditory acuity:** *see* acuity, auditory.

**auditory aid:** *syn.* aid, audio.

**auditory analysis:** *see* analysis, auditory.

**auditory curve:** *see* curve, auditory.

**auditory discrimination:** *see* discrimination, auditory.

**auditory efficiency:** (1) the degree to which the organs of hearing function effectively; (2) keenness of hearing.

**auditory fusion:** *see* fusion, auditory.

**auditory image:** *see* image, auditory.

**auditory imagery:** *see* imagery, auditory.

**auditory localization:** *see* localization, auditory.

**auditory memory:** *see* memory, auditory.

**auditory presentation:** presentation by appeal to the sense of hearing, for example, the introduction of spelling words by pronouncing them for the class.

**auditory reeducation:** retraining in the interpretation of speech sounds, especially as given

to persons with partial deafness, whose residual hearing has become less serviceable through disuse or failure to listen.

**auditory span:** the number of words, figures, or other items that can be repeated after a single hearing.

**auditory teaching aid:** *syn.* aid, audio.

**auditory tone limits:** the range of tones from lowest to highest that can be heard by the human ear; normally, from about 16 to 20,000 d.v. per second.

**Aufstehen pattern:** ouf'shtā-on; (Ger., lit., "standing-up" pattern) the typical way in which a young child gets to his feet from a position flat on the back; three patterns are recognized: (a) the child (14 months) rolls over to stomach, then gets to feet, (b) the child (22½ months) rolls over on side, then gets to feet, (c) the child (33 months) sits up, then gets to feet.

**aura:** a distinctive, subjective experience occurring in epileptics shortly before the advent of an epileptic seizure.

**aural theory:** the study of music theory by ear.

**auricular training:** *see* acoustic method.

**aurist:** *syn.* otologist.

**Aussage test:** *see* test, Aussage.

**Austrian method:** *syn.* addition method.

**authoritarianism:** (1) the doctrine that advances and upholds the principle of obedience to authority, divine or human, as opposed to individual liberty or self-direction; (2) the doctrine that bases the truth or validity of a proposition on its author or sponsor.

**authoritative relationship:** the basic relationship existing between a school official, such as a superintendent, and a second school employee in a subordinate position, such as a teacher, over whom the first has direct line authority.

**authority, delegated:** the right or power to act transferred by a legislative body or responsible officer to a person, institution, or corporate body.

**authority, implied:** authority not specifically granted but which may be exercised if conditions warrant.

**autism:** ā'tūz'm; (1) a mental condition marked by a disposition to turn away from reality, to dwell upon imaginary scenes and events, and to gain satisfaction from wishful thinking; (2) a type of thinking dominated by the thinker's personal desire and relatively unchecked by any need to make it conform with reality.

**autistic personality:** *see* personality, autistic.

**autistic thinking:** *see* thinking, autistic.

**autocompetition:** competition with oneself; the attempt to better one's previous performance. *Syn.* autorivalry.

**autorative supervision:** *see* supervision, autorative.

**autoeroticism:** a state or condition characterized by the derivation of erotic gratification from body manipulations and body processes that are independent of any direct stimulus proceeding from another person. *Syn.* autoerotism; *dist. f.* narcissism; *contr. to.* alloeroticism.

**autoerotism:** ā'tō-er'ō-tis'm, *syn.* autoeroticism.

**autogenous development:** *see* development, autogenous.

**autogenous reinforcement:** *see* reinforcement, autogenous.

**automatic action:** any purposeful movement, such as writing, earned on without apparent attention or volition.

**automatic annual increment:** *see* increment, automatic annual.

**automatic light control:** *see* light control, automatic.

**automatic writing:** *see* writing, automatic.

**automatism:** ā-tōm'a-tis'm; automatic performance of the various acts involved in the use of language, such as understanding a foreign language without a thought of translation, or automatic recall of appropriate terms in speaking or writing.

**automatization:** the process by which an act becomes so habitual and routine that it is performed without any conscious thought or mental effort.

**automotives:** the science of self-moving vehicles, such as automobiles, motorcycles, electric cars, and diesel-driven vehicles.

**autonomic nervous system:** *see* nervous system, autonomic.

**autonomy:** (1) the relative biological independence of the child after birth as compared with the complete dependence of the fetus on the maternal organism, (2) the relative independence of an individual in guiding or regulating his own conduct; (3) freedom to act without external control, for example, local control in education as opposed to Federal control, commonly employed in opposition to heteronomy, or subjection to external authority.

**autonomy of school district:** the right of self-government, or the power of making decisions independently, exercised by school districts, as granted by constitutional or legislative provisions of the state or permitted through failure of the state to have exercised control.

**autopsyché:** ā'tō st'kē; one's own mind or "inner self."

**autorivalry:** *syn.* autocompetition.

**auxiliary agencies:** (1) a financial-accounting classification that includes those activities carried on by the school which, while sometimes similar to actual instruction, are distinctly social in nature and are not classified as instructional or coordinate activities, usually includes all costs of public libraries paid by the school, transportation of children, free lunches for children, community activities, school gardens, playgrounds, and costs of school banks; (2) (higher ed.) *syn.* auxiliary enterprises and activities.

**auxiliary class:** *see* class, auxiliary.

**auxiliary enterprises and activities:** enterprises and activities of a business character, operated for the service of students and faculty members, that are not directly related to the educational functions of an institution, for example, residence halls, dining halls, student hospitals, student unions, and bookstores.

**auxiliary service counselling:** *see* counseling, auxiliary service.

**auxiliary services:** a financial-accounting classification used by some schools to include both *auxiliary agencies* and *coordinate activities*.

**average.** (1) a generic term variously used to designate such measures of central tendency as the mean, median, mode, and geometric mean, (2) a short designation of the arithmetic average or mean

**average, arithmetic:** *syn.* mean, arithmetic.

**average, calculated:** an average mathematically determined and dependent on the magnitude of all observations in the series; any measure of central tendency except a *position average* *Contr. w.* average, position.

**average, class:** a measure of central tendency, usually the mean, for a class of pupils on some test or measure; commonly used in determining the direction and degree of individual pupil deviation from the group mean for assigning marks or for other purposes. *See* average, grade.

**average, geometric:** *syn.* mean, geometric.

**average, grade:** a measure of central tendency, usually the mean, for a grade group of pupils on some test or measure; commonly used in determining the direction and degree of individual pupil deviation from the grade mean for assigning marks or for other purposes. *See* average, class.

**average, grade-point:** a measure of average scholastic success in all school subjects taken by a student during a certain term or semester, or accumulated for several terms or semesters; obtained by dividing grade points by hours of course work taken, when course marks are weighted by some such system as the following to obtain grade points: A—40, B—30, C—20, D—10, F—0; most commonly used at the college level.

**average, guessed:** (G.A.) an arbitrary origin taken at some point on a frequency distribution (usually, but not necessarily, near the middle) in order to facilitate the computation of the arithmetic mean or other statistic. *Syn.* assumed mean; guessed mean; working mean; *see* origin, arbitrary.

**average, harmonic:** *syn.* mean, harmonic.

**average, logarithmic:** *syn.* mean, geometric.

**average, modal:** *syn.* mode.

**average, position:** any measure of central tendency defined in terms of its location at a certain position in a definite arrangement or array of the observations, for example, the median and mode. *Contr. w.* average, calculated.

**average, unweighted arithmetic:** *syn.* mean, unweighted arithmetic.

**average, weighted arithmetic:** *syn.* mean, weighted arithmetic (1).

**average annual per cent of attendance:** *see* attendance, average annual per cent of.

**average daily attendance:** *see* attendance, average daily.

**average daily enrollment:** *syn.* membership, average.

**average daily membership:** *syn.* membership, average.

**average departure:** *syn.* deviation, average.

**average deviation:** *see* deviation, average.

**average enrollment:** *see* enrollment, average.

**average error:** *syn.* deviation, average.

**average intelligence:** *see* intelligence, average.

**average mark:** *see* mark, average.

**average membership:** *see* membership, average.

**average number belonging:** *syn.* membership, average.

**average rank:** *see* rank, average.

**average score:** *see* score, average.

**average use of classrooms:** (1) the ratio of the number of classrooms used to the total number of classrooms available for all periods of a day or week; (2) the ratio of hours of use of classroom stations (seats) to total classroom station-hours available; usually expressed in terms of per cent of use. *See* capacity; utilization, per cent of; utilization of classrooms.

**average use of laboratories:** (1) the ratio of the number of laboratories used to the total number of laboratories available for use for all periods of a day or week; (2) the ratio of hours of use of laboratory stations (tables or desks) to total laboratory station-hours available; usually expressed in terms of per cent of use.

**average variation:** *syn.* deviation, average.

**aversion:** a dislike or unpleasant feeling tone or attitude directed toward a person, thing, or situation, coupled with a conscious avoidance impulse.

**aviation:** the art of operating heavier-than-air aircraft.

**avocation:** an activity, usually with no financial compensation, in which a person seeks self-expression and recreation.

**avoidance reaction:** *see* reaction, avoidance.

**award:** (Olyn. ed.) a prize, usually a sweater, letter, or medal, given a school athlete in recognition of team membership.

**award, student:** the award to a student of a medal, letter, ribbon, certificate, pin, or public recognition as acknowledgment of achievement or demonstrated qualities of character.

**awareness:** the state of being aware; consciousness of a situation or object, without direct attention to it or definite knowledge of its nature.

**axiom:** a generally accepted concept or principle used as a basis for reasoning.

**axiomatic thinking:** *see* thinking, axiomatic.

**axis, coordinate:** one of a pair of straight lines, known as *axes of reference*, intersecting either rectangularly or obliquely at a point known as the *origin*, to which points may be referred for the purpose of establishing their relative positions.

## B

**babble stage:** a stage in language development in infants characterized by the repetition of monosyllabic sounds; the circular-reflex stage of repetition.

**babbling:** (1) the language activity characteristic of the *babble stage*; (2) a type of speech therapy in which the patient is encouraged to produce meaningless sounds until he produces correctly a certain sound previously produced incorrectly, thus now sound then being used as the basis for further corrective instruction.

**Babinski reflex:** *see* reflex, Babinski.

**Babinski sign:** *syn.* reflex, Babinski.

**babyhood:** the period of the child's life that begins when he achieves the ability to sit alone and ends when he begins to walk.

**baby-party technique:** a plan for studying child behavior in a social situation, according to which children are placed together in a standardized situation in order to make possible the study of their reactions and relations.

**baby talk:** defective speech characterized by incorrect sound production imitating or earned over from infant speech, taking the form principally of substitutions of one sound for another, as in *pussy* for *play* or *witta* for *little*; may also involve sound omissions and distortions and infantile inflectional patterns.

**baccalaureate degree:** *syn.* degree, bachelor's.

**baccalaureate sermon:** a sermon preached for a graduating class as a part of commencement activities; used properly only in connection with the graduation exercises of institutions of higher education, but popularly used also in reference to the graduation ceremonies of secondary schools.

**bachelor of arts:** the degree conferred by institutions of higher education for the completion of a 4-year curriculum in liberal arts, originally with emphasis on the humanities but more recently without regard to the special field of emphasis.

**bachelor of arts degree in education:** (B.A.) approximately equivalent to bachelor of science degree in education.

**bachelor of science:** the degree conferred by institutions of higher education for the completion of a 4-year curriculum with emphasis on science or for the completion of a 4-year curriculum in certain technical or professional fields.

**bachelor of science degree in education:** (B.S.) a baccalaureate degree, usually granted at the completion of a 4-year curriculum in a teacher-education institution; signifies major specialization in a teaching field and in courses in education for teaching; more commonly granted by

universities or liberal-arts colleges than by teachers' colleges; approximately equivalent to the *bachelor of arts degree in education*.

**bachelor's degree:** *see* degree, bachelor's.

**back-and-leg dynamometer:** *see* dynamometer, back-and-leg.

**backcross:** a form of inbreeding in experimental genetics, consisting in mating an individual with one of the individual's ancestors; sometimes also designates such mating occurring in nature.

**backhand writing:** *see* writing, backhand.

**backward child:** *see* child, backward.

**backward pupil:** *see* pupil, backward.

**Baconian method:** a "new method of discovery" developed and systematized by the English philosopher and scientist, Francis Bacon (1561-1626), and based on objective study proceeding from observation and classification of particular and individual cases to the formulation of general conclusions; represents the beginning of modern scientific research, substantially amounting to the inductive method as contrasted with the deductive method of Aristotle.

**balance:** the difference between the two sides of an account, sometimes used on the balance sheet to refer to the credit balance of such funds as restricted current funds, unexpended plant funds, and agency funds.

**balafre, test of:** *see* test of balance.

**balance board:** a device consisting of a narrow, slightly elevated, horizontal rail (about 2½ inches wide, 6 inches high, and 9 feet long) used for testing and training young children in maintaining equilibrium.

**balanced program:** *see* program, balanced.

**balance sheet:** a statement, ordinarily prepared from books kept by double entry, showing assets and other resources, liabilities and other obligations (debts), and surplus (credits) of a fund or governmental unit at a specified date after an actual or constructive closing of books.

**balance-sheet approach:** a method of teaching the principles of bookkeeping and accounting by starting with consideration of the balance sheet, analyzing effects of various business transactions on it, and relating other steps in the bookkeeping cycle to it.

**balancing reaction:** *see* reaction, balancing.

**ball-and-field test:** *see* test, ball-and-field.

**band:** (1) an instrumental ensemble performing chiefly or entirely on wind and percussion instruments; (2) *syn.* orchestra.

band chart: *see* chart, band.

bandstratist: (1) the transcribing of musical compositions for performance by wind band, (2) a transcription of a musical composition for performance by wind band (Coined term, not yet widely accepted as a musical expression.)

banking: an area of study of college grade that deals with the principles governing the management of public and private banks, frequently combined with the study of money in a subject called money and banking.

baptismal certificate: *see* certificate, baptismal.

baptismal record: *see* record, baptismal.

bar chart: *syn.* graph, bar.

bar diagram: *syn.* graph, bar

bar diagram, hundred per cent: *see* diagram, hundred per cent bar.

bar graph: *see* graph, bar.

bar graph, pictorial: *see* graph, pictorial bar.

baritone: a male voice intermediate in range between bass and tenor, usually from A a tenth below middle C to G a fourteenth higher.

bar mizvah: bar mitzvah; n. masc. (Heb., lit., "son of the commandments") (1) a boy who has passed his thirteenth birthday and is obligated to observe the laws of Judaism; (2) the confirmation ceremony for boys who have attained the age of 13, when, in accordance with Jewish tradition, they become responsible for their religious behavior; (3) the popular designation of the course of study in Jewish religious schools that is intended to prepare boys for this ceremony and for the assumption of their religious responsibilities. *See* bat mizvah.

barring of teacher: the act of preventing a teacher's participation in educational activities (a) by enforcing certification standards for teaching or (b) by revoking a certificate for legal cause.

barytalia: bar'it-ah-lee; a condition characterized by speech that is indistinct, husky, or hoarse.

basal age: *see* age, basal.

basal metabolism: *see* metabolism, basal.

basal reader: *see* reader, basal.

basal reading: *see* reading, basal.

basal reading series: *see* reading series, basal.

base: (stat.) an origin or reference value entering into ratio comparisons; (a) in per cent, the base is the value that would be assigned 100 per cent and is therefore the denominator of the ratio (note that this usage is different from that of interest problems); (b) in index numbers, the base is a value (statistic) calculated for a defined group of cases, usually representing a period of time (as one or several years) or a selected geographical area (such as a state, county, or city), and such a value is used as the principal reference point, normally having an index value of 100. (Loosely, the time period or area specified is itself spoken of as the base.)

base year: *see* age, basal.

bashfulness: an attitude or mental set characterized by the partial inhibition of social responses,

especially in the presence of strangers, frequently accompanied by manifestations of emotional disturbance, such as blushing or stammering. *Dist. f.* shyness; timidity.

basic administrative unit: *see* administrative unit, basic.

basic blend vocabulary: *see* vocabulary, basic blend.

basic course: *see* course, basic.

basic forces: an expression used somewhat loosely to indicate all the factors that conjointly operate to make the individual what he is or that are essential for the development of a particular pattern of behavior.

basic military course: *see* military course, basic.

basic occupational outline: a list of topics that must be covered in order to give a satisfactory description of an occupation.

basic reader: *syn.* reader, basal.

basic reading vocabulary: *see* vocabulary, basic reading.

basic science: *see* science, basic.

basic sight vocabulary: *see* vocabulary, basic sight

basic skill: *syn.* skill, fundamental.

basic spelling list: *see* spelling list, basic.

basic vocabulary: *see* vocabulary, basic.

basic word list: *see* word list, basic.

basis of apportionment: *see* apportionment, basis of.

basis of articulation: *see* articulation, basis of.

basis of matching: *see* matching, basis of.

basket system: a method of locker-room arrangement in which small baskets are used for the storage of individual gymnasium uniforms, while large lockers are provided to hold street clothes.

basket system, La Porte: a self-service system of storing gymnasium costumes, so devised that attendants can pass behind the tiers of baskets and remove clothes for laundering.

basket-type locker: *see* locker, basket-type.

bass: the lowest male voice, having a range usually from about E<sub>1</sub> 1 octave and a sixth below middle C, to E<sub>2</sub> or F<sub>2</sub> 2 octaves higher.

Batavia plan: a combination of group and individual plans of instruction by which an extra teacher is provided to give special help to slow pupils.

bathophobia: bath'fo-bi-oh; a condition characterized by morbid anxiety pertaining to depths or by a morbid fear of falling from an elevated position.

bat mizvah: bat mitzvah; n. fem. (Heb., lit., "a daughter of the commandments") (1) a girl who has passed her twelfth birthday and is obligated to observe the laws of Judaism; (2) the confirmation ceremony for girls who have attained the age of 12, when, in accordance with Jewish tradition, they become responsible for their religious behavior; (3) the popular designation of the course of study in Jewish religious

schools that is intended to prepare girls for this ceremony and for the assumption of their religious responsibilities. *See* *bar mitzva*.

**battery of tests:** a group of several tests intended to be administered in succession to the same subject or group of subjects.

**battery plan:** a method of teaching the operation of office appliances in which each member of the class is provided with a machine of the type involved, in order to facilitate group instruction and practice.

**beaded screen:** *see* screen, beaded.

**bed-wetting:** *syn.* enuresis, nocturnal.

**beginning reader:** *see* reader, beginning.

**beginning teacher:** one who is entering teaching service and who has had no experience except practice or apprentice teaching. *Contr.* w. apprentice teacher; student teacher.

**behavior:** (1) broadly, anything that an organism does, including overt, physical action, internal, physiological, and emotional processes, and implicit mental activity; (2) as conceived by some behaviorists, overt, observable, physical action of muscles and glands.

**behavior, adaptive:** a reaction that promotes the social or biological welfare of an organism and leads to the adjustment of the organism to its environment.

**behavior, adient:** a term used by Holt to describe the behavior of an organism that tends toward additional contact with the stimulus; characterized by approach responses in contrast to avoidance reactions, for example, behavior associated with curiosity, imitation, and aggressiveness.

**behavior, aggressive:** behavior characterized by belligerent attack or by vigorous efforts directed toward self-advancement over others.

**behavior, apopathetic:** *ap'ô-po-thet'ik*, behavior that is not overtly directed toward others but is influenced or modified by their presence, for example, the behavior of a person "showing off" before others.

**behavior, ascendant:** a type of aggressive behavior, characterized by the desire to dominate a social situation.

**behavior, atypical:** behavior differing from that considered normal for or characteristic of a given group or class.

**behavior, bell:** a technique used in the observation of child behavior, according to which a bell is held near each ear of the child but out of his line of vision, one of the bells has no clapper, but both bells are moved or agitated simultaneously, the response being credited when the subject immediately turns toward the intact bell.

**behavior, elvite:** an individual or group act relating to governmental affairs.

**behavior, clay:** the designation of an experimental technique used by Gesell, according to which the child is given clay to play with, his reactions and constructions providing a means of studying aesthetic behavior.

**behavior, collective:** (1) cooperative behavior on the part of the members of a group as a result

of such controls as a common danger, common attitudes, common purposes, or a common mood; (2) group behavior.

**behavior, combining:** behavior involved in bringing together or placing in functional contact such objects as cubes, pellets, and bottles or a cup and spoon; observed in the study of normative behavior of infants.

**behavior, compulsory:** pupil activities carried on because of pressure from the teacher or school authorities and in accordance with the official rulings or policies of the school.

**behavior, cup-and-cube:** the designation of a technique used in determining the stage or degree of development in children of 1 to 3 years, according to which the child's proficiency in and method of extracting a wooden cube from a cup are observed and compared with age norms for that activity.

**behavior, cup-and-spoon:** the designation of a technique used in determining the stage or degree of development of very young children, according to which the child's proficiency in and method of eating with a spoon from a cup are observed and compared with age norms for that activity.

**behavior, dominance:** behavior that operates to put the individual in the position of directing others or bending others to his will.

**behavior, dominative:** a way of responding to others that is characterized by utter disregard of the desires of others, unyieldingness, absence of compromise, and a tendency to use threats or force to attain one's objectives.

**behavior, draw-a-man:** the designation of a technique used in measuring the stage of development (especially mental development) in young children, according to which the child is instructed to draw a picture of a man, the resulting drawing being then subjected to analysis for accuracy and detail in comparison with developmental norms.

**behavior, emotional:** that part of total behavior involving or caused by the individual's feelings; the nonvolitional, affective area of total behavior, which is determined principally by the functioning of the glands, the smooth muscles, and the autonomic nervous system and which powerfully influences the individual's overt behavior and mental processes.

**behavior, group:** (1) conduct or reactions of an aggregation of individuals considered as a unit; (2) the activity of a number of individuals reacting together; (3) the behavior of a person as affected by a number of individuals acting as a whole.

**behavior, implicit:** the internal responses of an organism, including not only the secretions of glands, circulatory and respiratory changes, peristaltic movements, etc., but also such categories as language habits, imagery, and thinking.

**behavior, infantile:** (1) in general, behavior similar to that of an infant, regardless of the age of the person so acting; (2) (psychon.) a regression to modes of behavior characteristic of the young child, or the fixation and retention by the subject of modes of behavior characteristic of the young child.

**behavior, learned:** activity that results largely from training. *See* conditioning; habit; learning.

**behavior, moral:** (1) conduct that seeks to conform to the highest ethical principles; (2) conduct acceptable under prevailing standards, motivated from within.

**behavior, obsessional:** conduct resulting from an idea that persists in consciousness in spite of efforts to banish it.

**behavior, operant:** behavior for which the specific eliciting stimulus is not determined, for which there is no observed antecedent, or which cannot be described adequately in terms of the simple stimulus-response formula.

**behavior, overt,** a general term for the observable, external responses of an organism.

**behavior, paper-and-erayon:** the designation of a technique used in determining the stage or degree of development in infants and young children, according to which the child's proficiency in and method of handling paper and erayon are observed and compared with age norms for that activity.

**behavior, paper-folding:** the designation of a technique for measuring the intelligence of young children, according to which the child's proficiency in folding a piece of paper in a stipulated way is observed and compared with developmental norms; used as a test item in some tests of intelligence, such as the Kuhlmann-Binet and the Ontario.

**behavior, parental:** maternal and paternal behavior concerned with the rearing, care, and protection of the young.

**behavior, pellet-and-bottle:** the designation of a technique used in determining the stage or degree of development in infants, according to which the child's proficiency in and method of dropping a pellet into a bottle are observed and compared with age norms for that activity.

**behavior, positive:** definite, straightforward action characterized by accelerated facilitation as opposed to inhibition.

**behavior, prenatal:** the reactions and movements of the fetus within the uterus.

**behavior, problem:** (1) behavior that some person or group disapproves; (2) behavior that is or is believed to be damaging to the individual or group, whether physically, mentally, or socially.

**behavior, resistant:** (1) behavior in an opposite direction from that of an applied force; may be physical or mental; (2) (psychoan.) behavior revealing opposition in bringing material from the unconscious into the conscious.

**behavior, social:** (1) the actions of the individual as a member of society; (2) group action.

**behavior, substitute:** reaction patterns that result in satisfaction in the place of thwarted or inhibited reactions; compensatory acts.

**behavior, unlearned:** any behavior form that accrues as a result of the development, differentiation, and redifferentiation of body structure independently of any learning or training.

**behavior, withdrawn:** (1) behavior that operates to separate the individual from contact with others, (2) behavior that operates to separate the individual, mentally at least, from the realities of the world. *See* autism.

**behavior center:** a school or organization of classes for wayward, truant, and incorrigible pupils.

**behavior clinic:** *see* clinic, behavior.

**behavior-description record:** *see* record, behavior-description.

**behavior disorder, experimental:** *syn.* neurosis, experimental.

**behaviorism:** a monistic doctrine or theory of psychology largely originating in the work of John B. Watson, based upon the study of overt behavior, and postulating that all behavior has a physiological basis; emphasizes conditioning as the basis of learning, utilizes objective, experimental, and observational techniques, reducing subjective data to a minimum, places much reliance on the study of the behavior of animals under controlled conditions.

**behaviorism, molar:** the variety of behaviorism that holds that behavior is emergent and cannot be deduced from muscle twitches and glandular secretions. *Contr.* w. behaviorism, molecular.

**behaviorism, molecular:** the variety of behaviorism that holds that behavior is completely described in terms of muscle twitches, glandular secretions, and the stimuli that bring them about. *Contr.* w. behaviorism, molar.

**behavior pattern:** a mosaic or constellation of responses that, to an observer or classifier, possess some intrinsic unity.

**behavior pattern, integration of:** *see* integration of behavior pattern.

**behavior problem:** *see* problem, behavior.

**behavior rating:** *see* rating, behavior.

**behavior record:** *syn.* record, behavior-description.

**behavior segment:** the smallest unit convenient or appropriate for characterizing or describing the reaction of an individual to a stimulus or a pattern of stimuli.

**behavior unit:** an integrated response of an organism as a whole to a complex stimulus pattern or to one detail of the pattern in relation to the other details.

**belief:** (1) the acceptance of a proposition as true or of a situation or object as actually existent; (2) (relig.) a proposition that is accepted as true but that, even though not contradictory to reason, cannot be substantiated by reason; (3) the object of *belief*, or the thing believed in.

**bell behavior:** *see* behavior, bell.

**bell-shaped curve:** *see* curve, bell-shaped.

**below par:** below the normal level of health.

**benchwork:** (ind. arts) handwork operations done at a heavy worktable known as a *bench*.

**beneficiary student:** *see* student, beneficiary.

**benefit theory:** a principle of taxation by which the amount of tax assessed against the taxpayer

is in accordance with the benefit he receives from the service supported by the tax.

**best-answer item:** *see* item, *best-answer*.

**best-answer test:** *see* test, *best-answer*.

**best fit.** *see* fit, *best*.

**best-reason test:** *see* test, *best-reason*.

**beta coefficient:** *syn.* coefficient, *beta regression*.

**beta hypothesis:** Knight Dunlap's designation of the principle that the occurrence of a response lessens the probability that the stimulus which produced the response will do so again.

**beta regression coefficient:** *see* coefficient, *beta regression*.

**beta regression weight:** *syn.* coefficient, *beta regression*.

**beta weight:** *syn.* coefficient, *beta regression*.

**bet hamdrash:** *bet* hā-mid'rāsh; n. masc.; pl. *betot mshash*; (Heb., lit., "house of study") (1) a school for higher learning, such as a teachers' training institute or theological seminary, (2) a small chapel in the synagogue that is open at all times for prayer and study.

**bias:** (1) a tendency to err in one direction; (2) prejudice; the intention to influence or alter conditions in an investigation so as to affect the result in a desired way; (3) any irrelevant characteristic of the experimental design or procedure, other than deliberate variations in the experimental variable, that will systematically affect the differences (in the criterion measure) between treatments.

**biased error:** *syn.* error, *constant*.

**biased sample:** *see* sample, *biased*.

**Bible course:** *see* course, *Bible*.

**Bible reading:** the reading aloud of selected portions of the Bible at a stated time during the school day.

**Bible school:** a school under church auspices where the Bible is studied under the supervision of a teacher, as in Sunday school and similar organizations.

**bibliographical center:** a collection of bibliographical materials, including a union catalogue, provided by the cooperative effort of a number of libraries in an area in order to coordinate their resources and to aid research.

**bibliographical techniques:** those processes or skills by the use of which information existing in printed form may be located and utilized; involve an understanding of library practices, an acquaintance with bibliographical aids, a knowledge of bibliographical form or style, and some understanding of principles of note taking and filing.

**bibliography:** (1) the study of the material form of books, with comparison of variation in issues and copies, as a means of determining the history and transmission of texts; (2) the art of describing books correctly with respect to authorship, editions, physical form, etc.; (3) the preparation of lists of books, maps, etc.; (4) a list of books, maps, etc.; for example, a list of works relating to a particular subject or person or a list of the works of a particular writer.

**bibliography,** annotated: a list of references accompanied by notes that may indicate the subject, content, method, findings, etc., or may give evaluations, of each publication listed.

**bibliology:** the science of books, embracing knowledge of the physical book in all its aspects, as printing, bookbinding, bookselling, libraries, and library science.

**bid:** an offer, usually written, to furnish materials or services for a specified sum of money. (Public-school boards are generally required by law to secure competitive bids before awarding contracts.)

**bidding, competitive:** a system of tendering offers whereby the prospective purchaser (for example, a board of education) invites bids or estimates from a number of contractors, dealers, wholesalers, etc., for specified services or merchandise, such bids being made separately, in writing, with the understanding that the lowest bid may be accepted or all bids rejected.

**bifactor method:** a method of factoring a correlation matrix that assumes a general factor plus a number of uncorrelated group factors. *See* centroid method; *tetrad difference*.

**Big Brother:** an older, male person, either a member of the faculty or an upperclassman, whose responsibility it is to assist a younger student on an informal and friendly basis. *Syn.* student sponsor.

**Big Sister:** an older, female person, either a member of the faculty or an upperclassman, whose responsibility it is to assist a younger student on an informal and friendly basis. *Syn.* student sponsor.

**bilateral:** having to do with or affecting both sides.

**bilingualism:** the speaking of two different languages, such as English and German (believed by some authorities to complicate the development of language functions in the child).

**bimanual:** (1) two-handed, (2) able to use the two hands.

**bimodal:** (said of a frequency distribution or of a frequency curve) having two modes; having a distinct tendency toward concentration of observations or scores at two different points or regions; having two peaks. *Dist. f.* multimodal; *contr. w.* unimodal.

**bimodalism:** *syn.* bimodality.

**bimodality:** the property of having two modes; often occurs because the sample is drawn from two distinct populations. *Syn.* bimodalism.

**binaural fusion:** *see* fusion, *binaural*.

**Binet class:** *see* class, *Binet*.

**Binet school:** bē'nā'; French bē'no'; a name sometimes given to a special school for backward and mentally deficient pupils.

**binocular:** two-eyed.

**binocular accommodation:** *see* accommodation, *binocular*.

**binocular adjustment:** *see* adjustment, *binocular*.

**binocular field of vision:** *see* field of vision, *binocular*.



**binocular fixation:** *see* fixation, binocular.

**binocular flicker:** the flickering sensation caused by presenting stimuli to the left and right eyes alternately and with great rapidity.

**binocular focusing:** *syn.* accommodation, binocular.

**binocular fusion:** *syn.* fusion (2).

**binocular parallax:** the apparent change in the position of an object when viewed first with one eye and then with the other, the head having remained stationary.

**binocular regression:** *syn.* regression (3) and (4).

**binocular rivalry:** failure to achieve binocular fusion, with a consequent alternation of the images seen by the two eyes when different stimuli (such as two different colors or objects) are simultaneously presented to the two eyes. *See* fusion (2) and (3).

**binocular vision:** *see* vision, binocular.

**biochemical analysis:** *see* analysis, biochemical.

**biogenetic study:** *see* study, biogenetic.

**biographical method:** (1) a method of studying the development of the child, according to which behavior is systematically recorded as it occurs; (2) a method of organizing historical materials for teaching purposes, using for centers of interest persons of significant historical importance.

**biographical study:** *see* study, biographical.

**biological adaptation:** *see* adaptation, biological.

**biological differentiation:** *see* differentiation, biological.

**biological science:** *see* science, biological.

**biology, civic:** a study of living organisms, stressing life problems having to do with community relations.

**biology, economic:** the part of the study of living organisms that deals with the relation of such organisms to the making or saving of wealth.

**biology, social:** (1) the study of the conditioning effects of the human organism, especially its hereditary aspects, on the functioning of the group and society in general; (2) a study of the biological aspects of human groups (race, age, sex, etc.) and of biosocial behavior (birth, death, reproduction, etc.).

**biosocial:** possessed of characteristics that stem both from biological and from social forces or processes.

**birth certificate:** *see* certificate, birth.

**birth control:** (1) the purposeful control of human procreation; (2) purposeful avoidance of conception; usually implies the avoidance of pregnancy at undesired times, by natural or artificial contraceptive measures, including continence.

**birth cry:** the first cry of an infant, coinciding with and signalling the beginning of pulmonary respiration.

**birth date:** the day, month, and year of a person's birth.

**birth injury:** trauma to an infant arising during the birth process; may be unimportant and

transitory or may seriously affect subsequent development, particularly mental or locomotor.

**birthmark:** a congenital blemish of the body surface, such as a red or brown patch on the skin or an unnatural growth of hair on the face, often ascribed by the superstitious to impressions received by the expectant mother.

**birth rate:** an expression of the number of children born during a given period of time per hundred or thousand of the population of a given territory or group.

**birth rate, adjusted:** *syn.* birth rate, corrected.

**birth rate, corrected:** the number of births (exclusive of stillbirths) in a given area in a certain group of the population, divided by the total living population of that group, usually expressed in number per thousand of population. (Groups may be determined on the basis of age, sex, race, etc.) *Syn.* adjusted birth rate; *contr. w.* birth rate, crude.

**birth rate, crude:** the number of births in a given area, exclusive of stillbirths, divided by the total living population, and usually expressed in number per thousand of population. *Contr. w.* birth rate, corrected.

**birth record:** *syn.* record, permanent age.

**birth trauma:** (1) a physical injury to the child during the birth process; (2) (psychoanal.) according to Rank, the supposed psychological shock to the child resulting from the process of being born, which, it is alleged, may in later life be manifested in neurotic anxiety or fear.

**birth-trauma theory:** *see* birth trauma (2).

**bisect:** to divide into two equal parts.

**biserial coefficient of correlation:** *see* coefficient of correlation, biserial.

**biserial eta:** (*bis.  $\eta$* ) a number between 0 and 1 indicating the degree of relationship between one variable expressed in alternative categories and another expressed in multiple categories that are not ordinarily expressible in numbers, where it is assumed that the dichotomized variable is in reality continuous and normally distributed, although it is expressed in only two degrees.

**biserial r:** *syn.* coefficient of correlation, biserial.

**bivariate correlation:** *syn.* correlation, simple.

**blackboard:** a smooth surface of slate, glass, wood, plaster, Benvorboard, or other material, used for writing or drawing with chalk or crayon. *Syn.* wallboard.

**bladder control:** voluntary retention of the urine; control of the urge to urinate except under socially suitable circumstances.

**bladder reflex:** *see* reflex, bladder.

**Blakeman's criterion:** *syn.* test, Blakeman's.

**Blakeman's test:** *see* test, Blakeman's.

**blanket tax:** *see* tax, blanket.

**blanket teaching certificate:** *see* certificate, blanket teaching.

**bleeding:** (photog., etc.) the elimination of margins in printing or mounting pictures.

**blend:** (1) a combination of two or more short-hand characters designed to merge when written together; (2) the fusion of two or more sounds without the identity of either sound being lost, for example, the blend of *b* and *l* in *black*.

**blend, consonant:** a combination of consonants that must be fused in pronunciation, such as *ch* or *br*.

**blend, final:** a combination of letters occurring at the end of a word that, when fused in pronunciation, represent a fundamental sound, such as *and* in *hand* or *all* in *well*.

**blend, initial:** the combination of one or more consonants with a vowel at the beginning of a word or syllable, such as *ea* in *catch* or *thi* in *thick*, that, when pronounced together and added to the remaining letters of the word or syllable, enable the pupil to determine the pronunciation. *Contr. w. blend, final.*

**blending inheritance:** *see* inheritance, blending.

**blind:** having a total lack of vision, or having vision insufficient for the ordinary activities of life, commonly defined in ophthalmological terms as follows: having central visual acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye, with correcting glasses; or having a field defect in which the peripheral field has contracted to such an extent that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angular distance no greater than 20 degrees. (There is some variation in various states in the definition of *blind*.)

**blind, educational:** lacking sufficient vision to benefit from instruction by ordinary visual methods. (The border line is commonly regarded as 20/200 Snellen measurement.)

**blind-alley vocation:** *see* vocation, blind-alley.

**blindism:** a behavior pattern peculiar to the blind, frequently developed during childhood, such as shaking the head rapidly or swaying the body back and forth; interpreted as an act of automatic self-stimulation caused by the lack of visual stimulation.

**blindness, cortical:** inability to apprehend the meaning of objects seen; attributed to a defect of the visual centers of the brain. *Syn. mind blindness.*

**blindness, day:** a condition in which a person sees better in dim light; usually due to congenital or acquired impairment of the central area of the retina.

**blindness, functional:** *syn. blindness, psychic.*

**blindness, hysterical:** *syn. blindness, psychic.*

**blindness, mind:** *syn. blindness, cortical.*

**blindness, night:** an imperfection of vision, congenital or acquired, in which the sight is deficient at night or under poor illumination; may indicate the presence of serious ocular disease, especially retinitis pigmentosa, or of diminished ocular nutrition due chiefly to vitamin A deficiency.

**blindness, psychic:** (1) strictly, inability to see owing to the influence of some psychological mechanism such as hysteria, rather than as the result of any known physical cause, (2) *syn. blindness, cortical. Syn. functional blindness; hysterical blindness; psychical blindness.*

**blind writing:** *see* writing, blind.

**blind-writing systems:** organized methods of teaching the blind to write regular script or to print script forms.

**block:** (voc. ed.) (1) a group of jobs that contain similar elements causing learning difficulties; (2) a large unit or division of instruction.

**block, independent:** a division of a trade or other occupation, as determined by analysts, that can be taught as a unit by itself.

**block base:** (voc. ed.) a source of learning difficulty (such as a machine, material, operation, or type of construction) that is common to certain jobs in a trade and that forms a basis for considering such jobs as a natural group.

**block building:** an activity in which children learn to manipulate blocks of various types, sizes, and shapes, in the construction of child-sized structures that express their ideas and experiences.

**block-design test:** *see* test, block-design.

**block diagram:** *syn. histogram.*

**blockflöte:** *blockflöte;* a simple musical instrument of the whistle type, used with modifications and under various names (*clarette, claret, flageolet, flautolet, saxette, schulflöte*) for pre-instrumental-class training; made by piercing finger holes at measured intervals in a hollow tube of wood, metal, or plastic, with a whistle mouthpiece attached to give vibrations when air is forced into the tube.

**blocking:** the prevention or inhibition of the final or consummatory response that would remove a persistent stimulus. *See* blocking, emotional.

**blocking, emotional:** (1) stoppage of a neural or muscular impulse, or the break in a train of thought or association because of mental conflict; (2) (psychoanal.) the inability to recall a repressed idea.

**block method:** a procedure for constructing high-school schedules the characteristic feature of which is the organization of blocks of students, usually of about 30 (frequently according to curriculum followed), the students being assigned to sections according to these blocks.

**block progression method:** (voc. ed.) a learning order in which the learner masters the jobs in one block before starting those in another. *See* block.

**blue-backed speller:** a famous combination speller and reader published by Noah Webster in 1783, which later appeared in many editions, eventually appearing purely as a speller.

**blue laws, teacher:** restrictions on personal freedom and action that are imposed on teachers by their employing authority, usually written into the contracts signed by the teachers or stated in the rules and regulations of the school boards.

**blueprint:** (1) the reproduction of a drawing on a blue background, giving details for the construction of some object, as a machine or a building, (2) (ed.) a detailed specification of the traits desired in persons or in societies, with the intention that the attainment of these desired traits should be made the objectives of education.

**board, elementary-school:** a group of men and women selected to represent the community in the conduct of local elementary schools.

**board committee report:** *see* report, board committee.

**boarding around:** an arrangement under which the teacher lives for one to several weeks of each school term with each family that has children in school.

**boarding child:** *see* child, boarding.

**boarding club, teacher:** *see* club, teacher boarding.

**boarding home:** a private home in which a child, not a member of the family and not adopted, is cared for in return for compensation. *Contr. w. foster home.*

**boarding mother:** the woman in charge of a boarding home.

**boarding school:** an educational institution below the collegiate level that provides living accommodations for pupils.

**boarding school, nonreservation:** a boarding school for Indians that is not located on an Indian reservation and that in most cases is operated by the Federal government.

**boarding school, reservation:** a school on an Indian reservation operated by the Federal government and providing boarding facilities for the students.

**board liner:** a mechanical device holding pieces of chalk at specified distances from one another, so that a number of parallel horizontal lines may be drawn on the blackboard in one operation, used especially in music instruction for drawing staves and in handwriting instruction to indicate the spaces bounding letters of various heights.

**board of control:** (1) a governing body having jurisdiction over a particular organization, institution, or governmental unit or division; (2) a committee of teachers, students, and others organized to regulate the publication of a school or college newspaper or magazine; *syn.* publications committee.

**board of control, central:** the board within a governmental unit that has the supervision of or responsibility for certain educational institutions within that unit.

**board of control, state:** a board charged with the supervision of expenditures in a state.

**board of education:** *syn.* school board.

**board of education, church:** a body of officers whose duty it is to give general oversight and direction to the educational activities of a church.

**board of education, county:** a corporate body provided by statute to supervise or administer the program of education within specified territorial limits of counties, parts of counties, or groups of counties; in some states is responsible for all local administrative functions, in others has specified functions only.

**board of education, dependent:** a board of education that has its budget or determination of the amount of tax to be levied for educational purposes subject to revision or veto by another government authority such as the city council,

mayor, budget director, board of finances, or county board of review.

**board of education, district:** a corporate body legally constituted and authorized, usually chosen by popular election from the district at large, to direct the program of education within the specified territorial limits of the school district.

**board of education, independent:** a board of education that has the power to decide on budget items or the amount of money to be raised for educational purposes, its decisions not being subject to modification or veto by a governmental official or reviewing body.

**board of education, state:** a group of persons appointed or elected as officials to sit in council to perform certain functions in connection with the management or direction of public education in a state.

**board of examination, state:** a board, frequently under the authority of the state department of education, having one or more of the following functions: the general determination of policies, objectives, and methods of administering testing programs within the schools of the state; the examination of pupils wishing to enter high school; the examination of students wishing to enter college; the examination of persons applying for state certificates to teach or to practice a trade, etc.; or the examination of any person for the purpose of determining whether he should be sent to the penitentiary, to a mental hospital, to a home for the aged, etc. *See* board of examiners, state.

**board of examiners, state:** a board, authorized and appointed by the state and charged with the responsibility of conducting state examinations. *See* board of examination, state.

**Board of License:** a board composed of representatives of Jewish teacher-training institutions, teachers' and principals' organizations, rabbinic organizations, and the Jewish public that examines and licenses men and women to teach in the weekday Hebrew schools of New York City and certain other cities, in accordance with a schedule of requirements that it has elaborated for its own guidance.

**board of trustees:** (1) a group of persons responsible for the direction of the educational affairs of an administrative unit or of an educational institution; usually composed of laymen who select or approve the selection of the professional staff, pass on policies, and take the ultimate responsibility for financing the work of the institution; (2) the titular holders of property for an institution; (3) *syn.* board of education, district.

**board-owned:** a term used to designate equipment or property that a board of education has acquired through purchase, bequest, or donation. *Syn.* county-owned; district-owned.

**board school:** a type of nondenominational elementary school established in England in 1870, which was built and supported largely by funds raised by local taxation and controlled by a local school board. (These schools were the "public" schools of England, in the American meaning of the term.)

**body:** the remainder of a frequency curve or frequency distribution after a tail is cut off. *Contr. w. tail.*

**body builds, classification of:** as classified by Kretschmer, three basic physical types are recognized, namely: (a) the *athletic type* (broad shoulders, well-developed chest, thick neck, flat abdomen, large muscles), (b) the *asthenic type* (slender body, long legs and arms, thin neck, long flat chest, poor muscular development), and (c) the *pyknic type* (broad head, short neck, thick shoulders, deep chest, rounded body, short sturdy arms and legs); intermediate types are recognized, designated by such compounds as *asthenic-athletic*.

**body corporate:** a formal, legal synonym for corporate body.

**body mechanics:** the functional relationship between body segments in the performance of physical activity.

**body type:** see *body builds, classification of*.

**boiler:** the part of a heating plant that holds water to be heated to produce steam.

**boiler operation:** the work connected with the firing, care, regulation, and cleaning of boilers and accessory equipment.

**boiler room:** the room that contains the heating plant, consisting of furnaces, boilers, stokers, pumps, ash-handling equipment, etc. *Syn.* furnace room.

**bonafide:** *syn.* archery golf.

**bond:** a written promise, generally under seal, to pay a specified sum of money (called the *face value*), at a fixed time in the future (called the *date of maturity*), and carrying interest at a fixed rate, usually payable periodically. (The difference between a note and a bond is that the latter runs for a longer period and requires greater legal formality.)

**bond, callable:** a bond containing a "callable clause" in which the issuing party reserves the right to call the bond for payment prior to its date of maturity.

**bond, contractor's:** surety given that contracted work will be performed, usually in the form of a written legal document received from a contractor.

**bond, serial:** a bond that is one of a total sum that is retired by payments made at regular intervals, interest being paid annually, semi-annually, or quarterly.

**bond, sinking-fund:** a bond the payment of which is provided for by means of a sinking fund. *See* fund, sinking.

**bond, straight:** a bond issue all of which matures at the same time; less frequently used in school finance than the *serial bond*.

**bond, surety:** a written promise to pay damages or to indemnify against losses caused by the party or parties named in the document, through the nonperformance of a contract or other duties or by default.

**bonded debt:** see *debt, bonded*.

**bonded indebtedness:** *syn.* debt, bonded.

**bond issue:** any given number of bonds, issued by one obligor, that may be of one or several denominations, that are all of like tenor, and

that, if secured, are all and equally secured under one mortgage.

**bond retirement:** the act of paying off and withdrawing from circulation bonds that have been outstanding.

**bonds, depository:** bonds furnished by school depositories as security for the protection of the school's deposits.

**bond yield:** the net return on the amount of money invested in a bond; generally expressed as the percentage resulting from dividing the amount of interest by the cost price of a bond.

**bone conduction:** see *conduction, bone*.

**bone graft:** the transplanting of a piece of bone to effect a connection between two ununited bones or two ununited parts of a bone.

**bonus, teachers':** payment made to instructors above the contractual salary, usually a payment of a certain percentage of the regular salary that is uniform throughout the school system or unit in which it is made. (Sometimes payment is for summer-school attendance, extension-course work, or travel.)

**book, children's:** any book that has a vocabulary and thought content suitable for children and that children are able to read.

**books, factual:** in school libraries, an informational book interesting enough to be used for recreational reading, for example, a book on science or a biography.

**book, juvenile:** a book containing materials based on the abilities, interests, and tastes of the immature or undeveloped.

**book, large-type:** a book printed in 18- or 24-point type of clear, simple design with as few serifs as possible, produced especially for the education of partially seeing pupils. *Syn.* clear-type book; see *point*.

**book, recorded:** a book recorded on phonograph records for the use of the blind or for use in sight-conservation classes.

**book, the:** (obs.) the designation of the school register during the early period of American public education.

**book automobile:** *syn.* bookmobile.

**book car:** *syn.* bookmobile.

**book club:** see *club, book*.

**bookkeeping:** the act or process of keeping a systematic record of business transactions and preparing financial statements.

**bookkeeping, personal-use:** principles of bookkeeping taught from the standpoint of usefulness to the individual as a means of keeping his personal financial accounts, without regard to vocational usefulness; often less technical in treatment than vocational bookkeeping.

**bookkeeping, socialized:** the procedures and theories of bookkeeping taught from the standpoint of their usefulness to the individual, not only in keeping records of personal and family financial matters, but also in his church, club, and social affiliations, with no emphasis on the vocational possibilities of bookkeeping. *See* **bookkeeping, personal-use**.

**bookkeeping, vocational:** the principles and methods of recording financial business transactions, taught with a view to preparing students to become professional bookkeepers or to perform clerical recording functions in business.

**bookkeeping cycle:** the steps that are fundamental to all bookkeeping systems, from the financial transactions through the journal and ledger to the financial statements

**bookkeeping equation:** the relationship between accounts and their ownership, used as the basis of balancing accounts in bookkeeping and accounting; expressed as "assets equal liabilities plus proprietorship" or "assets minus liabilities equal proprietorship." *Syn.* accounting equation.

**bookkeeping narrative:** *syn.* narrative of transactions.

**bookkeeping practice set:** a set of books for a hypothetical business, including the journal, ledger, and financial statements, used by a student of bookkeeping to record transactions from original business papers or from a printed narrative of transactions.

**book learning:** *see* learning, book.

**book list:** (1) a list of books to be used for a given purpose; (2) a list of books read or to be read, compiled by a pupil or class, (3) a list of books believed, as a result of research, to be suitable for children of a given age or grade level, for example, the *Winnetka Graded Book List*.

**book list, graded:** *syn.* book list (3).

**bookmobile:** an automobile truck specially equipped to carry books and serve as a traveling branch library. *Syn.* book automobile; book car; book wagon.

**book report:** *see* report, book.

**book review:** *see* review, book.

**book selection:** (1) the process of choosing books for library collections, (2) a library-school course on the principles underlying the choice of material for various kinds of libraries and types of readers.

**book wagon:** *syn.* bookmobile.

**border line:** a theoretical region presumed to exist between mental or physical health and disease or between normality and abnormality and having some of the characteristics of each.

**borderline case:** any instance that falls near but not exactly on a line of division or differentiation, for example, a child who probably should be classed as subnormal but about whose classification there is some doubt; a pupil whose school achievement is such as to raise doubt about the desirability of his promotion.

**borderline defective:** *see* defective, borderline.

**borderline intelligence:** *see* intelligence, borderline.

**borderline vision:** *see* vision, borderline.

**borrow-and-repay method:** *syn.* equal-additions method.

**borrowing capacity:** *syn.* debt capacity.

**borrowing-take-away-upward method:** a method of subtraction in which the procedure is upward

and adjustment is made for a smaller figure in the minuend by borrowing, for example, in the problem 72 - 36, the subtraction is performed by taking 6 from 12 and 3 from 6.

**borrow method:** *syn.* decomposition method.

**botany, economic:** the part of the study of plant life that deals with the relation of plants to wealth and with the structure and development of commercially important plants.

**bounce:** a repetitive speech pattern employed by some speech correctionists in treating stuttering; the stutterer is instructed to adopt as a constant stuttering pattern the bounce, as in b-b-b-hey, on the assumption that this practice will serve to reduce tension and anxiety associated with attempts to speak.

**boundary line:** the streets, alleys, or other markings that divide one school district from another; any geographical limits of areas designated as school districts or sub-school districts.

**bowel control:** voluntary retention of the feces; control of the urge to evacuate the bowels except under socially suitable circumstances.

**box:** a piece of gymnasium apparatus having a flat top about 12 inches wide and 5 feet long, padded and leather covered, and sloping down to a wide base, the height being adjustable by removing sections.

**box locker:** *see* locker, box.

**boys' home economics:** *see* home economics, boys'.

**brachial palsy:** *see* palsy, brachial.

**bradykinetic:** brad'-ki-not'ik; pertaining to extremely slow motion, for example, *bradykinetic* analysis of a physical action by means of slow motion pictures.

**Braille:** a touch system of reading and writing for the blind, adapted from the older system of Barbier by Louis Braille (1809-1852), in which the letters of the alphabet are represented by various combinations of raised dots in a cell two dots wide by three dots high; may be written by hand with a stylus and slate or on a mechanical Braille writer, or may be printed from metal plates.

**Braille, interpoint:** a method of printing Braille on both sides of the page so that the embossed dots on the two sides do not coincide.

**Braille class:** *see* class, Braille.

**Braille grade two, standard English:** a contracted system of Braille including the alphabet, punctuation marks, and 185 contractions, adopted in 1932 for the English-speaking world by duly authorized representatives of the United States and the British Empire. (An uncontracted and a less highly contracted system are known, respectively, as *Braille grade 1* and *Braille grade 1½*; a more highly contracted system is known as *Braille grade 3*.)

**Braille slate:** a metal frame for writing Braille by hand; consists of two leaves hinged together, the lower containing lines of indentations in the form of Braille cells, the upper with openings over these cells; Braille dots are impressed by a stylus on heavy paper inserted between the leaves; writing is in reverse to reading.

**brain**: that portion of the central nervous system enclosed within the skull; an organ important for consciousness, ideation, and voluntary muscular control; receiving impressions from the organs of special sense and regulating functions necessary to life, such as respiration, circulation, and continuing adjustments.

**brain injury**: any damage to or destruction of the tissues of the brain; any damage leading to impairment of the function of the brain.

**brain potentials**: measurable oscillating electrical impulses of low voltage originating in the cerebral cortex.

**branch junior college**: *see* junior college, branch.

**branch library**: *see* library, branch.

**breach of contract**: *see* contract, breach of.

**break**: the point of change from one register to another in voice or instrument.

**breaking of contract**: *syn.* contract, breach of.

**breath control**: the proper use of the breath in playing an instrument or singing.

**breathiness**: a quality of speech in which there is breath wastage; excessive air flow or expiration during speech; the excess air being unvoiced.

**breathing abnormality**: *see* abnormality, breathing.

**brief form**: a very abbreviated shorthand outline used to signify one or more frequently recurring words. *Syn.* word sign.

**bright child**: *see* child, bright.

**brightness**: the degree of general intellectual ability, usually assumed to be due largely to the person's nature or constitution. *See* index of brightness.

**brightness, coefficient of**: *see* coefficient of brightness.

**brightness, index of**: *see* index of brightness.

**British and Foreign School Society**: a non-denominational organization founded in England in 1814 for the education of the poor, largely owing to the influence of Joseph Lancaster.

**British thermal unit**: (B.t.u.) the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1°F. at or near its point of maximum density; used as a unit in calculations and specifications for the purchase of fuel.

**broadcast, actuality**: a radio program based on facts or existing conditions rather than on imaginative creation.

**broadcast, classroom**: (1) a radio program listened to during school hours as part of the instructional process; (2) a specially prepared radio lesson intended to supplement or replace teacher and/or textbook presentation of subject matter.

**broadcast, delayed**: the presentation of a radio program transcribed at the time of the original broadcast for use when required. (A number of schools have been reported as making it a regular practice to transcribe programs featuring important world-wide, national, or local events for future use, to be replayed as often as required.)

**broadcast, educational**: (1) a radio program intended for classroom use; (2) in a broader sense,

any radio program intended primarily to present an educational message; may be a sustaining program, or a commercial offering that gives educational information as the basis of its audience appeal.

**broadcast, foreign**: a radio program presented in a foreign language; an instructional device being used increasingly in the United States, especially on the Atlantic coast, as an aid in the direct-method plan of foreign-language instruction.

**broadcast, school**: a radio program presented by students and/or faculty members of a school. (Such a program may or may not be intended for classroom use.) *Dist. f.* lesson, broadcast; lesson, radio.

**broadcast, talk**: a radio program that consists entirely or almost entirely of the spoken word.

**broadcasting, adult-education**: the production of radio programs for the purpose of giving the public definite information about a subject, project, etc., used extensively by institutions of higher education and public-school systems, stressing especially historical relationships and motives as these lend themselves to dramatization.

**broadcasting, documentary**: the production of radio programs based on historical, factual data.

**broadcasting, public-relations**: the presentation of radio programs for the purpose of drawing favorable attention to educational activities and ideals.

**broadcasting, remote-control**: the production of a radio program at some distance from the main station, for example, interviewing people on the street or producing a program in a factory; necessitates the use of portable or at least movable transmitters or the use of telephone lines connected with the main station.

**broadcasting, short-wave**: the transmission of radio programs by means of electric waves of 60 meters or less, enables messages to be sent over greater distances than is possible with high-frequency broadcasting and accordingly has been used for the international dissemination of information and propaganda. (Some school systems, such as those of Cleveland and New York City, disseminate radio lessons by short-wave broadcasting.) *Contr. w.* broadcasting, ultra-high-frequency.

**broadcasting, ultra-high-frequency**: transmission of radio messages over electromagnetic wave lengths above 28,000 ka. (Part of this broadcasting band has been reserved by the Federal Communications Commission for educational institutions and services.) *Contr. w.* broadcasting, short-wave.

**broadcast lesson**: *see* lesson, broadcast.

**broad-field course**: *see* course, broad-field.

**broad-field organization**: organization of the curriculum on the basis of fewer, more inclusive subject fields (such as language arts, mathematics, social studies, sciences) as distinguished from organization on the basis of separated subjects (such as reading, writing, spelling, literature, composition, arithmetic, algebra). *See* course, broad-field.

**broad-fields curriculum:** *see* curriculum, broad-fields.

**broad-fields major:** *see* major, broad-fields.

**broad-field specialization:** *see* major field of concentration.

**Broca's area:** *bro-kä's*; the brain center of articulated or motor speech, located in the posterior part of the left third front convolution of the cerebrum (anoma or defects of Broca's area are believed to be of basic importance in relation to the speech and language disorders known as aphasia).

**broken home:** any home where one or both parents are dead or where the parents are divorced or separated.

**broken series:** *syn.* series, discrete.

**Bronxville goal card:** *see* goal card, Bronxville.

**Brothers of the Christian Schools, Institute of:** a Roman Catholic organization founded by St. Jean Baptiste de la Salle in 1684 to provide gratuitous elementary instruction for poor children. (The first school was in Rome, and others were soon opened elsewhere in France and in Italy.)

**Brothers of the Common Life:** a nonmonastic religious order or brotherhood that, during the period from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century, organized secondary civic and ecclesiastical schools in western Europe, especially in the Netherlands.

**Brown's formula:** *syn.* Spearman-Brown prophecy formula.

**Brown-Spearman formula:** *syn.* Spearman-Brown prophecy formula.

**Brown-Spearman prophecy formula:** *syn.* Spearman-Brown prophecy formula.

**Bruhn method:** bröön, an adaptation of the Müller-Walle method of teaching lip reading, stressing speech movements and utilizing syllabic drill to build sentences. *See* Müller-Walle method.

**B-scale:** a type of grade scale. *See* scale, grade.

**B-score:** a type of grade score named in tribute to Binet and Buckingham. *See* score, grade.

**buccal:** buk'al; of or pertaining to the cheek or mouth.

**buccal cavity:** the inside of the mouth, that is, the cavity formed by the cheeks, palate, and other interior surfaces of the mouth.

**Buddhism:** the religion, dating from the sixth century B.C., originating in the teaching of the Hindu seer, Gautama Siddhartha, known as the Buddha, "the enlightened one"; regards conscious existence as essentially evil and seeks escape from it to nirvana, a state of individual extinction, by means of emancipation from all desire, until which time the soul is condemned to successive reincarnations; holds the view that there is no god, but that each individual may become a Buddha.

**buddy system:** (safety ed.) a plan of pairing all bathers in groups according to their respective abilities and making each member of the pair responsible for knowing the other's whereabouts during bathing or swimming.

**budget:** (1) an estimate of proposed expenditures for a given period or purpose and the proposed means of financing them; (2) a forecast of the content of one issue of a student publication.

**budget, preliminary:** the tentative, temporary, or prefatory budget; the budget that is temporarily used or followed until the final actual budget is available. *See* budget.

**budgetary accounts:** *see* accounts, budgetary.

**budgetary control:** the limitation of the amount and type of school expenditures according to the sums for such expenditures provided in the budget. (Budget appropriations are usually entered on the accounting ledgers in red and serve as a constant control to prevent expenditures in any account from exceeding the amount allocated in the budget for that account.)

**budgetary procedure:** (1) the established or approved practice or method of action followed in establishing or administering a budget; (2) the use of an adopted budget in keeping expenditures within the limitations of appropriation (the latter use is better expressed by the term *budgetary control*).

**budget calendar:** a statement or register in table form listing the days, weeks, and months of the year, together with an indication of the time when particular portions of the budget should be made, by whom they should be made, and other similar data.

**budget estimate:** an estimate of the expenditures necessary to provide for the program of the school over a designated period of time.

**budget form:** (1) the order and arrangement of the contents of the budget, (2) a particular blank or blanks on which the official budget estimates are to be entered according to prescribed order and arrangement of items.

**building:** an edifice or structure having outside walls and a roof, enclosing space for use, but not a structure on wheels or one designed to float on water; presumed to be permanently attached to the ground and considered as belonging to the real estate.

**building, academic:** a building of a university, college, or school district devoted to the use of classes in academic subjects, such as English, foreign languages, mathematics, and history.

**building, club:** a building used for lounging and recreation purposes; may have provision for the serving of food and soft drinks and for sleeping quarters for guests of the university, college, or school; a faculty club building or a student club building; a union building.

**building, fireproof-structure:** a building having no inflammable material in its construction. *See* construction, fireproof.

**building, fire-resistant:** a building having little inflammable material in its construction. *See* building, fireproof-structure; building construction, types of; construction, fireproof; construction, fire-resistant.

**building, frame:** a building in which the main structural material is wood.

**building, library:** a building in which books are housed in classified order and which provides reading rooms for students.

building, placement of: *see* placement of building.

building, student-union: a special building in which are housed the facilities for and organizations concerned with student recreational, social, and governmental activities; equipped and maintained by a special fee paid by all students and governed by a board composed of elected students and appointed faculty members. (This governing board organizes and provides special recreational programs supplemental to those sponsored by other student organizations.) *See* student union.

building, utility: a building containing electric generators and other mechanical equipment to produce and/or regulate the power, light, and other utilities for an educational or other institution.

building administration: *see* administration, building.

building construction: *see* construction, building.

building construction, types of: five types of school and college buildings, defined as follows: type A, constructed of fire-resistant materials in gross structure and interior; types B, C, and D, progressively less fire-resistant; type E, constructed chiefly of wood.

building contract: *see* contract, building.

building costs: *see* costs, building.

building debt: *see* debt, building.

building depreciation: *see* depreciation, building.

building estimate: calculation of the probable cost of a building or buildings in accordance with plans and specifications for construction.

building illumination: *see* illumination, building.

building inspection: *see* inspection, building.

building insurance: *see* insurance, building.

building material: the substances used in the construction of buildings, for example, brick, wood, stucco, steel, concrete, and various metals.

building pass: a properly authorized form showing that the student holder is entitled to go to a room or part of a building in which he is not ordinarily expected to be at the time, usually designating his name, the time, and the place to which he is authorized to go.

building principal: *see* principal, building.

building program: *see* program, building.

buildings, appraisal of: *see* appraisal of buildings.

buildings, flexibility of: *see* flexibility of buildings.

buildings, grounds, and equipment, administration of: *see* administration of buildings, grounds, and equipment.

buildings, maintenance of: *see* maintenance of buildings.

buildings, operation of: *see* operation of buildings.

buildings, orientation of: *see* orientation of buildings.

buildings, planning of: *see* planning of buildings.

buildings, remodeling of: *see* remodeling of buildings.

buildings and grounds, department of: *see* department of buildings and grounds.

building sanitation: *see* sanitation, building.

building scale: *see* scale, building.

building score: *see* score, building.

building score card: *see* score card, building.

building site: *see* site, building.

building specifications: the itemized requirements to be furnished or produced, as for a building, grounds, or equipment; a written or printed description of work to be done, the manner in which the work is to be executed, type and quality of material to be furnished, and the dimensions of the structure or other unit, all of which is a corporate part of the contract.

building standards: *see* standards, building.

building superintendent: *see* superintendent, building.

building survey: *see* survey, building.

building valuation: *see* valuation, building.

building work schedule: *see* schedule, building work.

bulletin analysis: *see* analysis, bulletin.

bulletin board: a board to which can be fastened pictures or other materials that the teacher wishes to place before the children.

bureaucratic administration: *see* administration, bureaucratic.

bureau of attendance: *syn.* department, attendance.

bureau of child accounting: (1) the local office of the school system that is responsible for planning, coordinating, and supervising the system's child-accounting activities, including attendance service; (2) *syn.* department, attendance.

bureau of compulsory education: *syn.* department; attendance.

bureau of pupil personnel: the local division of the public-school system that is responsible for planning, coordinating, and supervising all pupil-personnel activities. (The title is new and is in the process of being adopted by a number of cities; in cities using the title, attempts are being made to bring all pupil-personnel agencies under a single administrative control.) *See* pupil personnel.

bureau of research: a part of an association or an agency organized usually within a university or a state or city school system, for the purpose of carrying on research functions.

bureau of teacher recommendations: *syn.* placement bureau, teacher.

burgher school: a type of school, developed during the later Middle Ages in most of the Hanseatic towns, that was established and controlled by the municipal authorities, although tuition usually was charged. (Such schools were very common in the Netherlands.)

Burpee: *syn.* squat thrust.

bursar: the designation of the treasurer of an educational institution such as a college; com-



monly used in England and Canada, but less frequently in the United States.

**bursary:** (1) the treasury of a public institution or a religious order; (2) a grant or foundation for maintenance of beneficiary students.

**bus, contract:** a school bus owned by an individual who supplies, operates, and maintains it in accordance with a stipulated agreement.

**bus, conventional type:** a motorbus having its engine enclosed in a hood located forward and outside of the body.

**bus accessory:** equipment that is not essential to the use of a school bus but that adds to its convenience. *Dist. f.* bus equipment.

**bus capacity:** *see* capacity, bus.

**bus capacity utilization:** *see* capacity utilization, bus.

**bus contract:** *see* contract, bus.

**bus driver:** a person assigned to and responsible for the operation of a school bus.

**bus equipment:** those articles generally considered essential to the safe and comfortable operation of a school bus, but not a part of the original construction, such as heaters and fire extinguishers. *Dist. f.* bus accessory.

**bus fleet:** several busses owned by one operating unit.

**business, elementary:** *syn.* training, junior business.

**business, general:** *syn.* training, junior business.

**business administration:** *see* administration, business.

**business agent:** a member of the faculty of an educational institution who acts as the agent of the president in administering its business, assisting the president in preparing the budget and controlling its operation.

**business arithmetic:** *see* arithmetic, business.

**business college:** *see* college, business.

**business correspondence:** (1) intercourse by letter between business individuals or business firms; the written communications themselves; (2) the designation of a subject, taught in secondary school or college, dealing with the principles underlying the writing of business letters and other written business communications; (3) the designation of an abridged course in business English.

**business economics:** *see* economics, business.

**business education:** (1) that area of education which develops skills, attitudes, and understandings essential for the successful direction of business relationships; (2) an area of study dealing with the principles and practices of teaching business subjects. *Syn.* commercial education.

**business education, consumer:** the elements of economics, finance, and business relationships as they affect the individual as a consumer; the basic elements of business education taught from the consumer viewpoint. *Syn.* socio-business education.

**business English:** an area of study dealing with

the principles of English, both written and oral, that are applicable to business, may include the principles governing business-letter writing, as well as advertisement writing, business reports, sales talks, the preparation of telegrams, and the writing of minutes.

**business ethics:** *see* ethics, business.

**business executive, coordinate:** a school business officer responsible to the board of education and coordinate with the superintendent of schools. (An organization having officers of this kind is termed the *multiple type* of organization, as contrasted with the *unit type*, in which the chief business officer is subordinate to the superintendent of schools.)

**business geography:** *syn.* geography, commercial.

**business high school:** *see* high school, business.

**business law:** *see* law, business.

**business management:** *see* administration, business.

**business manager,** the officer of the school directly responsible for its business affairs. (Frequently in public schools the *business manager* is designated as *assistant superintendent in charge of business affairs* and as such is subordinate to the superintendent of schools; in some school systems, however, he is coordinate with the superintendent of schools and directly responsible to the school board.)

**business mathematics:** *see* mathematics, business.

**business report:** *see* report, business.

**business school:** *syn.* college, business.

**business school, private:** *syn.* college, business.

**business staff:** (Journ.) the members of the staff of a student publication who are concerned with advertising, circulation, promotion, accounting, and finances.

**business subjects:** the subjects that prepare students either directly or indirectly for successful participation in business activities. (The *business subjects* most commonly taught in secondary schools are bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting, office practice, junior business training, salesmanship, retailing, advertising, business arithmetic, business English, economic geography, general economics, consumer economics, and business spelling. The most common business subjects of college grade are accounting, business law, economics, business organization, business finance, office management, the secretarial subjects, and the distributive subjects.) *Syn.* commercial studies.

**business subjects, social:** those business subjects which deal with business activities of society as a whole or with the business relations of one person with another; at the secondary level, may include economics, business law, business geography, and salesmanship; at the college level, may include economics, business law, salesmanship, business organization, business management, and labor problems. *Syn.* social commercial subjects.

**business training:** *syn.* training, junior business.

**business writing:** *see* writing, business.

**bus lease:** an agreement according to which a school bus is leased without supplies, maintenance, or the services of a driver.

**bus load:** an inclusive term for the pupils in a school bus.

**bus mlie:** *see* mlie, bus.

**bus route:** the entire way traveled by a bus in transporting children to or from school; may be composed of one or more trips. *See* bus trip.

**bus trip:** the travel of a bus from the point of departure to the first place where the bus is completely unloaded.

**busy work:** an outmoded term formerly used by primary teachers to designate time-filling assignments given to one group of young children

during the period when the teacher was engaged in teaching another group.

**buymanship:** a term coined by analogy with *salesmanship*, sometimes used in consumer education to signify buying skills that result in obtaining a maximum of goods and services at a minimum expenditure of money, time, and effort; skills in purchasing as distinguished from the more generalized attitudes and skills involved in choice making, budgeting, and consumer-citizenship.

**bylaws:** the code or collection of rules adopted by a board or other similar continuing association for the regulation of its own organization and proceedings, must not conflict with the statute or charter by which the board is created but may go further into detail in order to effectuate the intent of the statute or charter.

**cabinet plan of supervision:** *see* supervision, cabinet plan of.

**cab-over-engine:** the designation of a type of school bus or other motor vehicle having the driver's cab located immediately above the engine.

**cadet:** (1) strictly, the military rank of a student in the United States Military Academy at West Point, or the student himself; (2) loosely, a young man pursuing a military course in a military school or an essentially military school or as a member of an R.O.T.C.; also, the title accorded such a student.

**cadet officer:** a cadet (either in an R.O.T.C. or in a military or an essentially military school) chosen to serve as an officer over his fellow students. (In the typical college or university the jurisdiction of the cadet officer is limited to military-training class or drill periods, in a military or essentially military school the jurisdiction is somewhat extended.)

**cadet teacher:** *syn.* apprentice teacher.

**cadet training:** *see* training, cadet.

**cafeteria, school:** a room or building in which public-school pupils or college students select prepared foods and serve themselves.

**cafeteria report:** *see* report, cafeteria.

**cage:** a partial enclosure of wire or netting out of which players practice batting baseballs and into which they practice hitting golf balls.

**calculated average:** *see* average, calculated.

**calculation:** the art or practice of computing or estimating through the use of numbers or equivalent symbols.

**calculation, mechanical:** (1) computation by means of machines, whether the more complicated computations on machine calculators, or computations on a simple abacus; (2) computation that proceeds by mere force of habit, failing to show independence of thought.

**calculus:** *kal'kū-lōs;* (1) the branch of mathematics that deals with infinitesimal changes among related quantities or with those relations among quantities implied by interdependent infinitesimal changes in the quantities; (2) any method of investigation or computation that utilizes algebraic symbols.

**callisthenics:** *kal'le-then'ike;* formalized arm, leg, and trunk exercises done without apparatus.

**callisthenics, continuous:** callisthenic exercises in which one exercise follows another without interruption, instructions for the next exercise being given while one exercise is under way.

**callable bond:** *see* bond, callable.

**callback:** *syn.* verification of census information.

**calligraphy:** *ka-lig'ra fī;* the art of fine writing done by freehand and characterized by orderly style and beauty.

**"call" instructor:** *see* instructor, "call."

**Calvinism:** the body of theological doctrine originating in the teachings of John Calvin (1509-1564), which has served as the foundation of Reformed theology as represented in Puritanism and in such denominations of the Reformed faith as Presbyterianism.

**Cambridge plan:** a type of elementary-school organization devised in Cambridge, Massachusetts, intended to accelerate the progress of bright pupils under a graded system, and consisting of two parallel courses: a standard, 8-year course for average pupils, and a 6-year course covering the same ground for bright pupils, transfer points enable a pupil to take any amount of time from 6 to 8 years, or more.

**camera club:** *see* club, camera.

**camp, institutional:** a camp generally operated by some character-building organization such as the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, or Y.M.C.A.

**camp, leadership:** a camp in which a major objective is training for social leadership.

**camp, municipal:** a camp owned and operated by a town or city as a part of its recreation program.

**camp, private:** a summer camp owned and operated primarily as a business venture.

**camp, school:** a camp operated as a part of the educational function of a school, intended to place certain educative experiences in their natural environment; also may continue remedial treatments for crippled children during the summer months.

**camp, summer church:** a period (usually a week during the summer) of organized outdoor camping activity for young people and adults, sponsored by one or more church denominations and designed to contribute to the individual's social and religious welfare through the use of study courses, discussion groups, recreation, campfire programs, and outdoor worship.

**camprcraft:** the building and use of equipment and devices for camping, or instruction in such practices.

**campus:** the grounds of a university or college on which the buildings of the institution are situated; includes the grounds around the buildings, but not those belonging to the institution at a distance from the buildings; often limited to the part of the grounds that is improved by landscaping. *See* grounds.

**campus care:** the work connected with keeping a campus in an orderly, beautiful, and cleanly condition; includes care of trees, shrubs, grass, and flowers, removal of paper and rubbish, and work on walks and drives.

**campus development:** the gradual improvement of a campus through planting and caring for trees, shrubs, flowers, and grass.

**campus school:** *syn.* university school.

**cancellation test:** *see* test, cancellation.

**candid camera:** strictly, any camera having lens and shutter equipment suitable for work in poor light conditions, and which can be used unobtrusively for taking unposed photographs without the knowledge of the subject; in popular usage, a miniature camera of the Leica type, or one bearing a general resemblance to this type of camera.

**canon:** (1) a rule or principle of logic accepted as true and axiomatic, and used in the development of logical conclusions; (2) a form of music in which each part in turn takes up the melody, one a few beats behind the other, in strict imitation.

**canon law, code of:** a collection of all the decrees, decisions, rules, and laws of the Roman Catholic church, gathered and codified, used as a guide in church organization and administration; includes regulations concerning schools and the duties of parents in regard to having their children receive instruction under Roman Catholic auspices.

**cantata:** *kan t'it'o*, a short choral composition woven around a story, usually religious, performed without the aid of stage setting, costumes, or dramatization.

**capacity:** (1) the potentiality of a person for a given function as conditioned by the total pattern of causes, partly hereditary and partly environmental; *dist. f.* ability; (2) the extent of room or space; (3) the number of students that can be accommodated by a university, college, or school plant, by a building, or by a room; (4) the number of seats or laboratory stations in a building or room, *see* capacity use.

**capacity, bus:** the number of pupils a school bus is designed to carry, usually expressed in terms of 15 inches of seating space per passenger. *See* capacity utilization, bus.

**capacity, mental:** intellectual ability, whether general or special, that is assumed to be due to the individual's nature or constitution.

**capacity, motor:** the ultimate limit of ability in motor performance.

**capacity, physical:** the limit of ability in motor activities.

**capacity, reading:** (1) the ability to learn to receive ideas from the printed or written word and to make the necessary physical and mental adaptations required in the act of reading; (2) aptitude for reading as distinguished from acquired ability due to experience and training; (3) undeveloped capability for reading.

**capacity, sensory:** the degree of stimulation on the range of stimuli to which a given receptor will respond, for example, the eye has capacity to respond to radiant energy vibrations between approximately 400 and 760 millimicrons.

**capacity, social:** the extent of one's ability to achieve and to maintain satisfactory relationships with others and to offset such relationships among others.

**capacity, usable:** the proportion of the space, particularly floor area, of a building that can be used for instruction purposes, such as classrooms, laboratories, and gymnasiums, but exclusive of corridors, rotundas, storage rooms, or rooms not equipped with instruction furniture.

**capacity of chassis:** the certified weight that the running gear of a motor vehicle will safely support.

**capacity of classroom:** (1) the number of seats (student stations) that can be placed in a classroom, due allowance being made for aisles, instructors' desks and other furniture, and open space; (2) the number of students that can be accommodated in a classroom; sometimes computed on the basis of an allowance of a certain number of square feet of floor area per student or a certain number of cubic feet of space per student.

**capacity of laboratory:** (1) the number of student stations or places at tables or desks in a laboratory; (2) the number of students that can be accommodated in a laboratory at one time, sometimes computed as an allowance of a certain number of square feet of floor area or a certain number of cubic feet of space per student.

**capacity of laboratory, maximum:** the largest number of students that can be accommodated in a laboratory at one time; determined either by computing the number of square feet per student and comparing the result with an accepted standard or by the number of student stations in the laboratory.

**capacity test:** *syn.* test, aptitude.

**capacity use:** the greatest amount of use that can be secured from a classroom, laboratory, building, or other unit, based on the standard schedule of hours the building is in use.

**capacity utilization, bus:** an expression in per cent of the ratio between the number of pupils actually carried in a school bus and the intended seating capacity; obtained by dividing the former by the latter; thus, if a bus is carrying 25 pupils and is designed to seat 40, the *capacity utilization* is 62.5 per cent. *See* capacity, bus.

**capital cost:** *see* cost, capital.

**capital expenditure:** *see* expenditure, capital.

**capital fund:** *see* fund, capital.

**capital investment:** funds invested in capital or fixed assets such as land, as contrasted with investments in liquid or short-term assets.

**capitalism:** a system that permits individuals, called *capitalists*, to own and operate most of the industries and businesses of the nation. (The economic system in the United States is predominantly capitalism.)

**capitalist class:** (commonly) those people who live from the income of stocks, bonds, or various forms of wealth and occupy the higher positions devoted to direction and control of capital and of the labor of others, one of the most powerful groups in a modern economic order.

**capitalist school:** a school of economic thought that would place strict limitations on governmental activity in economic affairs and leave the economic development of the nation largely to private enterprise. *See laissez faire; contr. w. socialist school.*

**capital outlay:** any expenditure that results in the acquisition of or additions to fixed assets; sometimes wrongly used to include expenditures that result in the reduction of capital liabilities, such as redemption of outstanding bonded indebtedness.

**capitation tax:** *see tax, capitation.*

**caption:** (1) printed material introduced into a motion picture, (2) the title of a still picture or other illustration. *Syn. title.*

**card catalogue:** an indexed list of books, periodicals, etc., printed or written on cards and arranged alphabetically.

**cardiac case:** any person suffering from either a congenital or an acquired form of heart disease.

**cardiac class:** *see class, cardiac.*

**cardiopath:** a person suffering from any form of heart disease.

**cardiovascular test:** *see test, cardiovascular.*

**card punching:** recording data by punching holes into cards by means of a mechanical punch, a machine somewhat similar to a typewriter. (The cards serve later to actuate sorting and tabulating machines, thus greatly expediting such operations as making statistical tables, solving inter-correlations, and finding statistical distributions and moments.)

**card sorter:** a machine for sorting punch cards electrically or mechanically, for example, a *Hollerith sorter* or a *Powers sorter*.

**card-sorting test:** *see test, card-sorting.*

**career book:** a notebook prepared by a pupil in which he describes one or more occupations and through making which he is expected to learn a method of gathering information that will help him choose and prepare for some field of work.

**career chart:** *see chart, career.*

**career conference:** *see conference, career.*

**carol:** a song of devotion or praise, usually celebrating a religious festival.

**Carolingian Revival:** a movement in the Frankish Empire of the eighth and ninth centuries, initiated primarily by Charlemagne and guided by Alcuin, which promoted an improved educational program for clergy and nobles, the restoration of classical culture, the founding of libraries and the correction and copying of texts.

**carpal age:** *see age, carpal.*

**carry method:** *syn. equal-additions method.*

**carry-over effect:** *syn. practice effect.*

**carry-over sports:** *see sports, carry-over.*

**Cartesianism:** the philosophy of René Descartes (1596-1650) (known also as *Cartesius*) and of his followers; based on the application of the logical principles of mathematics to epistemological and metaphysical problems, in an effort to bring about agreement among philosophers as to basic

principles; dualistic in character, with emphasis on the distinction between "thought" and "extension," that is, between mind and matter.

**cartogram:** a map on which is shown the distribution of a given variable according to geographical location, usually by means of various shades of color or crosshatching or by dots, for example, a map showing population density. *Syn. graded map; statistical map.*

**cartography:** the group of activities involved in making charts and maps.

**cartoon:** an interpretive picture, usually a drawing, intended to convey a message or point of view about things, events, or situations; may make free use of exaggeration and symbolism.

**cartoon graph:** *see graph, cartoon.*

**case:** (1) an individual, family, or situation being investigated, for the purpose of improving human relationships or granting assistance from a social agency, worker, or institution; (2) the problem represented by such an individual, family, or situation.

**case conference:** *see conference, case.*

**case history:** a summary of facts concerning an individual's behavior, environment, family background, and personal history, to which may be added a cumulative record of current information, including test results and anecdotal records.

**case-history method:** *syn. case method.*

**case load:** the number of pupils with whom a given official or a given agency is working at a given moment or during a given period of time.

**case method:** (1) In research, the use of detailed studies of single individuals as a basis for induction of principles; (2) a methodology of social investigation that concerns itself with the careful examination of everything that is significant in the lives of selected persons, groups, or institutions, emphasis being placed on discovering what is unique to the case under consideration rather than what is characteristic of large numbers; findings are especially related to treatment proceedings; (3) a diagnostic and remedial procedure based on thorough investigation of a person, in order to acquire knowledge of his history, his home conditions, and all influences that may cause his maladjustment or behavior difficulties, the aim being to apply remedial measures.

**case notes:** the counselor's record of personal interviews with a student and of treatment and progress toward adjustment.

**case problem:** *see problem, case.*

**case record:** *see record, case.*

**case reopened:** a family or individual whose problem has previously been considered, treated, and solved and who now comes up for reconsideration owing to an unsatisfactory adjustment of the old problem or the development of a new problem.

**case-study method:** *syn. case method.*

**case-study technique:** *syn. case method.*

**case summary:** assembled interpreted data that briefly present a clear picture of an individual's problem.

**case system:** the practice of using actual experiences as laboratory material in such subjects as journalism, civics, and debating, approaching as nearly as possible the case system used in schools of law.

**case work:** (1) the professional application of the case method, (2) specifically, the use of thorough studies of individual cases by social workers in their professional practice of planning for and assisting individuals or families in making better personal, social, economic, or other adjustments; (3) in behavior clinics, usually designates the preliminary fact gathering and subsequent carrying out of recommendations and follow-up by the social worker.

**case work, social:** *syn.* case work (2).

**case-work council, central:** a group of persons, representing various social agencies, before which the agencies may bring cases for consideration, discussion, and recommendation and discuss the policies and responsibilities of the agencies represented.

**cash disbursements:** *see* disbursements, cash.

**cash receipts:** *see* receipts.

**caste system:** a type of social organization in which persons are classified in terms of their religious, social, or economic standing.

**casting out nines:** a method of checking arithmetical calculations, generally used with multiplication and division, but applicable also to addition and subtraction, for example, to check the calculation

$$\begin{array}{r} 196 \\ 76 \\ \hline 1176 \\ 1372 \\ \hline 14896 \end{array}$$

the following procedure would be used: (a) add each digit in the multiplicand, and subtract as many nines as possible ( $1+9+6=16$ ,  $16-9=7$ ); (b) do the same for the multiplier ( $7+6=13$ ,  $13-9=4$ ); (c) multiply the remainders found in steps (a) and (b), and cast out the nines ( $7 \times 4 = 28$ ;  $2+8=10$ ,  $10-9=1$ ); (d) repeat the procedure of steps (a) and (b) with the product ( $1+4+8+9+6=28$ ,  $2+8=10$ ;  $10-9=1$ ); since the same remainder is obtained in steps (c) and (d), the original calculation  $196 \times 76 = 14,896$  is correct, unless one of the following errors has been made: a mistake involving 9, transposition of numbers whose sum is 9 or of any numbers in the product, a mistake involving ciphers or the placement of the decimal point, a similar method is used in checking problems in division.

**castration complex:** *see* complex, castration.

**catabolism:** *ko-tab'-o-lis'm*; the breaking down of complex bodies of living matter into waste products, the destructive or retrograde aspects of metabolism. *See* metabolism; *contr.* *anabolism*.

**catagoria:** *kat'a-lō'g'i-a*; a condition characterized by voluble speech with repetition of words and phrases in which no coherent thought is expressed. *Syn.* cataphasia; *verbigitation*.

**catalogue:** (1) any pamphlet or book that describes an institution; (2) an exposition of the

objectives, viewpoint, curriculums, tuition, calendar, and other data concerning an institution, usually issued annually.

**catalogue analysis:** *syn.* analysis, bulletin.

**catamnesis:** *kat'om-nē'sis*; the family and personal history of a patient or client after coming under the care of a physician or agency, including the subsequent notes and records. *Contr.* *anamnesis*.

**cataphasia:** *kat'a-fā'zhi-a*, *syn.* catalogia.

**cataract:** any congenital or acquired opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule, or both. (The resulting diminution of vision depends on the location and density of the opacity; surgical removal commonly restores or improves sight.)

**catarrhal otitis media:** *see* otitis media, catarrhal.

**catatonia:** *kat'o-tō'n-i-a*, a mental disorder characterized by purposeless excitement and restless activity, alternating with trancelike stupor sometimes accompanied by rigidity of the muscles.

**catechetical method:** *kat'e-ke'ti-kei*; an ancient method of teaching based on having pupils learn by rote set answers to set questions and recite the answers orally in response to the questions.

**catechetical school:** a type of early Christian school in which advanced instruction in the Christian faith and general culture, especially philosophy and theology, was given; also served in some cases as a seminary for the training of the clergy. *Dist. f.* catechumenal school.

**catechism:** a compendium of religious doctrine arranged in the form of questions and answers.

**catechism class:** *see* class, catechism.

**catechism cycle:** (R C ed.) a plan of teaching catechism in elementary and secondary schools that presents religious instruction on three levels, each suited to the mental development of the children.

**catechumenal instruction:** *see* instruction, catechumenal.

**catechumenal school:** a type of early Christian school in which elementary instruction in Christian doctrine was given in preparation for the sacrament of baptism. *Dist. f.* catechetical school.

**categorical imperatives:** (1) as used by Kant as a basis for his philosophy of ethics, the unconditional command of the moral law within the individual, which has intrinsic value and allows of no exception; (2) abstractly, moral sense or sense of absolute right and wrong that is unaltered by conditions and is without exception. *Contr.* *hypothetical imperative*.

**categorical series:** *see* series, categorical.

**categories of pure reason:** the organization of all concepts or ultimate forms of thought by Kant into four categories according to his system of logic, a system of classification arrived at through application of reason to the natural world of men and events, the classification being as follows: (a) concepts of quantity, or unity, plurality, and universality; (b) concepts of quality, or reality, negation, and limitation; (c) concepts of relation or substantiality, causality, and reciprocity; (d) concepts of modality, or possibility, actuality, and necessity.

**category:** (stat.) a concept embracing things that are similar, usually, one of several conceptual divisions of a larger class; specifically, any one of the divisions into which a qualitative or quantitative variable has been subdivided; as such it is synonymous with *class*. See *class* (4)(b). (The cases falling within a single *category* are regarded as homogeneous with respect to the immediate purpose.)

**category, compound:** (rea.) a category that represents a unique combination of single classes from each of two or more variables, it therefore satisfies the conditions of the several classes simultaneously, as white boy; eighth-grade Negro girl; etc. [A cell in a two-way (or correlation) table is a *compound category*.]

**category, discrete:** a category in which observed values of a discrete variable may be classified (A *discrete category* of a variable may take only given variate values and not any of the intermediate values.)

**catharsis:** *ka-thä'sis*, (1) (psychoan.) originally, a psychotherapeutic technique involving the relief or cure of hysterical symptoms by inducing the patient, sometimes under hypnosis, to recollect vividly the original, causative traumatic episode or episodes; (2) more broadly, any expressive reaction (usually emotional or accompanied by emotion), believed to have some psychotherapeutic effect; (3) loosely, any satisfying emotional or aesthetic expression, regardless of possible psychotherapeutic value.

**catharsis, theory of:** (1) the theory of the psychotherapeutic value of uninhibited, expressive behavior, frequently accompanied by the assumption or theory that expression through such behavior in a given situation may reduce or eliminate the need for expression in another; see *catharsis*; (2) a traditional folk theory picturing childhood or adolescence as the period for working off the "base instincts" (for example, "sowing wild oats"), such behavior supposedly serving to immunize the individual in part against later wrongdoing.

**cathartic method:** see *catharsis* (1).

**cathedral school:** an institution under the management of a head schoolmaster and open to pupils being prepared for life in the world as well as to those destined for the church; developed in the eighth century from the episcopal schools founded originally by bishops, who conducted them chiefly for clerics and were themselves the teachers.

**cathexis:** *ka-thä'sis*; the accumulation or charge of mental and emotional energy investing an idea or an object.

**Catholepistemiad:** the title of the first University of Michigan, founded in 1817 (when the population was half French), which embodied the idea of the University of France; it was not a teaching institution, but the department of education providing for the organization of education from the elementary school to the university for the territory of Michigan.

**catholicism:** (1) the faith of the ancient undivided Christian church, or a church or churches claiming historical continuity from it; (2) the faith of that body of Christians, or that church, of which the Pope, the bishop of Rome, is the spiritual

head; (3) the faith of a body of Christians belonging to any of various churches, which claim apostolic succession in their historic apostolate, (4) the faith of the entire body of Christian believers, or that part of it which accepts the Apostles' Creed.

**causal-comparative method:** a research method (sometimes referred to as the *inferred causal method*) that seeks to ascertain causation through noting the conditions that are usually or invariably present when certain results are observed and comparing (contrasting) them with conditions that are not found to produce these results. (The method does not go so far as to study mechanisms of causation and does not typically quantify conditions and results, as correlation does, but attempts simply to ascertain what factors seem to be necessary and sufficient for, or at least conducive to, the occurrence of the observed effects; does not involve manipulating the conditions; hence is not notably analytical, explanatory, quantitative, or experimental. Ecology, in certain of its aspects, is an illustration. It is likely to represent the cruder stages of knowledge about causation, presumably to be followed by more refined methods.)

**causal method:** the patterns of research represented by studies that seek to ascertain the causes of observed phenomena or the results of specified causes, partly through the process of ruling out as many alternative possibilities as is feasible, often (though not necessarily) the causes and results can be reproduced at will, and both be expressed in quantitative terms, includes experimental studies, most laboratory studies, and certain types of statistical analysis. See *causal-comparative method*.

**causal variable:** see *variable, causal*.

**cause-and-effect test:** see *test, cause-and-effect*.

**cell:** a compartment on a correlation chart, formed by the intersection of a horizontal and a vertical array. *Syn.* *compartment*.

**cell frequency:** see *frequency, cell*.

**censorship:** (1) the scrutiny of printed matter, motion pictures, etc., with the intention of suppressing all or parts of them (if necessary) for purposes of regulating public opinion and action; (2) restrictions imposed by a school or college administration on the contents of student publications.

**censorship, literary:** the scrutiny of literature with the intention of suppressing content deemed to be detrimental to public morals.

**census:** an enumeration of the population, usually conducted by agents of the government or other authorities, for the purpose of determining the number of people living in the country or area under investigation, as well as certain facts relative to the population, such as assessed value of real estate, number, age, and value of incomes, age of population, number of people married and single, and size of families.

**census, continuing school:** *syn.* *census, continuous school*.

**census, continuous school:** an enumeration of the children of school age resident in a given area that is kept continuously up to date by means of adequate information constantly filed

regarding births, deaths, movements of families into and out of the district, and children passing the upper limit of compulsory school attendance. *Syn.* census, continuing school.

**census, family:** a census that assembles data about all members of a family on one card or sheet instead of having a separate card or sheet for each youth of the family.

**census, school:** an enumeration and collection of data, as prescribed by law in most cases, conducted to determine the number of children of certain ages resident in a given district and to secure information such as date of birth, names of parents, and occupation of parents. *Syn.* school enumeration.

**census age:** *see* age, census.

**census card:** a card on which census data regarding a youth are recorded.

**census card, permanent school:** a card for recording permanent cumulative census data about each child in the community.

**census department:** *see* department, census.

**census enumerator:** a person responsible for making a house-to-house visitation for the purpose of locating all youths of census age and collecting needed information about them.

**census file:** an orderly collection of all census cards, sheets, or folders, filed alphabetically or by streets.

**census file, active:** (1) *syn.* census file, live; (2) sometimes includes *live census file*, *exemption census file*, *postschool census file*, and *preschool census file*.

**census file, dead:** the file containing data about children who have died, moved out of the school district, left school, or passed the school-census age.

**census file, exemption:** a file containing the cards of those children of school age who, for whatever reason, have been exempted from attendance at school in the given school district. *See* exemption.

**census file, family:** (1) a file that contains a card for every family in a given area, arranged alphabetically by street names and numerically by numbers on streets; (2) a file that contains a card for every family in a given area, arranged alphabetically by family name.

**census file, inactive:** the file that contains the cards of those children of census age who are unaccounted for. (As soon as they are discovered, they are discharged to the proper census file—*active*, *preschool*, etc.)

**census file, live:** the file that contains the census cards of all children of compulsory school age, minus the exemptions, plus the cards of those children who enter school before the compulsory period and of those who remain in school until after the compulsory period. *Syn.* census file.

**census file, permanent:** *syn.* census file, dead.

**census file, postschool:** the file that contains cards of all children past school age who have left school but are still within the census-age limits.

**census file, preschool:** (1) the file that contains

the cards of all children in the district from birth to school age, less those who have entered school (if census ages do not begin at birth, this file will have cards of those children between the lower census-age limit and the lower compulsory-attendance age limit who are not enrolled in school); (2) the file that contains cards for children from birth to census age.

**census forms:** those cards or sheets needed in taking and maintaining a census.

**census record, continuous school:** a permanent school census record that is constantly brought up to date. *Dist. f.* census file, permanent.

**census record, family:** a record similar to the permanent census record, differing in that it contains data concerning all children of a family and in that the cards bearing the data are filed by the name of the parents (father, if alive). *Dist. f.* census file, permanent.

**census record, permanent school:** a collection of a wide range of pertinent data concerning children of a school district who are of prescribed ages (known as census ages), systematically and continuously compiled and kept indefinitely either in the office of the school superintendent or in the census bureau. (Theoretically, among other information, it should contain the name and present address of every child of census age living in the school district.)

**census supervisor:** *see* supervisor, census.

**census tract:** (1) one of a number of small, permanently established areas, relatively homogeneous as to population and size, generally having a population of 3,000 to 6,000, into which a city is divided by the United States Census Bureau for the purpose of collecting data concerning the population; it may be a subdivision of a ward in those cities whose ward lines are seldom changed, otherwise, any area homogeneous as to racial characteristics, economic status, or type of living accommodations, whose boundaries are constant from one census to another; (2) in many cities, a subdivision of the school district, consisting of a group of enumeration districts or zones, used in the administration of the school census; these subdivisions may conform to city wards or elementary-school districts or may be determined on some other basis.

**census zone:** a geographical area of variable size assigned to a census enumerator, the standard unit for the taking of the school census.

**center for continuation study:** *see* continuation study, center for.

**center-of-gravity method:** *syn.* centroid method.

**center of interest:** (1) a phase of the group culture around which school activities evolving from a variety of related interests tend to group themselves or within which a variety of activities or objects of interest may be classified; (2) a source of environmental or imaginative experiences to which learners are attracted and which the school may utilize in its educational program; (3) (kind.-prim. ed.) a harmonious grouping of materials and equipment so arranged as to emphasize some particular idea, principle, or theme growing out of children's various learning activities; (4) a topic, subject, or unit of reading matter that holds the interest of the pupil.



**center of population:** (*stat.*) a point that represents on average for a population distributed over an area, may be applied to any set of observations distributed over a plane. *See* geographical center; mean center of population; median center of population.

**centesimal grade:** *see* grade, centesimal

**centile:** *syn.* percentile.

**centile interval:** *see* interval, centile.

**centile range:** *syn.* interval, centile.

**centile rank:** *see* rank, centile.

**central administration:** *see* administration, central.

**central board of control:** *see* board of control, central.

**central council:** a school-wide organization made up of representatives of all home rooms or student clubs in the school, serving as a clearing house for these groups and as a unifying force in the school.

**central dominance:** *see* dominance, central.

**central fan ventilation:** *see* ventilation, central fan.

**central heating plant:** *see* heating plant, central.

**central high school:** *syn.* high school, union.

**centralization:** the practice of unifying administration and supervision under fewer organizations, particularly as applied to educational units.

**centralization of administrative control:** *see* administrative control, centralization of.

**centralized administration:** *see* administration, centralized.

**centralized library:** *see* library, centralized.

**centralized purchasing:** *see* purchasing, centralized.

**central library:** *see* library, central.

**central process:** an organizing action of the central nervous system and more especially the higher brain centers, as contrasted with activity of either (a) the peripheral (sensory or motor) nerves or (b) the autonomic nervous system governing the vegetative life processes.

**central school:** *syn.* consolidated school.

**central sound system:** the system whereby a single radio, usually located in the principal's office, is wired to a number of speakers, one in each classroom, while a single switchboard permits an operator to play a radio program in any one classroom or combination of classrooms; may be combined with a public address system.

**central tendency:** the tendency of the items of a distribution to cluster about a point, with respect either to absolute value or to frequency of occurrence. *See* measure of central tendency.

**central thought:** *syn.* whole meaning.

**central-thought test:** *see* test, central-thought.

**central vision:** *see* vision, central.

**central visual acuity:** *see* visual acuity, central.

**centroid method:** a method of factoring a cor-

relation matrix by which each factor axis is located by the centroid of the residual test vectors after reflection. *See* bifactor method; tetrad difference.

**cephalocaudal development, law of:** *see* cephalocaudal; the doctrine that anatomical and early motor development tend to begin in the anterior (head, or cephalic) region and to progress gradually to the posterior (caudal) region.

**cephalocaudal direction:** from the head downward toward the tail.

**ceramics:** (1) experiences involving the study and the industrial and domestic use of clay, cements, glass, and plastics; (2) industrial activities involving work with clay, cement, glass, and plastics.

**cerebral dominance:** the normal condition in which one hemisphere of the brain dominates or leads the other in initiating or controlling bodily movements, this dominance normally residing in the left hemisphere in right-handed persons and in the right hemisphere in left-handed persons.

**cerebral dominance, mixed:** a theoretical condition of alternating or confused dominance of the cerebral hemispheres in regard to a language function, supposedly the cause of certain reading and language disabilities.

**cerebral-dominance theory:** the theory that the hemisphere of the brain that controls the most used hand (the left hemisphere in right-handed persons) also normally controls and initiates higher mental functions, speech, etc., and that, when this dominance is lacking, various inordinations ensue that are manifested in nervous disorders, speech defects, personality disorders, etc.

**cerebral type:** a type of habitus characterized by a large head, small limbs, and a poorly developed muscular system. *See* habitus.

**cerebrospinal nervous system:** *see* nervous system, cerebrospinal.

**certainty:** (1) (*psych.*) a feeling of assurance as to statements or facts; a conviction that a proposition or situation is beyond the possibility of doubt; (2) (*logic*) an object of belief so thoroughly established as to be beyond doubt.

**certifiable mental defective:** *see* mental defective, certifiable.

**certificate, administrative:** a certificate permitting a person who has met certain requirements to hold specified administrative positions in the schools.

**certificate, age:** (1) a statement from the state or local bureau of vital statistics certifying the age of a person; (2) an administrative form used by a school system to certify the age of a pupil.

**certificate, age-and-schooling:** *see* age-and-schooling certificate.

**certificate, baptismal:** a form issued by a church certifying the baptism of a child; records his date of birth and is therefore used by the school as an authentic record of that date.

**certificate, birth:** (1) a statement in written form issued by the attending physician at the birth of a child, verifying its name and date of birth; (2)

a statement written by the Bureau of Vital Statistics and reported by the attending physician at the birth of the child, verifying its name and date of birth.

**certificate, blanket teaching:** a license to teach all subjects at a specified level, as that of the elementary or the secondary school, rather than a permit to teach a specific school subject.

**certificate, compulsory health:** see health certificate, compulsory.

**certificate, county-school:** a license issued by the county-school authorities authorizing the holder to teach in the county in which it is issued and in such other counties as may be permitted by state law.

**certificate, driver's:** a written statement, signed by one having authority, indicating that the driver is qualified to operate a school bus.

**certificate, elementary:** a license certifying that the holder is qualified to teach in the elementary grades in schools supported by public funds.

**certificate, employment:** *syn.* certificate, age-and-schooling.

**certificate, first-aid:** a card issued by the American Red Cross indicating that the person named has completed a course of study on emergency treatment of the ill or injured.

**certificate, Hebrew teacher's:** an official recognition of the right of the holder to teach in a Jewish weekday school of New York City or of any other city that recognizes the New York City Board of License.

**certificate, kindergarten-extension:** a certificate extending kindergarten teaching credentials to permit the holder to teach in the first grade.

**certificate, life state:** a written authorization that permits the holder to teach for life within the state in which the certificate is issued; in some states it must be kept in force by active teaching, no additional training usually being required.

**certificate, life teaching:** generally, a license to teach valid for as long as the teacher remains in active service. (In some states an inactive period of 3 to 5 years is permitted before the certificate lapses, while in a few states the inactive period permitted is indefinite in length.)

**certificate, limited age-and-schooling:** see age-and-schooling certificate, limited.

**certificate, nonstandard age-and-schooling:** see age-and-schooling certificate, nonstandard.

**certificate, overage:** a certificate issued by the attendance department or the office of the superintendent of schools certifying that the holder is above compulsory school age.

**certificate, part-time age-and-schooling:** see age-and-schooling certificate, part-time.

**certificate, physician's:** (1) the statement of a physician regarding the health of a youth, a prerequisite to the granting of an age-and-schooling certificate; (2) the statement of a physician testifying to the illness of a child, used as a legal excuse for absence from school.

**certificate, reading:** a written or printed statement given to a child as a reward for having read a certain number of books.

**certificate, special:** (1) a certificate, issued by a state, county, or township or by an accrediting agency, permitting a person who has met certain requirements to teach certain subjects on certain levels or to hold certain administrative or supervisory positions within the precincts of the agent; (2) a certificate entitling a qualified person to teach a special subject, that is, a so-called "non-scholastic" subject such as agriculture, art, commerce, business, home economics, music, and industrial arts; (3) in time of emergency, a special certificate or permit issued to certain persons of less than standard preparation or qualifications, entitling them to hold educational positions for a limited time.

**certificate, supervisory:** a license stating that a teacher is qualified to oversee the instruction given in specified grades, subjects, or school units.

**certificate, teacher's:** a license issued by constituted authority stating that the holder is qualified to teach in a public school within the jurisdiction of the licensing authority, usually with certain reservations as to the grade level and/or subjects in which the holder is qualified.

**certificate, teacher's health:** see health certificate, teacher's.

**certificate, work:** *syn.* age-and-schooling certificate.

**certificated teacher:** a teacher who has been licensed to teach by the agency legally authorized by the state to grant such license.

**certificate of attendance:** an administrative form used either to certify to perfect attendance on the part of a pupil, usually for a month, a semester, or a year, or to certify to some agency, such as the court, the presence of the pupil at school on a given day or days.

**certificating office:** the school office that issues age-and-schooling certificates.

**certification:** (1) the action taken by a legally authorized state body on the professional or technical qualifications of librarians and library workers in publicly supported libraries, based on standards adopted by the body, or similar action on a voluntary basis by a professional group such as a state library association; (2) *syn.* certification, teacher.

**certification, administrative provision for teacher:** administrative authority given by the state legislature to the state department of education or some representative unit thereof for the purpose of issuing, renewing, and revoking teachers' certificates.

**certification, examination for:** see examination for certification.

**certification, state:** the act, on the part of a state department of education, of granting official authorization to a person to accept employment in keeping with the provisions of the certificate; applies chiefly to professional services such as teaching, supervision, and administration of education below college level.

**certification, teacher:** the act of designating persons whom public boards of education may legally employ as teachers in public schools and of issuing teaching certificates to these qualified persons.

**certification by subject:** the issuing of a license to teach one or more specified school subjects

**certification law:** a statute designating the qualifications of persons authorized to receive payment from public funds for teaching in public schools

**certiorari:** *añ: 'shi-ó-vár'i*, (from the Latin phrase *certiorari volumus*, literally, "we wish to be certified," used in the Latin form of the writ) a writ by which a superior appellate court is asked to review a case decided in a lower court, on questions of law.

**cessatio:** a means of redressing grievances against either town or church authority sometimes exercised by the faculty and students of medieval universities, by going on strike or changing the location of the university; for example, the Oxford Cessatio of 1209 led to the founding of Cambridge University.

**chain reflex:** *see* reflex, chain.

**chair:** a teaching position in an institution of higher education the incumbent of which is considered eminent in the field represented; often used of professorships having a special endowment for their support

**challenge tournament:** a series of contests in which players may challenge others ranked above them and change their ranking if they win. *Syn.* perpetual tournament ladder.

**chamber music:** music written for small ensemble groups and intended for performance in a room or small hall, classical in style and frequently patterned on the series of related movements used in the sonata form.

**chance difference:** an inequality between similar statistics as a result of sampling error (not introduced by bias) when it is known that the corresponding parameters are equal. (Usually spoken of hypothetically since parameters are seldom known to be equal in practical situations.)

**chance error:** *syn.* error, compensating.

**chance factor:** *syn.* error, compensating.

**chance-halves correlation coefficient:** *see* split-halves method.

**chancellor:** (1) the chief administrative officer of a university (a usage confined to a small number of universities); (2) the chief executive officer for a group of institutions of higher education.

**changing voice:** modification of voice range and quality at adolescence.

**channel-transportation test:** *see* test, channel-transportation.

**chantry school:** a type of medieval free elementary school conducted by a priest in charge of a chantry, that is, an endowment or foundation for the celebrating of masses and offering of prayers, commonly for the founder.

**chapel exercises:** a gathering of the student body of a secondary school, college, or university in a chapel for religious purposes. (In many sectarian schools these exercises formerly were held rather frequently, and attendance was required. However, in more recent years they are held less frequently, and attendance is usually voluntary.)

**chaparon:** (1) an adult, resident member of a students' living unit charged with the supervision of students' conduct, (2) an adult present at an organized social party for purposes of general supervision of the conduct of students.

**character:** (1) the aggregate of those aspects of personality that may be considered in terms of some moral code; (2) (stat.) synonymous with trait in its statistical sense, but often with the additional connotation that it is only one of several similar aspects of a given set of phenomena, (3) (genet.) a distinctive feature or sum of features of an organism (in Mendelian terms, a character is the end product of a line of development that has been controlled by a definite gene); *syn.* characteristic.

**character, acquired:** (genet.) a noninheritable structural or functional modification of the organism, the result of special environmental forces or of special activities of the organism itself, for example, an act of skill, such as playing the violin, or a physical mutilation, such as circumcision. *See* phenotypic; *contr.* *vs.* character, inherited.

**character, anal:** (psychoanal.) a type of character or personality pattern that in its major aspects allegedly can be traced back to the habits, attitudes, feelings, and values stimulated and crystallized during the early years of development when training in the control of defecation and urination was in progress; traits alleged to be characteristic of persons fixated at the anal expulsive stage are conceit, suspiciousness, ambition, interest in money, and a tendency to give gifts instead of love, whereas persons fixated at the anal retentive stage are said to be characterized by such traits as overmeticulousness, petulance, parsimoniousness, pedantry, elusiveness, competitiveness, and interest in collecting; the ascendancy in the personality of the trait complexes mentioned is alleged to be a reflection of an inability in the individual, persisting from the time when he was being trained in bowel and bladder control, to resolve successfully the conflicts arising between his own primitive drives and his desire for social approval. *Contr.* *vs.* character, genital; character, oral.

**character, ethical:** a person's system of habits, ideals, attitudes, and convictions that are evidenced in his behavior.

**character, genital:** (psychoanal.) a type of personality or character pattern, alleged to emerge normally when the genitals become the focal erotogenic zones, and which, with varying emphases from the preschool to adult years, is characterized by homosexual or heterosexual interests, by some degree of sublimation of aggression, and by striving on the part of the ego toward a socially approved ideal.

**character, moral:** the aggregate of traits, attitudes, and habits resulting in behavior regarded as socially acceptable and conforming to the social standards of a particular group; frequently used as a synonym for ethical character.

**character, native:** *syn.* trait, native.

**character, oral:** (psychoanal.) a type of character or personality pattern that in its major aspects, it is alleged, can be traced back to the habits, attitudes, values, and feelings stimulated and crystallized during the suckling period; traits

alleged to be characteristic or diagnostic of oral character associated with a particularly gratifying sucking period are optimism, carefree indifference, and generosity, whereas failure to receive adequate oral gratification is alleged to be associated with pessimism, apprehensiveness, and demandingness. *Contr. w.* character, anal; character, genital.

**character, pregenital.** (psychoan.) a type of character or personality pattern alleged to be typical of or to represent a fixation at the oral or anal periods. *See* character, anal; character, oral.

**character, secondary sex:** a physical characteristic dependent for its development on the hormones of the male or female gonads, but not necessary to the reproductive function, for example, *male facial hair, female fat distribution, etc.*

**character, sex-linked:** a trait the hereditary transmission of which depends on genes believed to be located in the sex chromosomes and which, accordingly, is associated with a particular sex, a trait of which the presence or absence in the individual is biologically determined by the sex of the individual; thus, under certain controlled conditions, it may be possible to predict the eye color of offspring according to whether they are male or female.

**character, unit:** a hereditary trait or feature that is transmitted directly and is independent of the transmission of other unit characters, being determined only by a single gene or its allelomorphs. *See* allelomorph; character; gene; genes, complementary; inheritance, blending; inheritance, two-factor.

**character classification:** a financial-accounting classification of expenditures according to their character; in public-school financial accounting, this generally includes the following divisions: general control, instruction, auxiliary agencies, coordinate activities, operation of plant, fixed charges, maintenance of plant, debt service, and capital outlay, all but the last two being grouped under *current expenditures*. (NOTE: Frequently the classifications *auxiliary agencies* and *coordinate activities* are subsumed under the heading *auxiliary services*, especially in some public-school systems.)

**character education:** education designed to develop worthy habits, attitudes, and beliefs in regard to moral and ethical matters.

**character-impersonation sale:** a form of demonstration sale in which the instructor or a student plays the part of a certain type of customer, in order that a student, acting as salesperson, may practice handling the various situations that commonly arise in actual selling in a store.

**characteristic:** (1) *syn.* attribute (1); (2) *syn.* statistic (1); (3) *syn.* character (4).

**characterologist:** (1) a pseudoscientific advocate of systems by which attempts are made to estimate, in a rapid way, the character, temperament, physical stamina, and mental abilities of the individual; (2) a research or clinical worker in the field of character and personality tests (coming into use in this sense among some authorities).

**character pattern:** a structurally organized set of action, thought, and feeling tendencies, providing a basis for prediction of conduct.

**character sketches:** brief, paragraph-length characterizations of hypothetical or real personalities; used, among other ways, in a form of reputation test in which the subjects are asked to designate the person or persons in a specified group whom they believe to be well characterized by each sketch. *See* pupil portraits; test, reputation.

**character test:** *see* test, character.

**character trait:** one of an indefinite number of specific characteristics of which the total constitutes the moral rating of an individual.

**character trait, negative:** a character trait that correlates negatively with desirable traits, for example, *dishonesty*.

**character trait, positive:** a loose term denoting any type of reaction that may be considered either equally valuable or as evidence of an ego that exercises constructive control over the psyche.

**charitable trust:** *see* trust, charitable.

**charity:** benevolence to the underprivileged and needy, especially as expressed in financial assistance, whether in the form of *public charity* or *private charity*.

**charity, private:** (1) a charitable social agency that receives its income from private contributions rather than public taxation, (2) charity extended to specified persons rather than to a class or group. *See* charity; *contr. w.* charity, public.

**charity, public:** (1) the theory and practice of state or community responsibility for the physical, economic, and mental welfare of its less fortunate citizens who, through disabilities or misfortune, are unable to provide properly for themselves; (2) such direct assistance given by the group or by duly constituted agencies under public support to needy and less fortunate members of the group, without any requirement of return for this assistance.

**charity advertising:** advertisements in student publications that are solicited, not on the basis of business return to the advertiser, but as an obligation to the school.

**charity school:** a type of free school provided at public expense for children of the poor in Middle Atlantic and Southern states during the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century. *Syn.* pauper school.

**chart:** a systematic arrangement of facts in graphic or pictorial form, presenting for convenient reference comparisons of quantity, distributions, trends, summaries, etc.

**chart, age distribution:** a sheet having various ages listed in one column and the number of pupils of those given ages shown in a second parallel column.

**chart, arithmetic:** any chart constructed to a uniform scale, such that equal divisions on the chart represent equal quantities. *Syn.* arithmetic graph; *contr. w.* chart, logarithmic.

**chart, band:** a chart or graph composed of a number of irregular bands, usually shaded or colored, the widths of which are proportional to the magnitudes of the various classes.

**chart, bar:** *syn.* graph, bar.

**chart, career:** (1) a graphic presentation of some phase of occupational information, generally showing successive stages of progress from one job to another; (2) a chart showing each school subject or type of training as the center of several life careers to which that subject or type of training makes some very definite contribution.

**chart, circle:** *syn.* graph, circle.

**chart, circular:** *syn.* graph, circle.

**chart, circular percentage:** *syn.* graph, circle.

**chart, classification:** a chart showing detailed pupil measurements and records for the purpose of classification.

**chart, correlation:** *syn.* diagram, scatter.

**chart, cumulative:** (1) a chart showing the graph of any cumulative data; (2) a chart showing the total to date or the frequency up to each given point.

**chart, diagnostic:** a device used for analyzing test results, typically arranged to identify persons in the group tested and to record the nature of each person's response for each skill tested.

**chart, dot:** *syn.* map, dot.

**chart, double logarithmic:** a rectangular coordinate chart in which both coordinates are scaled logarithmically. *See* chart, logarithmic; *dist. f.* chart, semilogarithmic.

**chart, E:** a chart for testing vision, made up of lines of symbols similar to the letter E, drawn in various sizes according to the Snellen scale. *Syn.* symbol-E chart, *see* chart, Snellen.

**chart, experience-activity:** (1) a reading chart made by the teacher and recording in writing or hand printing some experience or activity in story or factual form; used in some schools as the first approach to reading; (2) any reading chart made by teacher or pupils to record an experience.

**chart, fingering:** a diagram indicating the application of the fingers to the keys, strings, valves, or holes of a musical instrument. (In class piano instruction, pupils may be required to practice by moving their fingers on full-scale fingering charts made to imitate the keyboard.)

**chart, frequency:** *syn.* graph, frequency.

**chart, grade distribution:** a sheet having the various grades listed in one column and the number of pupils enrolled in each of these grades listed in a second parallel column.

**chart, historical:** *syn.* histogram.

**chart, line:** *syn.* diagram, line.

**chart, logarithmic:** (1) a chart in which the quantities are expressed as logarithms of numbers; (2) a rectangular coordinate chart having either the abscissa or the ordinate or both constructed on a logarithmic scale, that is, such that the distance between any two marks on the scale is proportional to the difference between the logarithms of the numbers by which the lines are represented. *Syn.* logarithmic graph; *see* chart, double-logarithmic; chart, semilogarithmic.

**chart, multiple bar:** a bar chart in which two or more variables are represented by as many bars distinguished by color or crosshatching.

**chart, pie:** *syn.* graph, circle.

**chart, profile:** a chart on which a number of related measures (such as a pupil's comparable scores on tests of English, French, algebra, and history) are shown graphically in relation to a common scale. *See* psychograph.

**chart, progress:** a graphic representation of achievement in schoolwork, usually consisting of a series of test scores or other marks taken from time to time and plotted in graphic form.

**chart, progress distribution:** a sheet listing in one column the years spent in school by half years from 0 to 20 years or more and showing in a parallel column the number of pupils who have spent these various periods in school.

**chart, rating:** *syn.* rating scale.

**chart, ratio:** a chart that shows rate of change rather than amount of change.

**chart, reading:** *see* reading chart.

**chart, relative bar:** *syn.* diagram, hundred per cent bar.

**chart, sector:** *syn.* graph, circle.

**chart, self-corrective handwriting:** a device for individualizing instruction that provides guidance in detecting and overcoming handwriting faults; specific exercises are provided to overcome each type of defect; for example, when the movement is restrained, free-running ovals may be used to loosen the movement; such elements as slant, spacing, alignment, unit stroke, letter formation, and speed may be singled out for attention and practice.

**chart, semilogarithmic:** a rectangular coordinate chart in which one of the coordinates is scaled arithmetically, that is, in equal divisions, while the other is scaled logarithmically. *Syn.* semilogarithmic graph; *see* chart, logarithmic; *dist. f.* chart, double-logarithmic.

**chart, Snellen:** a white chart with black letters or other symbols of graded sizes, used to measure visual acuity. *See* scale, Snellen; Snellen notation.

**chart, symbol-E:** *syn.* chart, E.

**chart, thinking:** a chart analyzing the principal phases of a problem, used to help a conference group think through the problem.

**chart, vertical bar:** a graph in which each class frequency is represented by a vertical bar proportional in width to the class interval and in area to the frequency.

**chart, vision test:** a chart made up of a series of letters or symbols of various sizes, used for testing central visual acuity, for example, the Snellen chart or the E chart.

**chart book:** a series of reading charts bound into the form of a large book by the use of rings or other devices; frequently used in primer classes.

**charter:** (1) an instrument in writing, granting or guaranteeing rights or special privileges, immunity, or exemption; (2) a written instrument, granting certain powers and specifying duties, responsibilities, and liabilities, given to an individual or a group of incorporators by the sovereign authority of a nation, political subdivision,

or specially empowered official thereof; usually granted in the United States by officials acting under laws of general authorization, or through special legislative enactment of the Federal Congress or state legislatures. (A privately controlled school, college, or university usually has a *charter* granted by authority of the state legislature.)

**charter, philanthropic:** a charitable or eleemosynary charter issued under the same authorization as a charter for a private profit corporation, but differing from the latter in purpose and in having a longer life, greater freedom of action, and exemption from taxation.

**charting:** the act or procedure of summarizing and analyzing statistical data by means of graphs or charts

**chartometer:** an instrument used for determining the length of a curved or irregular line; usually consists of a disk that is rolled along the line and a series of gears connected to dials from which the distance traversed by the disk may be read.

**Chautauqua:** *sho ts'kw:* (1) a popular adult-education institution centered at Chautauqua, New York, utilizing summer assemblies and systematic, extended courses of home reading and correspondence study; (2) a short season of popular entertainment, concerts, educational lectures, etc., produced by an itinerant Chautauqua staff or troupe, and held in a community, often annually, for several days or weeks. (Traveling Chautauques ceased operation in the early 1930's.)

**check, rough:** (math.) a process of estimating the correctness of an operation or series of measures without minute attention to details.

**checking:** (1) the practice of doing an example over in order to make sure that the work is correct; in addition, for example, if the pupil has added upward to secure the answer, it is common to advise him to add downward as a *check*; (2) the use of some device or technique, such as *casting out nines*, to determine whether an example has been correctly done. *See* casting out nines.

**checking level:** (voc. ed.) (1) a designated point or stage in a course of study at which the instructor may measure the learners' achievement, to insure adequate testing without the necessity of testing achievement upon the completion of each small unit of work, (2) a certain point or stage of a long or involved job at which a check is made for errors, the purpose being to have the student note and correct errors during the progress of the job.

**check list:** a prepared list of items that may relate to a person, procedure, institution, building, etc., used for purposes of observation and/or evaluation, and on which one may show by check marks the presence, absence, or frequency of occurrence of each item being investigated.

**check list, diagnostic:** a device used in the classroom, laboratory, or clinic to aid in determining the deficiencies of a pupil or student in reading, language, or other fundamental skills.

**check-out card:** *syn.* guidance dismissal blank.

**chest caliper:** an instrument with one stationary and one sliding arm, used to measure the breadth

and depth of the chest; often constructed of metal, with the distance between the arms calibrated in inches or centimeters.

**chest tone:** a vocal tone deriving a heavy quality from chest resonance.

**chest voice:** that part of the vocal range (lower register) using chest resonance.

**Chicago plan:** the arrangement at the University of Chicago by which the freshman and sophomore years are administered as a separate unit with a single curriculum for all entering students; the usual work in arts and sciences is administered through four divisions, and the granting of degrees and certificates is based on comprehensive examinations administered by a semi-independent agency within the university.

**chief state-school officer:** *see* superintendent of public instruction.

**child:** (1) in the broadest sense, a boy or girl at any age before maturity, (2) strictly, a person between infancy and adolescence (puberty). (Sometimes arbitrarily used to designate a person of any age from birth to 12 years.)

**child, accelerated:** (1) a child who has reached a given school grade at an earlier age than that of the typical pupil in that grade; *syn.* accelerated pupil; (2) a child whose achievement or mental growth is beyond that of the average child of the same chronological age.

**child, asocial:** a child who is lacking in understanding or appreciation of existing social customs, social relationships, or moral codes.

**child, atypical:** a child who deviates markedly above or below the norm of his group in respect to one or several mental, physical, or social traits, or any combination of these, so as to create a special problem in regard to his education, development, or behavior. *Syn.* exceptional child.

**child, backward:** (1) a child who is lacking in general mental ability, varying from a level just above that of mental deficiency to one almost indistinguishable from normality; (2) a child unable to cope with the curriculum of the school set up for the majority of children but who is not sufficiently retarded to be classified as mentally deficient; (3) a child who has not progressed normally in growth or development in a given aspect of life.

**child, boarding:** (1) a child living elsewhere than in his natural home; (2) a child not living with his own parents, (3) a child living in a home other than his own and for whose maintenance payment is made.

**child, bright:** (1) a child who is somewhat above the average in intelligence and/or intellectual ability; (2) a child who learns relatively easily.

**child, crippled:** specifically, a child who has been deprived of or has never had the normal use of one or more limbs; loosely construed to mean a child having a serious orthopedic defect.

**child, defective:** as commonly used, a child deviating below the norm to the point of feeble-mindedness; may be used to include those who are subnormal morally, physically, or mentally.

**child, delicate:** a child who is physically below-par. *See* child, physically below-par; lowered-vitality case.

**child, delinquent:** a youthful offender against the standards of society; may be an offender against the law, against school discipline, against the moral code, etc. (The age group included is from 10 to 16 or 10 to 18 years in most of the United States.)

**child, dependent:** a child who is not self-supporting and who requires financial aid from his parents or from society.

**child, dull:** a loose term applied to any slow-learning child of somewhat inferior mental ability; usually applied to any child having an IQ of 72 to 80.

**child, exceptional:** *syn.* child, atypical.

**child, foster:** (1) an adopted child; (2) a child not the biological offspring of the adult person or persons rearing it.

**child, gifted:** (1) a child whose ability, as indicated by an intelligence test, is within the range of the upper 2 or 5 per cent of the population; (2) a child having outstanding ability in a given field, for example, music or art.

**child, handicapped:** an atypical child, defective physically, mentally, emotionally, or socially, who is thus placed at a disadvantage in comparison with normal children.

**child, incorrigible:** a child who is unmanageable or unruly and whose conduct or attitude does not improve with the application of usually successful corrective treatment.

**child, indigent:** a child of an indigent family.

**child, maladjusted:** a child who is not accepted by other children as a participant in normal activity groups or whose behavior is not in accord with institutional norms.

**child, mentally retarded:** *see* mentally retarded.

**child, neglected:** a child whose parents fail in their normal duties of support, guidance, and discipline.

**child, nervous:** a child who for some reason, whether physical or mental, is high-strung and easily excited.

**child, neurotic:** strictly, a child who is suffering from a neurosis or pattern of neuroses; loosely used to designate an over-imaginative or high-strung child.

**child, normal:** one whose age-grade and age-progress status or physical, mental, social, and moral development is average or typical for his age group.

**child, overgrown:** a child who is physically developed beyond the norm for his age and sex.

**child, physically below-par:** a child who shows such symptoms as lassitude, early fatigue, lack of stamina, frequent illness, failure to gain weight over a period of several months, or behavior that suggests need for medical advice.

**child, precocious:** a child who is exceptionally advanced beyond the norm mentally or physically.

**child, preschool:** a child past the age of infancy but below the minimum age for admission to school.

**child, problem:** a child whose intelligence, atti-

tude, personality, or behavior is such as to make him differ considerably from the usual and demand special treatment if he is to develop satisfactorily, usually designates a child whose conduct is troublesome or constitutes an actual or potential menace but applies with equal force to the young genius and to the extremely shy, withdrawn child.

**child, psychoneurotic:** a child with a morbid mental condition due to psychic causes or whose mind is influenced by a depressive physical condition.

**child, retarded:** one who fails to make progress in school at the rate of the average child, because of mental retardation or environment factors.

**child, rural:** according to United States census criteria, a child living outside of incorporated cities or villages of 2,500 inhabitants or more, less specifically, a child living in the open country.

**child, school:** (1) a child who is of school age, (2) a child actually enrolled in school.

**child, superior:** a child who is considerably above the norm in regard to a number of traits and abilities; usually applied to those children who have outstanding intellectual ability; frequently also implies better than usual social and physical development; a broader term than *gifted child*.

**child, supertypical:** loose *syn.* child, gifted.

**child, tuberculous:** a child who has become infected with tuberculosis.

**child, typical:** a child whose ability, achievement, appearance, attitude, or other characteristics are equivalent to the average of a designated group.

**child, unstable:** a child characterized by emotional instability.

**child, whole:** the child regarded as a unitary organism acting and reacting as a whole, rather than as a number of separate parts (physical, mental, emotional, etc.).

**child, withdrawn:** (1) a child who seeks to avoid social contacts and receives relatively few of his gratifications from activities involving other people; (2) a child who gives little overt expression to his thoughts, finding more satisfaction in fantasy and contemplation. *See* introvert.

**child accounting:** the act of counting and keeping track of children. [Ayres, in 1916, interpreted the term to involve the following: (a) the school census, (b) number enrolled in school, (c) number in regular attendance, (d) amounts of non-attendance, (e) ages and grades at which pupils leave school, (f) number who are overage and who make slow progress, (g) compulsory-attendance legislation, and (h) certification to work. Later the term came to include the assembling of a great number of personal data about each pupil, ways of keeping these data, and methods of using them. Recently the term has been defined as the quantitative aspects of pupil-personnel work as opposed to the qualitative aspects.]

**child accounting, director of:** *see* director of child accounting.

**child-accounting records:** *see* records, child-accounting.

child analysis: *see* analysis, child.

child-centered curriculum: *see* curriculum, child-centered.

child-centered education: education based on the study of child nature, designed to satisfy the interests and fulfill the needs of the children taught, to assure necessary learning, and to provide for optimum normal development intellectually, emotionally, socially, and physically.

child-centered school: a school that is organized around the needs, purposes, and interests of the children, generally, (but not necessarily), connotes a school having a progressive organization stressing activities rather than subjects.

child development: *see* development, child.

child-experience approach: (1) a method of teaching new subject matter or ideas by utilizing the previous experiences of the children who are being taught, both as a means of introducing the new subject matter and in order to show applications once the subject matter is learned; (2) a technique of individual counselling in which the experiences of the child are used to show the value of advice given, *see* psychological approach; (3) a method of attack upon the problem of curriculum revision, especially in the lower grades, in which an attempt is made to select materials and methods of instruction in such a way as to harmonize not only with the present interest and ability levels of the children but also with their eventual adult educational needs.

child-guidance clinic: *see* clinic, child-guidance.

childhood education: education that begins at infancy and continues until the onset of adolescence; does not end at any given age, grade, or accumulation of credits. *Contr.* w. adolescent education; adult education.

child labor: generally, the employment of children in a business or industry. (According to the Federal Wages and Hours Act of June, 1938, child labor is defined as the employment of children under 16 years or the employment of children under 18 years in occupations found and declared hazardous by the Children's Bureau.)

child-parent fixation: *see* fixation, child-parent.

child placement: *see* placement, child.

child psychology: *see* psychology, child.

children's book: *see* book, children's.

children's bureau: an agency or office that gives particular attention to studying, helping, and protecting children.

children's classic: a selection for reading by children written by an author of repute and possessing true literary merit, for example, *Little Women*, *Robinson Crusoe*, or *Huckleberry Finn*.

children's court. *syn.* court, juvenile.

children's literature: *see* literature, children's.

children's newspaper: *see* newspaper, children's.

children's play: *see* play, children's.

children's present spelling need: *syn.* spelling need, children's.

children's spelling need: *see* spelling need, children's.

children's writing vocabulary: *see* vocabulary, children's writing.

child study: the systematic observation or investigation of the development and behavior of children.

child-study department: *see* department, child-study.

child-study movement: the investigation of the growth and development of children as directed by the belief that the curriculum and instructional procedures should be the result of an intimate understanding of the nature, needs, and interests of children.

child's vocabulary: *see* vocabulary, child's.

child voice: a type of voice peculiar to children between the age at which they are first able to produce a definite tone and the age at which the voice begins to change (usually between the ages of 3 and 12).

child welfare: a concept including all organized activities thought to be conducive to the physical, mental, and social well-being of children.

chinning: the act of hanging from a bar, flexing the arms, raising the body so as to bring the chin above the bar, lowering the body, and repeating, an exercise or test of strength.

chirography: ki-rog're-fi; (largely obs.) the art of writing or engraving by hand.

chi square: ki; (χ<sup>2</sup>) the sum of the quotients obtained by dividing the square of each difference between an actual and a theoretical frequency by the theoretical frequency. *Syn.* square contingency, *see* chi square test of goodness of fit.

chi square test of goodness of fit: a statistical procedure by means of which the probability can be estimated that a given set of data or one showing a greater discrepancy might arise if a certain law or cause were in operation, based on the formula

$$\chi^2 = \sum \left[ \frac{(f_o - f_i)^2}{f_i} \right] \text{ where } f_o \text{ is each observed}$$

frequency and  $f_i$  is each theoretical frequency; determined by calculating  $\chi^2$  and then finding the probability that a chi square of that or greater magnitude might occur by chance alone by reference to a table of the sampling distribution of  $\chi^2$ .

chivalric education: a type of training provided the sons of nobles during the period of feudalism, involving the three stages of page, squire, and knight, and concerned largely with physical exercises, social graces, religious obligations, and sometimes academic attainments.

chlorinator: a device for adding chlorine to swimming-pool water as a part of a recirculating filtering system.

choice making: an area of consumer education aimed at the development of a sound sense of what is most worth the expenditure of income, time, and energy and what is least worth such expenditure, all in terms of needs, wants, and satisfactions; education toward discrimination in regard to the general classes of goods and services that are worth buying, as distinguished from the more specific skills of actually buying them. *Dist. f.* buymanship.



choir: (1) a vocal ensemble; (2) an ensemble employing instruments of a single classification, for example, voice, string, wood wind, brass, or percussion.

choir, a cappella: a choral group singing without accompaniment.

choral music: see music, choral.

choral reading: see reading, choral.

choral speaking: the balanced, blended recitation or reading of poetry, rhythmic prose, or dramatic passages by a chorus in unison, antiphonally, or in orchestral arrangement.

chorditis nodosa: kōr dī'tis nō-dō'se, a diseased condition of the vocal folds (cords) involving callouslike growths or thickenings (sings) (nodes) that affect the quality of the voice; usually the result of voice strain.

chorea: kō-rē'a; a pathological condition of the motor-control centers of the brain, manifested by spasmodic, irregular, involuntary movements of the body, head, and limbs; includes Sydenham's chorea and Huntington's chorea. *Syn.* St. Vitus's dance; see chorea, Sydenham's; chorea, Huntington's.

chorea, Huntington's: a progressive disease, often common to a family, and characterized by spasmodic, irregular, involuntary movements of the body, head, and limbs. *Syn.* Huntington's disease; see chorea; *dist. f.* chorea, Sydenham's.

chorea, Sydenham's: a severe illness of several weeks' duration, characterized by spasmodic, irregular, involuntary movements of the body, head, and limbs, frequently related to rheumatic fever. See chorea; *dist. f.* chorea, Huntington's.

chorus: (1) a large vocal ensemble; (2) a composition for singers; (3) a recurrent portion of a song; a refrain.

chorus, mixed: a chorus of male and female voices, usually comprising sopranos, altos, tenors, and basses.

Christian education: (1) education sponsored by the church and related agencies for the development of Christian standards of living; (2) training in the appreciation and practice of principles enunciated by Jesus.

Christian Science: a religious doctrine developed in the United States by Mary Baker Glover Eddy (1821-1910), which presents God as spiritual, omnipotent, good, and the All-Cause, while matter, sin, and disease are regarded as "unreal," "error," "the illusion of mortal mind"; seeks to overcome evil, sin, disease, and death by the power of the divine Mind; has developed an active and growing church organization to propagate its teaching.

chromatic experience: see experience, chromatic.

chromatic pitch pipe: see pitch pipe, chromatic.

chromosome: (biol.) one of a number (definite in a given species) of microscopic bodies which can be demonstrated in the nucleus of a cell during the process of mitosis by staining with certain dyes (hence the term *chromo-*), and which are thought to carry the genes. [The chromosomes can be paired in respect to shape, size, and other characteristics (homologous pairs), and the two phases of a given gene (dominant and recessive,

the allelomorphs) are thought to occupy corresponding positions on the members of the chromosome pair.] See allelomorph; dominant; gene; maturation division; mitosis; ovum; sperm.

chromosome map: see map, chromosome.

chronological age: see age, chronological.

chronological age, corrected: see age, corrected chronological.

chronological order: arrangement according to time, from first to last, or from the oldest or most remote to the most recent. *Contr. w.* counter-chronological order.

chronology: (1) the science dealing with the measurement of time and with its division into units, such as the year, month, week, day, hour, minute, and second; (2) a list or table or written account of events or things arranged according to their order of occurrence, usually from first to last or from most remote to most recent; (3) the designation of the earliest type of written history, consisting merely of a running narrative of events set down in the order of their occurrence, for example, the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*.

chronoscope: kron'skōp; a device for the precise measurement of time intervals; distinguished from ordinary clocks, watches, and stop watches in that it is more accurate, makes use of different mechanical or electrical devices, and is adapted for the measurement of time intervals in units as small as a thousandth of a second.

church board of education: see board of education, church.

church education: education provided or supported by the church.

church-related college: see college, church-related.

church-related junior college: *syn.* junior college, denominational.

church school: (1) an educational program operated by a local church; (2) a school connected with a religious denomination, the degree of connection ranging from present and complete control to historical association.

church school, weekday: an organization of classes dealing chiefly with moral and religious training conducted on days other than Sunday by teachers appointed by the churches in a community; teachers may be sent to the public-school building, or classes may be provided in church or other buildings.

Ciceronianism: a degenerate type of humanism developed after the Renaissance, characterized by servile imitation of the literary style of Cicero; stressed form rather than thought.

cinemicrophotography: the science or technique of making motion pictures in which the subjects appear on the screen enlarged in size to a greater extent than they would if ordinary photographic techniques were used, for example, motion pictures of one-celled animals such as amoeba or paramecia.

cinemicrophotography: the science or technique of making motion pictures in which the subjects appear on the screen reduced in size. *Syn.* microcinematography.

circle chart: *syn.* graph, circle.

circle diagram: *syn.* graph, circle.

circle game: a game in which the players stand in a circle, or form a ring; formerly recommended for use in classes of small children because of the simplicity of the formation.

circle graph: *see* graph, circle.

circle map: *syn.* map, single-dot.

circuit route: *see* route, circuit.

circuit teacher: (1) an instructor employed through the cooperative action of two or more schools to give a portion of his time each day, week, or larger unit of the school term to instruction or supervision in each of the cooperating districts, usually in such subjects as art, music, agriculture, home economics, and liberal arts. (2) an instructor or specialist employed by the state to travel from school to school or from home to home to bring material help to certain types of handicapped children, homebound children, and others. *Syn.* itinerant teacher.

circular chart. *syn.* graph, circle.

circular definition: *see* definition, circular.

circular diagram: *syn.* graph, circle.

circular percentage chart: *syn.* graph, circle.

circular reaction: *see* reaction, circular.

circular reasoning: *see* reasoning, circular

circulating library: *see* library, circulating.

citation: an official notice to a child, his parents, or both, to appear either before a representative of the attendance department or before the children's, or juvenile, court.

citizen: a native-born inhabitant of a country or a foreign-born inhabitant who has become naturalized.

citizenship: the state of being vested with the rights and duties of a citizen. (The term *school citizenship* is often employed to denote membership in the school community, especially where it is desired to stress training for adult citizenship through the community life of the school.)

citizenship, training for: *see* training for citizenship.

citizenship training: *see* training, citizenship

city college: rare *syn.* college, municipal.

city net enrollment: *see* enrollment, city net.

city normal school: *see* normal school, city.

city school: (1) a type of school (elementary, secondary, vocational, normal, evening) or junior college that is directly administered by the authorities of a city-school district, (2) a school, public or private, located approximately within a geographical area commonly known as a city.

city-school administration: *see* administration, city-school.

city-school district: *see* district, city-school.

city school society: a type of organization formed in certain American cities where no free public schools existed, for the purpose of establishing

free schools for poor children not already provided for by a religious society. (One of the earliest was formed in Baltimore in 1799, and another in New York City in 1805.)

city school system: *see* school system, city.

city superintendent of schools: *see* superintendent of schools, city.

civic art: *see* art, civic.

civic behavior: *see* behavior, civic.

civic biology: *see* biology, civic.

civic cohesion: *see* cohesion, civic.

civic education: a kind of adult education dealing with public affairs and contemporary problems and designed to fortify public opinion with social information essential to enlightenment.

civic health: *see* health, civic.

civic ideals: standards of conduct in relation to matters of citizenship.

civic indoctrination: *see* indoctrination, civic.

civic institution: *see* institution, social.

civic morality: *see* morality, civic.

civic objectives: *see* objectives, civic.

civic organization: broadly, an organized group of members of a community having as its common purpose the promoting or furthering of a public cause or enterprise.

civic organization, junior: an organization of young people frequently imitating or paralleling adult organizations for the control or improvement of governmental affairs.

civic pride: a feeling of esteem and responsibility for the physical and social environment of the community.

civic responsibility: a sense of being responsible to society as a whole rather than to the political manifestations of society as revealed in any single institution, includes social understanding, critical judgment, tolerance, a concern for social justice, and participation in social activities.

civics: (1) the elements of political science or that branch of political science dealing with the rights and duties of citizens; (2) since about 1915, the accepted title for studies in government, especially in secondary schools, replacing the former designation *civil government*; (3) a course of study, usually in the junior high school, fusing political, social, and economic phases of group life; sometimes divided into *community civics*, *economic civics*, *recreational civics*, etc.

civics, community: a branch of the study of civics that emphasizes the individual's relation to his social environment, which is conceived as a series of successively enlarged communities, local, state, and national.

civics, economic: a subject of study, commonly offered in junior high schools, especially in the ninth grade, that deals particularly with economic principles in government and private business, including information about money, banks, business methods, etc., in addition to other topics more frequently included in courses in civics.

**civics, vocational:** (1) the study of occupational problems in relation to community welfare; (2) study of civics based on the consideration and selection of the pupil's lifework.

**civilian rehabilitation:** see *rehabilitation, civilian*.

**civilization:** (1) a relative condition of the culture of a social group—such as a tribe, state, or nation—characterized by varying degrees of culture, industrial, scientific, governmental, moral, and intellectual achievement; (2) the process of the gradual development of this condition, whether in a group or in an individual; (3) a socioeconomic condition characterized by the increasing urbanization of the population, accompanied by the tendency to emphasize industrial rather than agricultural pursuits, by a high degree of artificiality, and by an exceedingly complex social organization, far removed from primitive life and from direct contact with the forces of nature.

**civil-service examination:** see *examination, civil-service*.

**clarette:** see *blockfote*.

**clarinet:** see *blockfote*.

**class:** (1) a group of pupils or students scheduled to report regularly at a particular time to a particular teacher; (2) in nondepartmental elementary schools, a group of pupils enrolled with a particular teacher; (3) the total of all pupils or students pursuing a particular subject, frequently at different levels, within a school, for example, the *class in French* in a high school; (4) (see and higher ed.) all pupils or students in an educational institution who entered at the same time and who may graduate, or who graduated, together, for example, the *junior class* or the *class of 1944*; (5) (social) a division of the population based on differences in rank, usually thought of as arranged in a hierarchy from lower to higher; (6) (stat.) (a) a group of phenomena or observations that are similar in some respect; hence, cases that exhibit characteristics that fall within defined limits, such as within a *category*, or *class interval*, of a distribution; (b) the characteristics (qualitative or quantitative) that define and distinguish one group of phenomena from another; hence, a *category*, specifically, in the case of a quantitative distribution, a *class interval* having given limits (NOTE: *Classes* may be large or small, each given class normally being a portion of a possible broader class and in turn permitting subdivision into narrower classes, according to purpose).

**class, adjustment:** a special class providing remedial teaching for pupils who are handicapped in their school progress by specific disabilities, as in reading or arithmetic. *Syn.* *coaching class*; *restoration class*; see *class, auxiliary*; *class, individual*; *class, ungraded*.

**class, adult-farmer:** one of a group of classes in an agricultural evening school. See *evening school, agricultural*.

**class, all-day:** a group of students regularly enrolled in school for full time; used particularly to describe certain types of classes in vocational education.

**class, Americanization:** an organized group of persons, usually immigrants preparing for naturalization, studying the English language and United States history, institutions, and culture.

**class, apprentice:** a group receiving brief, systematic training in a library for the lower grades of library work through directed practice and instruction by members of the staff.

**class, auxiliary:** a special class for certain pupils providing instruction supplementing the work of the regular curriculum. See *class, adjustment*.

**class, Binet:** *binet*, Pl., *binet*; a term sometimes used to designate a *special class* for backward and mentally deficient pupils, particularly in Newark, New Jersey.

**class, Braille:** a class for blind children conducted as a part of the regular public-school system, in which a specially trained teacher instructs and assists the children through the use of the Braille system, in order to enable them to participate in the regular classroom work.

**class, cardiac:** a special class for pupils with organic heart disease or others who, because of recent or active infection, as in rheumatic fever, may develop such a condition.

**class, catechism:** a class organized in connection with a parish church, in which Roman Catholic children (usually those attending public schools) and sometimes adults are given instruction in the doctrines and beliefs of the Roman Catholic Church.

**class, coaching:** *syn.* *class, adjustment*.

**class, compound:** (1) *syn.* *category, compound*; (2) *loosely*, the objects belonging in such a class or category.

**class, conservation-of-vision:** an older term for *sight-saving class*.

**class, corrective:** *syn.* *class, remedial* (2).

**class, correspondence:** a group of students enrolled in a correspondence, or "home-study," course (instruction being given by mail) but doing some of the work as a group under the direction of a leader or supervisor.

**class, day-unit:** a high-school class in vocational agriculture taught by a teacher who serves several communities, devoting only certain days of each week to any one community.

**class, demonstration:** (teacher ed.) a class that is used to illustrate to an observing group of prospective or experienced teachers materials, procedures, or techniques used in schoolwork. *Dist. f.* *class, observation*.

**class, development:** a special class for retarded and subnormal pupils.

**class, disciplinary:** an instructional or work class made up of incorrigible, disorderly, or nonconforming pupils, segregated either for special treatment of the group or for the protection of regular classes from undesirable influences.

**class, emergency:** a type of adult-education class organized by the F.E.R.A. and W.P.A. education divisions primarily for the purpose of providing work relief for unemployed teachers and other white-collar workers during the depression and postdepression years.

**class, evening:** a vocational class, supplemental to the daily employment of business or industrial employees, organized by public schools, and

given outside the working hours of the students; does not necessarily indicate the time of day during which the class is in session.

**class, evening industrial:** a class maintained under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes and George-Deen laws, operated in a public school and offering instruction of less than college grade relating to a particular trade or industrial pursuit; held outside the hours of the regular working day, and admitting learners over 16 years of age who are already engaged in the particular trade or industrial pursuit taught. (*Evening industrial classes* need not be limited to those operating under the Smith-Hughes and George-Deen acts. However, the term usually refers to such classes.)

**class, extension:** a group of part-time students meeting in regular sessions once a week or oftener, pursuing an extension course under the auspices of university extension or some other adult-education agency.

**class, extramural:** a class conducted under the auspices of a college or university, but taught off the campus.

**class, general industrial:** a class operated under the Smith-Hughes law (in some states), maintained in a public school in a city of less than 25,000 population, offering instruction of less than college grade in several closely-related trades (such as plumbing, steam fitting, and sheet-metal work), and admitting students over the age of 14 years who are not employed and who wish to prepare themselves for entrance into a trade or industrial pursuit.

**class, health-adjustment:** a public-school class designed to establish a satisfactory relationship between the physical needs of the child and the requirements of the school.

**class, in-and-out:** a type of short vocational-educational class organized to train individuals for employment in a new field or to upgrade them in their present occupation. *See* upgrading.

**class, individual:** one of a number of kinds of special class for atypical pupils, most frequently a class for backward or mentally deficient pupils or for pupils transferred temporarily to this class for individual instruction. *See* class, adjustment; class, special.

**class, individual gymnastic:** *syn.* class, remedial (2).

**class, instrumental:** a group of pupils being taught a musical instrument simultaneously, for example, a piano class or a violin class. (Instruction of an instrumental class may require techniques and devices that are unnecessary for individual instruction.)

**class, kindergarten-extension:** a first-grade class taught by a kindergarten who has continued with children promoted from kindergarten; sometimes termed *prefirst*, *preprimary*, or *transition class*.

**class, library training:** a program of systematic training for library service that emphasizes practical work and is conducted by a library primarily for members of its own staff, distinguished from *apprentices class* by its more formal and extensive instruction.

**class, major-work:** a special class for pupils of superior intelligence providing an enriched curriculum without acceleration in grade progress.

**class, make-up:** a class organized for pupils who are behind in certain phases of their grade or course work and who wish to overcome their deficiencies.

**class, master:** a group of pupils instructed simultaneously in the performance of a musical instrument, by an instructor regarded as a master teacher. (One member of the class is usually taught, while the others observe.)

**class, myope:** *mi'op*; a type of special class organized in England in 1908 for the education of children suffering from severe or progressive myopia.

**class, noncredit:** any class of which the work may not be counted toward a degree or diploma; frequently composed of university-extension students, usually more extended in scope and more academic in treatment than a lecture series, institute, or conference.

**class, normal training:** a special high-school class for training elementary-school teachers, involving either one or two special courses during the senior year or an entire year of postgraduate study, more common during the latter part of the nineteenth century than at present.

**class, nutrition:** a class organized to present information regarding adequate diet, assimilation of foods, and desirable food habits, may be formed (a) for the purpose of instructing individuals how to prevent malnutrition or (b) for the purpose of providing both instruction and hygienic measures for the benefit of malnourished pupils.

**class, observation:** a class in a teacher-preparing institution that studies educational problems through observation of school activities. *Dist. f. class, demonstration.*

**class, occupations:** a class designed to increase the student's occupational information. *See* occupational information.

**class, open-air:** (1) a classroom, used by some public-school systems, utilizing a maximum amount of fresh air and sunshine, designed to benefit children who are undernourished, anemic, subject to respiratory infections, or otherwise below par physically, (2) a special class for malnourished, tuberculous (but not actively tuberculous), or other pupils with special health problems, providing a sheltered unenclosed space for play or rest periods, midday lunch, and other hygienic conditions favorable to the amelioration of their physical condition, *see* open-air school.

**class, opportunity:** (1) a euphemistic term for a class organized for the special and individual instruction of pupils who have fallen seriously behind in the work of their grades, for reasons other than lack of mental ability, and who may expect to rejoin their regular classes when their deficiencies are made up (in actual practice, it is found not infrequently that these classes contain pupils like the above and, in addition, children who are mentally retarded or who are handicapped by sensory or other defects to which the ordinary classroom is not adjustable); (2) sometimes, a class for adolescents for vocational or prevocational training; (3) less frequently, a class for gifted pupils. *See* opportunity school.

**class, orthogenic:** a special class for mentally handicapped or maladjusted pupils, providing corrective or remedial procedures.

**class, orthopedic:** a special class for crippled children, usually in a room equipped with adjustable school furniture and with provision for physiotherapy, corrective exercises, and occupational therapy.

**class, overage:** a special class composed of pupils who are above the age that is normal for the grade level of the work being done.

**class, part-time:** see *part-time class*

**class, practice:** (1) a course or classwork in a teacher-preparing institution that requires students to participate directly in the type of activities under consideration or study, (2) a class or group of pupils in a laboratory school used for practice teaching by student teachers.

**class, preinstrument:** a group of pupils organized for instruction on simple musical instruments, designed to afford training preliminary to the study of legitimate band or orchestral instruments. See *preorchestral instrument*.

**class, preprimer:** a class engaged in reading a preprimer as a basal text in beginning reading

**class, radio:** a group assembled for the purpose of receiving instruction through the medium of the radio.

**class, radio-production:** an instructional unit, usually at the high-school or college level, in which techniques of radio production and programming are studied and put into practice.

**class, reading-disability:** a group of pupils organized to receive special instruction to aid them in overcoming reading difficulties.

**class, reimbursable:** in vocational education, a class organized by a local school system to fulfill the purposes of and conducted according to the regulations of the Smith-Hughes or the George-Dusen act, so that a portion of its costs may be refunded by Federal funds made available through the state department of education.

**class, remedial:** (1) a specially selected group of pupils in need of more intensive and personalized instruction in some phase of education than is possible in a regular class; (2) a physical-education class for students who need special corrective exercises; *syn.* *corrective class*; *individual gymnastic class*.

**class, remedial reading:** a group of children specially organized for corrective instruction in reading; generally a smaller group than a regular class group.

**class, restoration:** *syn.* *class, adjustment*.

**class, sight-conservation:** an older term for *sight-saving class*.

**class, sight-saving:** a special class established for the education of children with vision so seriously defective that they cannot advantageously use the educational mediums provided for those with normal vision.

**class, slow reading:** an instructional group composed of children who are slow to learn reading or who are otherwise retarded.

**class, social:** see *social class*.

**class, special:** (1) a class organized to provide a curriculum differing from the standard school curriculum in content, method of instruction, and expected rate of progress for any one of various groups of atypical pupils, such as crippled children, mental deviates (superior or inferior), or the hard of hearing; (2) a broad term designating a day or evening class for adults and out-of-school youth, often organized on a part-time basis.

**class, speech-correction:** a group of children having some deficiency or difficulty in speech who are segregated for special treatment under teachers especially qualified to deal with them.

**class, textile:** (1) a class organized for the purpose of preparing individuals for profitable employment and advancement in the clothing and allied trades; (2) a class organized to secure consumer information or nonvocational education dealing with textile materials.

**class, tutorial:** a type of extension education developed by English universities for workers not in residence but pledged to a continuous course of study under college instructors.

**class, ultimate:** any one of the smallest classifications into which the data of an investigation may be subdivided, all other larger classes being obtained by combination of the *ultimate classes*.

**class, ungraded:** (1) a class so organized along lines of individualized instruction as to permit each pupil to work at his own rate, bright pupils being able to work more rapidly, dull pupils more slowly, (2) a class in which children are grouped according to disability rather than according to age or standard grade classification; (3) a class organized specifically for the teaching of mentally retarded pupils.

**class, welfare:** a term used in Los Angeles to designate special classes for boys or girls who are socially maladjusted. See *welfare school*.

**class, young-farmer:** one of a group of classes in agricultural part-time school. See *part-time school, agricultural*.

**class adviser:** *syn.* *adviser* (2).

**class average:** see *average, class*.

**class book:** (1) a record book used by secondary-school and college teachers and serving for these teachers a purpose similar to that of the school register or daily register for elementary teachers; usually gives less attention to attendance data and more attention to data on scholarship; (2) historically, a term used as the partial title of many old American school textbooks, for example, William Sullivan's *The Pictorial Class Book*, published in 1830, as a textbook in civil government.

**class boundary, integral:** the upper or lower limiting value of any class; thus, if the intervals 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, and 15-19 were chosen for purposes of tabulating the cases in a distribution of scores, the values 0 and 4 would represent the *integral class boundaries* of the lowest class; similarly, the values 5 and 9 would represent the *integral class boundaries* of the second class, etc. *Syn.* *integral class limit*; see *class* (6), *dist. f.* *class boundary, real*; *interval, class*.

**class boundary, real:** a point of division between two successive classes; thus, if the intervals 0-4,

5-9, 10-14, and 15-19 were chosen for purposes of tabulating the cases in a distribution of scores, the value 4.5 would represent the upper *real class boundary* of the first class and the lower *real class boundary* of the second class, all scores below 4.5 would be tabulated in the first class, and all scores above 4.5 in the second class, similarly, the point 14.5 would represent the upper *real class boundary* of the third class and the lower *real class boundary* of the fourth class. (*Real class boundaries* are nearly always used in preference to *integral class boundaries* in tabulating data, particularly when the data are continuous.) *Syn.* real class limit; *see* class; *dist. f.* class boundary, integral; interval, class.

class counselor: *see* counselor, class.

class diary: a record or written account of various individual or group activities and accomplishments of the members of a class at school.

classes, duplicate: sections or groups of students receiving instruction in the same subject, at the same level, and doing approximately the same work.

classes, exchange: the designation of a plan by which two or more teachers exchange class groups in order that pupils or students may obtain training in a wider range of problems than is possible under one teacher, most commonly practiced by teachers of home economics, agriculture, and industrial arts.

classes, high-school normal: formal teacher-preparing activities or course work conducted by authorized secondary schools and accepted by the state or county agencies responsible for teacher certification, usually limited to the preparation of rural teachers.

classes, preparatory: in vocational education, those classes that seek to give students a fundamental background in one field of business or industry so that they may be better prepared to benefit from the later reimbursable classes conducted in accordance with the regulations of the Smith-Hughes or George-Deen acts.

class formation: the organization or arrangement of the members of a class for purposes of instruction.

class frequency: *syn.* class size (2).

class grouping: *see* grouping, class.

classical curriculum: *see* curriculum, classical.

classical school: a secondary school emphasizing the study of Latin or Latin and Greek and other traditional subject matter.

classification: (1) the act of grouping pupils for purposes of instruction, commonly thought of as ability grouping within given grade groups where the most able of a given grade are grouped for instructional purposes and where the average and the least able form other groups; (2) placement of a pupil in his proper grade on the basis of test results and other data that seem to indicate he is ready to do the work of that grade, (3) (phys. ed.) the grouping of pupils into comparable and somewhat homogeneous groups, on the basis of age, weight, strength, skill, interest, or other factors, or a combination of such factors, (4) the process of grouping statistical data into mutually exclusive categories or classes, on the basis of attributes or magnitudes.

classification, flexible: a plan of assigning pupils to classes or grades that permits of modification to suit individual cases, especially facilitating transfer from one class to another at any time during the school year.

classification, functional: grouping or arranging in terms of the action performed as opposed to classification in terms of physical structure or appearance.

classification, pupil: (1) the process of placing pupils in categories according to characteristics or attributes such as age, subject achievement, or aptitude or combinations of these; (2) the act or procedure of organizing children into grades, classes, or groups, for instruction and work in various school subjects and activities; (3) the category or group in which the pupil has been placed.

classification, teacher: (1) a systematic arrangement of teachers in groups on the basis of one or more factors, such as type of certificate and salary rank, (2) the place that a teacher holds in a systematic scheme of grouping, such as one based on the kind, amount, and quality of academic and professional preparation or on the duties performed.

classification chart: *see* chart, classification.

classification exercise: *see* exercise, classification.

classification index: *see* index, classification.

classification of body builds: *see* body builds, classification of.

classification table: *see* table, classification.

classification test: *see* test, classification.

classified content: (voc. ed.) the part of teaching materials that can be grouped under specific headings.

classifier: *syn.* table, classification.

class index: *syn.* mark, class.

class instruction: *see* instruction, class.

class interval: *see* interval, class.

classless society: *see* society, classless.

class librarian: *syn.* librarian, classroom.

class limit, integral: *syn.* class boundary, integral.

class limit, real: *syn.* class boundary, real.

class limits: the upper and lower limits of a given class interval; the highest and the lowest values that can be included in the class interval; frequently used as synonymous with *expressed class limits*, but may also be used in the sense of *actual class limits*. *Syn.* class range; *see* class limits, actual; class limits, expressed; interval, class.

class limits, actual: the upper and lower *real class boundaries* of any class in a distribution.

class limits, expressed: the upper and lower *integral class boundaries* of any class in a distribution.

class load: *see* load, class.

class log: a type of class diary that contains entries of the day-by-day activities of a group of children at school.

**class management:** the administration or direction of class activities with special reference to such problems as discipline, democratic techniques, use and care of supplies and reference materials, the physical features of the classroom, general housekeeping, and the social relationships of pupils. *See* school management.

**class mark:** *see* mark, class.

**class method:** (mus. ed.) procedures designed for use in teaching more than one person at a time. *See* ensemble method; *conf.* w. individual method.

**class period:** *see* period, class.

**class project:** *see* project, class.

**class range:** *syn.* class limits.

**class register:** *syn.* record book, teacher's class.

**class report:** *see* report, class.

**classroom:** a room in which students meet for instruction by lecture, discussion, and other means, under the direction of an instructor.

**classroom, regular:** (1) a term sometimes used to indicate a classroom of one of the more common sizes, such as 24 by 30 feet or 24 by 32 feet (with wide variations in sizes of rooms in modern school buildings, it is becoming improper to use the term in this sense); (2) a classroom designed for so-called "regular," or academic, subjects of study as distinguished from the "special" subjects such as music, industrial arts, or homemaking.

**classroom, special:** a room used for classes in the special subjects, such as music, homemaking, or physical education. *Contr.* w. classroom, regular (2).

**classroom administration:** *see* administration, classroom.

**classroom broadcast:** *see* broadcast, classroom.

**classroom collection:** *syn.* library, classroom.

**classroom committee system:** the organization of a classroom group with committees to take charge of matters of conduct, thrift, health, and similar affairs, with officers and committee chairman forming a room council.

**classroom deposit:** *syn.* library, classroom.

**classroom experiment:** *see* experiment, classroom.

**classroom film:** *see* film, classroom.

**classroom furniture:** *see* furniture, classroom.

**classroom guidance:** *see* guidance, classroom.

**classroom instruction:** *see* instruction, classroom.

**classroom inventory:** *see* inventory, classroom.

**classroom librarian:** *see* librarian, classroom.

**classroom library:** *see* library, classroom.

**classroom loan:** *see* loan, classroom.

**classroom management:** *syn.* class management.

**classroom organization:** a program, plan, or procedure for bringing the various activities of a classroom into harmonious and effective working relationship.

**classroom program:** *see* program, classroom.

**classroom routine:** the aggregate of the routine activities carried on in the classroom by teacher and pupils. *See* activities, routine.

**classroom schedule:** *syn.* schedule, room.

**classroom size:** the dimensions of length and width of a classroom. *See* floor area, classroom.

**classroom teacher:** one whose principal duty is to instruct and counsel the pupils in the classroom and to control the classroom environment.

**classroom test:** *see* test, classroom

**classroom unit:** (1) a measure of need for school support used in connection with state-aid plans; (2) an index of need, representing a number of pupils in average daily attendance, that reflects the cost of maintaining a typical teacher and a typical class of pupils in school; (3) a certain fixed amount of money, as \$1,500, representing the cost of maintaining one classroom for a given period of time; (4) an expression of the relationship between the need for school services and the varying size of classes and types of schools. (Usually a classroom unit, in larger schools, represents about 20 elementary pupils or about 21 secondary pupils, the exact number varying with the size of the school.)

**classroom unit, weighted:** a classroom unit that has been adjusted or modified to correct for some specific purpose. *See* classroom unit.

**class sectioning:** *see* sectioning, class.

**class size:** (1) the number of children assigned to or enrolled in a class; sometimes used to designate the average number of children per teacher in a school system; (2) (stat.) the number of observations or measures falling within one of the class intervals of a frequency distribution; *syn.* class frequency; variate frequency; (3) (stat.) *syn.* interval, class.

**class sponsor:** one who advises and supervises the activities of a group of pupils (such as the sophomore class) who expect to be graduated in the same year.

**class visitation:** *see* visitation, class.

**classwork, organized:** planned activities for a class group for orderly, methodical procedure in learning in both class and study periods.

**claustrophobia:** klō's'tro-fō'bī; a morbid fear or anxiety concerning closed spaces such as elevators, closets, or small rooms.

**clay behavior:** *see* behavior, clay.

**clay modeling:** the forming of objects in clay. *See* modeling; sculpture.

**clear type:** a trade name given to the 24-point type in which textbooks and other educational materials are printed for the use of pupils in night-saving classes.

**clear-type book:** *syn.* book, large-type.

**cleft palate:** fissure of the roof of the mouth, involving the hard or soft palate, or both, and sometimes extending through the upper lip; generally results from failure of developmental processes during the embryonic period of growth, although similarly impaired palatal structures may occur as a result of injury or disease.

**clerical practice:** (1) a business subject offered in secondary schools, dealing with the various

duties of clerical workers in offices, such as filing and the operation of duplicators, comptometers, billing machines, etc.; (2) a course intended to prepare less capable business students to perform simple clerical tasks.

**clerical subjects:** *see* subjects, clerical.

**clerical test:** *see* test, clerical.

**clerical work:** (1) office work performed by a clerk, especially that pertaining to written records, including the filling out of office forms, the keeping of accounts, the compilation of statistics, and correspondence, *syn.* office work; (2) (classroom admin.) activities of a routine, mechanical nature such as checking attendance and keeping records in order.

**clerk, general:** as used in business education, the designation of one of a large group of office workers who are not employed in the more clearly defined occupations, such as stenography, bookkeeping, or accounting, but who do a variety of office tasks, including the preparation of office forms and statistics and the operation of various office appliances.

**clerk, school:** (1) an employee of a school who does routine and mechanical clerical work in the school office; (2) an officer of the school district who is responsible for keeping minutes and sometimes financial records, also, and who may conduct the board's business routine.

**climate of ideas:** the environment of generally accepted ideals of the national and cultural heritage; a common pabulum of ideas for the citizenry in any culture, for example, general approval of the ideal of freedom of speech.

**climate of opinion:** (1) a large number of beliefs, views, and relatively settled judgments, dominant in a social group and constituting a ruling force in human society; (2) a part of the spirit of the time that influences individual and group decisions.

**climatology:** the study of the types, causes, and manifestations of climate.

**clinic:** an organization of trained workers qualified to consider the cases of individuals or families in need of assistance, whether medical, psychological, or philanthropic, and qualified to give such assistance, usually connected with an institution, court, or social settlement.

**clinic, behavior:** an agency for the study and treatment of persons exhibiting problem behavior; used as a generic term including or synonymous with *psychiatric clinic*, *psychoeducational clinic*, and *psychological clinic*.

**clinic, child-guidance:** an organization for the study and treatment of conduct and personality problems of children. (The standard *child-guidance clinic* as defined by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene has as its basic unit of personnel a psychiatrist, a psychologist, and a psychiatric social worker.)

**clinic, counselors':** an assembly of the counselors in a given area to observe or discuss special case treatment of maladjusted pupils, particularly under the leadership of a specialist, such as a psychiatrist.

**clinic, demonstration:** a device for showing accepted guidance procedures to those less expert

in the field or for demonstrating a new technique before it becomes accepted as a common practice.

**clinic, dental:** dental and oral-hygiene services established for groups of school children or other specially designated groups.

**clinic, driver:** a place where automobile drivers with bad driving records are examined to determine what deficiencies in (a) psychophysical condition or (b) knowledge and skill may be responsible for their bad records and what remedial steps may be taken.

**clinic, extension:** *syn.* clinic, mobile.

**clinic, guidance:** a centralized agency, either a part of a public-school system or under state or private sponsorship, staffed by a group of specialists, such as psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and counselors, devoted to the problems of guidance and providing technical diagnosis and sometimes treatment in especially difficult case problems beyond the ability of teachers and advisers to handle.

**clinic, health:** a center devoted to a program for the improvement of health.

**clinic, mobile:** a clinic unit that travels from place to place serving clients in each area for a short time, usually for 2 or 3 days each month. *Syn.* extension clinic; travelling clinic.

**clinic, music:** a practical demonstration of techniques used in teaching music.

**clinic, preschool:** (1) a clinic devoted to the investigation and study of children who are under school age; (2) a clinic composed of local doctors and nurses in which physical examinations are made of children about to enroll in school for the first time.

**clinic, psychiatric:** a type of behavior clinic concerned with diagnosis and treatment of mental or personality disorders, with emphasis on psychiatric methods and usually directed by a psychiatrist; may or may not employ the services of other professional groups.

**clinic, psychoeducational:** a type of behavior clinic, operated under educational auspices, that is concerned primarily with behavior problems of school children, especially as these are related to their general adjustment to the school environment, including academic, personal, and social adjustments, with special emphasis on adjustment of school tasks to individual abilities and needs.

**clinic, psychological:** an organization concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of mental or personality disorders by means of psychological methods such as psychometric tests, interviews, case histories, and psychotherapeutic devices; practice sometimes limited to children or to cases of behavior difficulties or mental retardation or deficiency.

**clinic, reading:** a place where children with reading handicaps are examined, their difficulties analyzed, and remedial treatment prescribed.

**clinic, school:** any clinic supported by the school or by the local educational authorities and conducted on school property for the benefit of pupils or students.

**clinic, speech:** an agency providing examination and diagnostic and remedial services to speech



defectives; generally operated in conjunction with schools, colleges, or hospitals, although there are some private clinics.

clinic, traveling: *syn.* clinic, mobile.

clinic, vocational: a conference of a counselor and other specialists (such as psychologists) to consider the case data and problems of a person relating to the selection of an occupation and adjustment to it.

clinical approach: the method of analyzing reading difficulties that makes use of technical aids and studies each case individually in an attempt to detect specific needs.

clinical crib, a crib specially constructed for use in giving developmental tests to babies.

clinical prediction: *see* prediction, clinical.

clinical psychology: *see* psychology, clinical.

clinical type: any one of a number of types of feeble-minded individuals, readily recognizable as such by reason of typical physical traits. *Syn.* pathological type; *contr.* w. subcultural type.

clock-and-bell system: an electrically operated master clock that shows the time on dials installed in the various rooms of a building and regulates the ringing of electric bells at desired times or set intervals.

clock golf: a game derived from golf, involving putting to a central hole from points in a surrounding circle corresponding to the numbers on the dial of a clock.

clock-hour: a total of 60 minutes of actual class work or instruction.

cloister school: a school, set up in various Western European countries during the Middle Ages, that was semimonastic in nature and was for the purpose of training students to become priests or teachers. (In Germany the *cloister school* later had the function of preparing students who expected to enter a university.)

clonic spasm: *see* stuttering, clonic.

clonic spasticity: *see* spasticity, clonic.

clonic stuttering: *see* stuttering, clonic.

closed case: (1) a pupil whose problem has been considered, treated, and solved; (2) a pupil who has been transferred to another agency, lost track of, or given up as hopeless.

close-order drill: exercises or marching done in close formation.

closest fit: *syn.* fit, best.

close work: work such as reading, sewing, or drawing, normally done at a short distance from the eyes and hence requiring an effort of accommodation.

closing day: the last attendance day of the school term or year, when schoolwork for this period comes to an end; may be marked by special day exercises.

closure: a term used in the *Gestalt* description of behavior that signifies pattern completion, goal realization, the resolution of tension, or the process of effecting a balance.

clothing laboratory: *see* laboratory, clothing.

clothing requisition: (1) an administrative form used in requesting clothing for children of indigent parents, (2) the process or act of requesting clothing for children of indigent parents.

club: (1) a comparatively simple school organization under student leadership (but with faculty supervision), the members of which have a common interest in some activity, often of the hobby or leisure type, which ordinarily is encouraged outside the classroom, distinguished from more formally organized groups such as athletic teams, honor societies, publication organizations, and government associations; (2) almost any student organization except those pertaining to student government.

club, art: an extracurricular organization or society composed of pupils whose common interests are in art.

club, book: (1) a group of children who are associated for the purpose of reading and discussing books; used in schools by teachers to stimulate interest in reading; (2) an adult recreational club devoted to books and reading; (3) a commercial organization to which adults belong and from which they purchase books at a lower price than at the stores; for example, the *Book of the Month Club* or the *Literary Guild*.

club, camera: a formal group of student photographic enthusiasts who use their cameras largely to provide illustrations for school publications and other similar activities.

club, commercial: an informal organization of students whose interests are fostered outside the classroom by the business or commercial department of a secondary school or college.

club, home-demonstration: a unit of children, young persons, or adults organized by agents of the Federal-state system of agricultural and home-economics extension, to study and practice domestic occupations.

club, library: in a school library, a club that assists in the work of the library and may or may not follow a reading program.

club, press: an extracurricular group of students interested in journalistic publications, sometimes the center of student-publication activities in a high school or college.

club, reading: (1) a group, with or without formal organization, that meets at specified times under the supervision of a librarian to discuss and review books; (2) a club for school children, generally without meetings, planned to stimulate vacation reading; *syn.* summer reading club; (3) *syn.* reading circle.

club, religious discussion: an association for the promotion of adult education in religion.

club, school-affiliated: an organized group of children in the community connected by sponsorship or otherwise with the school; for example, a Boy Scout troop may be sponsored by a school and therefore affiliated with it.

club, special-interest: a group of pupils at various grade levels, organized for the purpose of pursuing some activity in which all members of the group are interested.

club, study: a group of students organized for the study of a particular subject.

**club, teacher boarding:** a group of teachers within a community who have associated themselves in an informal organization for the purpose of eating their meals together.

**club, teachers':** an organization of teachers for the purpose of providing living quarters and developing recreational and cultural interests.

**club building:** *see* building, club.

**clubfoot:** *syn.* talipes.

**clubhouse:** *see* building, club.

**club movement:** a movement toward organizing physical-education classes or intramural athletic activities in the form of clubs.

**club study course:** *see* course, club study.

**clue, configuration:** (1) a hint as to the identity of a word that is gained from an examination of its general outline, or configuration, as distinct from an examination of its detailed parts, (2) a clue as to meaning gained from the pattern of the ideas found in the context rather than from careful consideration of the specific words making up the context.

**clue, context:** suggestions as to the meaning of a word gained from the words immediately adjacent in a phrase, clause, or other context or found in the same general setting, such as a sentence or paragraph.

**clue, grammatical:** a fault in the form of a test question enabling an examinee to infer the right answer through knowledge of language usage.

**clue, picture: (read.)** (1) an element in a picture that gives meaning to a part of the context; (2) an illustration that suggests the general theme or significance of a unit of reading material.

**clue, rhythm:** (1) a hint as to the identity or meaning of a word or word group gained from the frequent repetition of similar words or word groups, (2) a guide to the rhythm to be followed in oral reading of poetry gained from a preliminary examination of the meter, which indicates the stress to be placed on the words and phrases.

**clue, secondary: (read.)** a hint as to the form of a word derived from touch or sound as contrasted with that derived from sight.

**clutch:** the device on a motion-picture projector by which the film can be stopped to allow a single frame to be projected as a still picture.

**cluttering:** (1) a speech defect characterized particularly by rapid and relatively disorganized repetition of words and phrases and of extraneous expressions, such as *er, uh, now-*; (2) a speech defect characterized by the omission or slighting of sounds and syllables.

**coach, athletic:** an instructor in one or more sports, such as football or golf, who usually also has charge of general work in health and physical education.

**coach, study:** (1) a person responsible for instructing and aiding pupils in the techniques of studying; (2) a person who guides students in solving a given problem of study.

**coaching:** (1) the act of tutoring a student or group of students, such as failing students or those preparing for special assignments or ex-

aminations; (2) in-service training of teachers through close supervision of teaching procedures.

**coaching class:** *syn.* class, adjustment.

**coacting group:** *syn.* group, secondary.

**coal analysis:** *see* analysis, coal.

**coathletics:** athletic activities engaged in by both sexes together.

**coextracurricular activity:** *syn.* activities, extra-curricular.

**code:** *n.* (1) a compilation of laws by public authority; (2) the whole body of statutes in force in a state (sometimes those parts of the statutes applicable to public schools are juxtaposed to form a school code, for example, the California School Code or the Kentucky School Code), (3) (stat.) a set of symbols, usually numbers, employed to convert a given set of numerical, verbal, or categorical data into a series of values having certain desired properties, or a transformation scheme by means of which such data are so converted; *see* code, geometric; decoding; preceding.

**code:** *v.* (stat.) to substitute systematically a set of symbols (usually numbers) for some other set of numerical, verbal, or categorical data; commonly applied to the preparation of data for treatment by tabulating equipment, such as by assigning numerical values to the responses on a questionnaire, substituting identification numbers for names, grouping into class intervals, changing the origin and/or scale units of a series of values, or employing a more elaborate code, such as a *geometric code*, in order to conserve space on the punch cards or to accomplish other objects; sometimes applied to the conversion of raw scores to derived scores, such as standard scores. *See* code, geometric; decoding; preceding.

**code, addend:** *syn.* code, geometric.

**code, coding:** a code arranged according to some characteristic of the data to be coded, so as to facilitate coding, for example, alphabetical arrangement of states, with the corresponding code numbers. *Contr.* *w.* code, decoding.

**code, compound:** a code by means of which each possible combination of the values or categories of two or more variables can be identified, for example, a code designed to identify such combinations as white male wage earners or colored female nonwage earners. *Contr.* *w.* code, simple.

**code, decoding:** a code arranged in the order of magnitude of the code numbers so as to facilitate the determination of the proper meaning to attach to a given code value. *Contr.* *w.* code, coding.

**code, geometric:** a form of addend code in which the code numbers assigned to the successive categories of a variable represent a geometric series, as 1, 2, 4, 8, etc., and the code for any given combination of categories is obtained by adding the code numbers for the categories concerned. *Syn.* geometric addend code; *see* code, addend.

**code, geometric addend:** *syn.* code, geometric.

**code, geometrical:** *syn.* code, geometric.

**code, meaningful:** a code made up of meaningful code numbers. *See* code number, meaningful.

code, minimal addend: a code, found from addenda, that in addition to fulfilling the first of the criteria of a unique code number also has addenda of the smallest possible practicable size. *See* code number, unique.

code, prime number: a code number the factors of which are prime numbers.

code, simple: a code by means of which each value or category of a single variable can be identified. *Contr.* m. code, compound

code, standard: a carefully compiled coding list that, because of its general utility and the care used in its compilation, is recognized and widely used as a standard for the coding of the variable or variables in question, for example, the *Standard List of the Causes of Death* compiled by the United States Census Bureau.

code, unique addend: a code, formed from addenda, that fulfills both the criteria of unique code numbers. *See* code number, unique.

coded values: numerical values derived from observed numerical or categorical data by any form of systematic transformation; applied usually to data that have been adapted for treatment by tabulating equipment through the application of a numerical code. *See* code.

code number: the number used to distinguish one answer pattern from an alternative one received in response to the same question or set of questions, for example, (a) the response of a respondent to a questionnaire, formed by adding the addenda of the selected alternative answers; (b) an arbitrary number recorded for a (qualitative) specific category of the answers to a question or questions.

code number, meaningful: a code number that serves to distinguish each individual from every other individual in a particular population and also conveys certain information about the individual; for example, the separate code numbers for the month, day, and year of birth may be combined with the code numbers for the individual's sex and score on an intelligence test; written together, these would form a meaningful code number, which would be used as the individual's serial number and from which could be deduced information as to his age, sex, and intelligence.

code number, unique: a code number compiled from addenda and fulfilling both the following criteria: (a) every answer pattern has a code number; (b) every code number, within the range of allotted code numbers, has a corresponding pattern.

code of canon law: *see* canon law, code of.

code of ethics: (1) a set of moral standards formulated to guide conduct within a defined area of action; (2) a set of moral standards approved by an individual or group.

code of ethics, professional: (1) a statement of ideals, principles, and standards of professional (as distinguished from personal) conduct approved by the professional group and voluntarily adhered to by its members as individuals; (2) a set of standards of professional conduct tacitly accepted and followed by members of a profession.

code of ethics, teachers': *see* code of ethics, professional.

code test: *see* test, code.

coding, compound: *see* code, compound.

coding code: *see* code, coding.

coding key: *see* key, coding.

coding manual: *see* manual, coding.

coding table: *see* table, coding.

coding tree: a branching device for quickly finding the coded value appropriate to a compounded classification such as sex, race, and marital status; for example, the two classes, male and female, may be indicated as each broken down into three classes, white, colored, and other, and each of the six classes so produced then may be broken down according to marital status.

coeducation: an educational practice according to which both boys and girls attend the same school; was begun at the elementary level in the Protestant countries during the Reformation, but did not reach the secondary and higher levels until begun in the United States in the early part of the nineteenth century.

coeducation, race: the education of children of different races in the same schools and classes.

coefficient: (1) a statistical constant that is independent of the unit of measurement; a statistic that is a pure number; (2) any quantity (usually a constant) by which another quantity (usually a variable) is to be multiplied, for example, in the expression  $N\sigma^2$ ,  $N$  may be regarded as the coefficient of  $\sigma^2$ . *Syn.* statistical coefficient.

coefficient, activity: a numerical coefficient (employed by Douglas) that takes into account the number of hours or class periods devoted to the supervision of extracurricular activities in relation to the total responsibilities of the job.

coefficient, beta: *syn.* coefficient, beta regression.

coefficient, beta regression: ( $\beta$ ;  $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$ ) the weight assigned to or the coefficient of one of the independent variables in a partial regression equation, when the variables are expressed in terms of standard scores, indicating the net contribution of that variable to the dependent variable. *Syn.* beta coefficient; beta regression weight; beta weight; standard regression coefficient.

coefficient, chance-halves correlation: *see* split-halves method.

coefficient, correlation: a pure number, varying usually from 1 through 0 to -1, that denotes the degree of correlation existing between two (or more) series of observations. *See* correlation.

coefficient, entire correlation: *syn.* coefficient, total correlation.

coefficient, first-order correlation: a partial correlation coefficient in which the influence of only one variable is held constant.

coefficient, frequency: *syn.* frequency, relative.

coefficient, gross correlation: *syn.* coefficient, total correlation.

coefficient, intercorrelation: any of the  $n(n-1)/2$  coefficients of correlation that may be computed among  $n$  variables.

coefficient, mean square contingency: *syn.* coefficient of contingency.

coefficient, multiple: the coefficient of correlation between a criterion and a composite score, obtained by the optimum weighting for predicting the criterion of the two or more scores that are individually and collectively predictive of the criterion; the number index of the degree of correlation between a single variable and a composite of two or more other variables.

coefficient, rank correlation: a somewhat loose term, generally used to mean the rank difference correlation coefficient but sometimes designating the coefficient obtained through the Spearman foot-rule method of gains.

coefficient, rank difference correlation: ( $\rho$ ; rho) a measure of the relationship existing between the rank orders of the observations of two variables, as, for example, the rank order of the pupils of a class in each of two examinations, secured by application of the formula  $\rho = 1 - \frac{\sum D^2}{N(N^2 - 1)}$ , in which  $\sum D^2$  equals the sum of the

squared differences in rank for each pair of scores and  $N$  equals the number of pairs. *Dist. f.* Spearman's foot-rule method of gains.

coefficient, reflection: a factor expressing the relationship between the amount of light reflected and that absorbed by a given surface, used especially to express the reflection value of colors and shades of paints and various ceiling and wall surfaces.

coefficient, retent: *syn.* coefficient, self-correlation.

coefficient, retesting: *syn.* coefficient, self-correlation.

coefficient, self-correlation: the coefficient of correlation between the scores obtained from two applications of the same test or measuring device; used erroneously as a measure of the reliability of tests. *Syn.* retest coefficient; retesting coefficient; *dist. f.* coefficient of reliability.

coefficient, standard regression: *syn.* coefficient, beta regression.

coefficient, statistical: *syn.* coefficient.

coefficient, subject: a numerical coefficient used in the formula derived by Earl Douglass and employed in determining a teaching load to allow for differences in the work involved in teaching different subjects.

coefficient, tetrachoric correlation: ( $r_t$ ) a coefficient of correlation computed from a fourfold table, on the assumption that the dichotomous variables are continuous and normally distributed. *See* correlation, tetrachoric.

coefficient, total correlation: the coefficient of correlation between two variables in their original form (not residuals). *Syn.* entire correlation coefficient; gross correlation coefficient; zero-order correlation coefficient; *conf. w.* coefficient of partial correlation.

coefficient, zero-order correlation: *syn.* coefficient, total correlation.

coefficient of alienation: ( $k$ ) a measure of departure from perfect correlation, expressed by the

formula  $k = \sqrt{1 - r^2}$ ; the ratio of the standard error of estimate to the standard deviation of the dependent variable. *Syn.* alienation coefficient.

coefficient of brightness: (CB) a rarely used measure of mental ability, obtained by dividing a pupil's score on a given mental test by the score that is normal for pupils of his age; thus, a CB of 1.00 would indicate average brightness, corresponding to an intelligence quotient (IQ) of 100; however, while a CB of more than 1.00 indicates superior intelligence and a CB of less than 1.00 indicates inferior intelligence, these measures are not comparable with IQ's. *See* index of brightness.

coefficient of concurrent deviations: a statistic devised to indicate the extent to which a change in one quantity is accompanied by a change in another quantity, either in the same or in the opposite direction, the function not being dependent on the size, but only on the direction, of the changes.

coefficient of contingency: (CC) a measure of the degree of association between two variables when each is expressed in several categories (which are usually qualitative, such as hair color or race). (The coefficient of contingency is a function of the square contingency and becomes identical with the Pearson product moment coefficient of correlation if the categories are successive values of a quantitative variable, the number of categories is sufficiently large to eliminate grouping error, the sample is large, and the correlation surface is normal.) *Syn.* contingency coefficient, mean square contingency coefficient.

coefficient of correlation: *syn.* correlation coefficient.

coefficient of correlation, biserial: ( $r_{bs}$ ) a coefficient of correlation between a two-categorized and a continuous variable, on the assumption that the two-categorized variable is in reality continuous and normally distributed, although it is expressed in only two degrees. *Syn.* biserial  $r$ .

coefficient of correlation, Pearson product moment: ( $r$ ) a pure number, limited by the values +1.00 and -1.00, that expresses the degree of relationship between two variables; may be calculated from various formulas, for example,

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\frac{\sum XY}{N} - M_x M_y}{\sigma_x \sigma_y}$$

where  $\sum XY$  is the sum of the products of the paired observations of the two variables,  $M_x$  and  $M_y$  are the means of the distributions of the two variables,  $\sigma_x$  and  $\sigma_y$  are the standard deviations of the two distributions, and  $N$  is the number of paired observations.

coefficient of correlation, product moment: *syn.* coefficient of correlation, Pearson product moment.

coefficient of correspondence: *syn.* Index of forecasting efficiency.

coefficient of dispersion: any one of several measures of relative variability used in an attempt to make due allowance for unequal averages, consists of 100 times any measure of variability divided by a measure of central tendency; for

example, the *coefficient of variation*. *Dist. f.* measure of dispersion.

**coefficient of intelligence:** (CI) *syn.* coefficient of brightness.

**coefficient of mean square contingency:** *syn.* coefficient of contingency.

**coefficient of multiple correlation:** ( $R_{12 \dots n}$ ) a pure number lying between the limits of 0.00 and 1.00, indicating the degree of relationship between a criterion or dependent variable and the weighted sum of a number of independent variables, the independent variables being so weighted as to make the multiple correlation coefficient a maximum. *Syn.* multiple correlation coefficient.

**coefficient of net correlation:** *syn.* coefficient of partial correlation.

**coefficient of part correlation:** the linear correlation between an independent variable and a dependent variable from which the net variations associated with other variables have been removed. *Syn.* part correlation coefficient; *dist. f.* coefficient of partial correlation.

**coefficient of partial correlation:** a measure of the net degree of relationship existing between two variables when the common influence of one or more other variables has been removed by holding the latter constant; may be determined through application of the general formula

$$r_{12 \dots n} = \frac{r_{12 \dots n} - (n-1) r_{12 \dots n} \dots (n-1)}{\sqrt{[1 - r_{12 \dots n}^2 \dots (n-1)] [1 - r_{23 \dots n}^2 \dots (n-1)]}}$$

*Syn.* coefficient of net correlation; partial correlation coefficient; *dist. f.* coefficient of part correlation.

**coefficient of partial regression:** ( $\beta_{12 \dots n}$  or  $\beta_{21 \dots n}$ ) the weight assigned to any one of the independent variables in a partial regression equation; shown by the symbol  $\beta_{12 \dots n}$  when each variable is expressed in gross scores or in terms of raw-score deviations from any origin, but not in standard scores; shown by the symbol  $\beta_{12 \dots n}$  when the variables are expressed in standard scores. *See* coefficient, beta regression.

**coefficient of regression:** (1) (with two variables) an expression of the slope of the regression line; the average number of units of change (increase or decrease) in the dependent variable occurring with a unit change in the independent variable; *syn.* regression coefficient; regression weight; (2) (with three or more variables) *syn.* coefficient of partial regression.

**coefficient of reliability:** ( $r_{11}$ ,  $r_{11}$ , etc.) the coefficient of correlation between a series of observations or scores and an equivalent but independent series of observations or scores of the same type on the same individuals, for example, the coefficient of correlation between the scores obtained by the same group on two forms of the same test. *Syn.* index of consistency; reliability coefficient; *dist. f.* coefficient, self-correlation, index of reliability.

**coefficient of skewness:** any one of several measures used to express the degree of skewness or asymmetry of a frequency distribution, for example, the ratio of the cube root of the third moment about the mean to the standard deviation,

or the mean minus the mode, divided by the standard deviation. *Syn.* measure of skewness.

**coefficient of validity:** (1) the coefficient of correlation between a criterion variable and one or more independent variables that purport to measure or are used to predict the criterion; (2) a measure of the extent to which a measuring or rating device measures what it purports to measure, and consisting of the coefficient of correlation found to exist between the results secured from the measuring device being evaluated and those secured through the use of a criterion measure, thus, a coefficient of validity of a new intelligence test might be secured by administering the new test and determining the coefficient of correlation between the scores on the test and school marks. *Syn.* validity coefficient.

**coefficient of variability:** *syn.* coefficient of variation.

**coefficient of variation:** a coefficient of dispersion consisting of a measure of relative variability equal to 100 times the standard deviation divided by the arithmetic mean; the standard deviation expressed as a percentage of the mean. *Syn.* coefficient of variability; *see* coefficient of dispersion.

**coenotrope:**  $\alpha\epsilon\eta\alpha\tau\omicron\phi$ ;  $\sigma\epsilon\eta\alpha\tau\omicron$ ; (behav. psych.) learned behavior common to the race or species because of common experience.

**coercion:** the control of behavior by pressure from outside authority.

**Coghilian sequence:** (1) in general, development of a finer, more differentiated pattern of behavior from an initially more diffuse, gross, crude, undifferentiated response; (2) more particularly, the differentiation of local motor-reflex responses to tactile stimulation in the fetus or very young infant from a more diffuse "total pattern" or mass reaction. *See* individuation.

**cognate:** a speech sound formed in the same way as another sound but differing in the presence or absence of voice; for example,  $k$  is the cognate of  $g$ , and  $d$  is the cognate of  $t$ .

**cognition:** (1) the faculty of knowing, especially as distinguished from feeling and willing; (2) the act of gaining knowledge or becoming acquainted with an object through personal experience; (3) knowledge that extends beyond mere awareness.

**coherence:** (1) (logic) such a relation between the parts of a discourse or chain of reasoning that each supports and at no point contradicts the others; (2) (philos.) a term used to designate the theory that the criterion of truth is coherence, or harmony, among all experiences relating to the object or situation in question; defined by Royce in terms of harmony with thought of the absolute.

**cohesion:** (1) the tendency of successive or simultaneous acts to become connected with learning; (2) (Gestalt) the condition of being held together or unified in a psychological field through closure; an implied field force.

**cohesion, civic:** (1) the state of clinging together; solidarity of members in any political group due to common ideals of citizenship and civil affairs; (2) adherence to and cooperation with the civic unit.

**coinsurance:** a form of insurance policy in which the insured agrees to carry insurance equal to a

specified percentage of the value of the property insured (usually 80 per cent) and receives a reduction in rate, on the understanding that, if he should fail to maintain the stipulated amount of insurance, he will be unable to collect the full amount of his claim in the event of a partial loss, since he becomes a coinsurer and is responsible for his proportion of the loss.

**collage; ko lāsh';** (from Fr. *coller*, "to glue") a composition or picture made up of actual materials, such as wood, cloth, metal, etc., cut out and glued to a base material such as paper or mounting board; used for posters, etc., and sometimes photographed for use as illustrations.

**collateral inheritance:** see inheritance, collateral.

**collateral learning:** *syn.* learning, concomitant.

**collateral reading:** see reading, collateral.

**collective behavior:** see behavior, collective.

**collective mind:** see mind, collective.

**collectivism:** (1) a social or economic theory advocating the collective ownership and control (by the state, the whole people, or smaller groups) of the land and the means of large-scale production and distribution, expressed by its advocates as "the cooperative ownership and control of the cooperative instruments of production" (ordinarily does not extend collective ownership to property in individual use, such as automobiles, but only to those forms requiring group cooperation, such as mines, factories, and railroads; in common usage, synonymous with *socialism*); (2) a social order in which collective ownership of property has become established.

**college:** (1) an institution of higher education, usually offering only a curriculum in the liberal arts and sciences, and empowered to confer degrees; (2) a major division of a university (usually the division of arts and sciences), especially one that requires for admission no study beyond the completion of secondary education, see school (3) and (4); (3) an institution of secondary education; not a frequent usage in the United States; (4) the building or buildings housing a college; (5) sometimes used in a general sense in referring to an institution of higher education, as when one "goes to college," obtains a "college education," or receives a "college degree," even though in fact one may be attending a university; (6) occasionally still used in its original sense to designate an association or group, such as the electoral college, the College of Cardinals, or the College of Surgeons.

**college, agricultural:** a college devoted to instruction and research in agriculture and associated subjects; may be an independent college or a part of a university; sometimes used incorrectly to designate a college of agriculture and mechanic arts or a land-grant college. (In a few instances independent agricultural colleges offer instruction in engineering, home economics, and other fields.)

**college, alumni:** a program developed as formal and informal extension of instruction for graduates and others who have left college, including single lectures or courses during the academic year and short conferences, courses, and study programs on the campus at commencement time for visiting alumni. See alumni education.

**college, arts:** *syn.* college, liberal arts.

**college, business:** a privately operated educational institution offering courses (varying in length from a few months to 4 years) in preparation for technical business occupations such as stenography and bookkeeping, rarely empowered to grant degrees. *Syn.* business school; private business school.

**college, church-related:** a college related to a religious denomination or sect through any one or more of the following: historical connection, constitutional requirement, selection of board members or other officers, financial contributions, and theological or religious belief.

**college, denominational:** a college having an organic connection with a religious denomination or sect.

**college, endowed:** a college holding endowment funds or participating in income from funds held in trust for the college.

**college, essentially military:** a classification employed by the United States Army to designate those degree-granting institutions having the characteristics of an essentially military school and in which the military training is supervised and directed by detailed army officers.

**college, evening:** (1) an independent institution or a separate administrative unit of a college or university, the function of which is to organize and administer classes to be held in the late afternoon and evening; primarily intended to accommodate part-time or irregular students, but usually having full academic parity with the parent institution, (2) a center of instruction for both credit and noncredit students, full-time and part-time, maintained by a college or university to extend the program beyond the traditional pattern to a wider clientele.

**college, four-year:** (1) a college offering a 4-year curriculum above the high-school level; (2) occasionally, a 4-year junior college beginning with the junior year of high school.

**college, general:** a name used in some universities for the separately organized freshman and sophomore years, organized either as a distinct unit for a special group of freshmen and sophomores, as at the University of Minnesota, or as a distinct unit for all freshmen and sophomores, as at the University of Florida.

**college, incorporated:** a college established as a corporate body under the laws of a state or of the United States.

**college, labor:** (1) a center for instruction, study, and propaganda, organized for union members by a trade or industrial union or by a group of union leaders, with a curriculum stressing economics, sociology, history, labor leadership, and problems of unionism, (2) a similar center not restricted to union members, but admitting all workers or those interested in the welfare of workers.

**college, land-grant:** a college maintained to carry out the purposes of the first Morrill Act (1862) and supplementary legislation, so called because that act granted public lands to the states for the establishment of colleges that would "promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life"; the institutions are

known collectively as *colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts* or as *land-grant colleges and universities*

**college, liberal arts:** (1) an institution of higher education that maintains a 4-year curriculum leading to the bachelor's degree, with a central program of liberal arts and in many cases with one or two closely associated professional schools such as a school of music or fine arts; (2) one of the major divisions of a university, comprising the various departments offering the liberal arts or nonprofessional subjects, referred to by various local names such as *arts college*, *college of arts and sciences*, or *college of science, literature, and art*.

**college, municipal:** a college controlled by a municipality

**college, nondenominational:** a college having no organic connection with a religious denomination or sect.

**college, nonsectarian:** a college that does not indoctrinate its students in the creed of a particular denomination or sect; sometimes used as a synonym for *nondenominational college*.

**college, normal:** *syn.* normal school.

**college, private:** a college under control of a governing board independent of public governmental agencies except for charter and statutory limitations; more properly designated as *privately controlled college*.

**college, sectarian:** a college controlled by a board of trustees or other body selected from or representing a religious denomination or sect. (The term is also applied to a college formerly controlled directly by a religious group and retaining vestiges of such control in its name, religious exercises, or customs, although no longer directly controlled by any religious body.)

**college, senior:** a division of a 4-year college consisting of the last 2 (junior and senior) years.

**college, state:** a college controlled by a state; often used within a state to designate the land-grant college offering technical curricula in agriculture, home economics, and engineering, as distinguished from the state university.

**college, training:** *syn.* training school (1).

**college, university:** a name given occasionally to a form of combined day and evening school or extension center, conducted by a university and sometimes stressing academic courses leading to degrees; a phase of university extension.

**College Entrance Examination Board:** a board with headquarters in New York City, organized in 1900 by a group of colleges and universities to consider problems involved in the preparation and administration of college entrance examinations and to conduct such examinations.

**college library:** *see* library, college.

**college of agriculture:** a division of a university concerned with teaching and research in agriculture.

**college of agriculture and mechanic arts:** a college (part of a state university or a separate institution) offering courses and doing research in agriculture and engineering, in addition to other fields.

**college of arts and sciences:** *syn.* college, liberal arts.

**college of education:** a teacher-preparing institution offering at least one 4-year program of studies at the conclusion of which a baccalaureate degree is awarded; may be an independent institution or one of the colleges or schools of a university.

**college of liberal arts:** *syn.* college, liberal arts.

**college of science, literature, and art:** *syn.* college, liberal arts.

**college of the air:** a series of noncredit college courses broadcast as radio lessons on a regular schedule, usually by state-owned university radio stations, with provision for directed study and supplementary course outlines and materials.

**college-operated station:** *see* station, college-operated.

**college philanthropy:** *see* philanthropy, college.

**college-preparatory curriculum:** *see* curriculum, college-preparatory.

**collegiate church:** a church of the later Middle Ages in Europe, having a considerable staff, and which, when provided with a fund or foundation for the education of poor scholars, was also considered a school. (Winchester and Eton in England began as *collegiate churches*.)

**collegiate church school:** a term used to refer to the teaching of youth, usually free, at collegiate churches during the later Middle Ages in Europe. *See* collegiate church.

**collegiate journalism:** *see* journalism, collegiate.

**colloquialism:** a word, phrase, or pronunciation used ordinarily in conversation and accepted in informal speech and writing, but not used or accepted in formal speech and writing.

**colloquium:** a class organization, usually at the graduate level, in which a conference related to advanced research projects constitutes the essential part of the class activity and serves as a means for planning, executing, and evaluating progress on research projects. *See* seminar; seminar, research.

**colloquy:** a method of collective inquiry characterized by the presentation of testimony by a group of experts and questions, answers, and discussion by both the experts and the audience on the matter under consideration.

**color blindness:** a lack of color perception, usually congenital, resulting in inability to discriminate between certain colors; includes *achromatopsia*, or *achromatic vision*, in which all colors appear as grays.

**color circle:** *syn.* color wheel.

**color film:** *see* film, color.

**color harmony:** agreement, conformity, and unity of effect achieved in accordance with aesthetic principles through the existence of color relationships among the components of a design, composition, or other art form.

**color sensation:** the perception in terms of color of stimuli received by the optic nerve and transmitted to the brain, consisting of differing wave

lengths of light broken into the spectral hues, such as red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet. [Properties of color sensation generally considered in teaching the subject are modifications of hue (red, orange, yellow, etc.), value (tints and shades), and intensity (grayness or vividness of a hue or its modifications toward gray.)] See color triangle; teaching, color.

color sense: an innate feeling for color that implies the ability to recognize, match, select, or harmonize colors without conscious recourse to thought or reason.

color teaching: see teaching, color.

color theory: one of a number of bodies of systematized knowledge dealing with the phenomena of color perception, variously based on specific observation of color phenomena from the chemical, physical, or psychological points of view or on individual systems of organizing this knowledge, generally designated by the point of view represented (the pigmental, spectrum, or optical theories of color) or by the theorist's name, Brewster, Prang, Ross, Munsell, Ostwald, Saegert, Birren, etc. See color harmony; color sensation, teaching, color.

color vision: see vision, color.

color wheel: a device used in teaching color theory, consisting of a circle divided into a number of segments corresponding to some system of color organization, and by means of which the following typical color groups may be shown: analogous colors, complements, split complements, and triads. Syn. color circle.

column diagram: see diagram, column.

column form: the vertical, single arrangement in which spelling words are presented, in isolation from related words that make up connected discourse, for purposes of study or testing. Contr. a, context form.

column graph: syn. diagram, column.

combative exercises: activities involving hand-to-hand or bodily contact, such as hand wrestling, boxing, and wrestling, used for developing an aggressive spirit and self-defense skills.

combinational effect: association or insightful response through meaning or discovery of relationships, integration.

combination mathematics: syn. mathematics, general.

combination of classes: (1) placing pupils registered for two or more distinct subjects in a class so be taught by the same teacher during a given period of time, permitting these pupils to work most of the time on an individual basis, (2) the act of merging, for instructional purposes, the pupils of two or more classes into a single group under one teacher or instructor, usually for instruction in a subject required of all; for example, classes 5A and 5B might be combined for instruction in physical training.

combination of grades: the grouping of the pupils of two or more grades for purposes of carrying on the classroom activities; work may be on an individual basis when the individual's specific level of attainment is an important consideration, or it may be undertaken by the group as a whole. See alternation of grades.

combination of measures: (stat.) (1) the forming of a composite, (2) a composite itself.

combination plan: the procedure whereby conferences in foreman training for employed workers are carried on partly in company time and partly in the workers' time.

combination room: a schoolroom used for two or more types of activity, for example, a combination gymnasium-auditorium.

combined dimensions: a term used to designate two or more related measures of pupil performance expressed in a single score, thus, if the number of exercises done correctly in a uniform test is taken as the test score, this single score represents the combined dimensions of rate and accuracy.

combined method: (1) a method of teaching the deaf in which procedures from both the manual and the oral methods are followed; (2) a method of teaching reading that combines elements from several methods such as the ABC method, phrase method, and sight method.

combined school: a school composed of two or more horizontal units of different grade-level groups, for example, a combined elementary and junior high school or a combined senior high school and junior college.

combining behavior: see behavior, combining.

comma blunder: syn. comma splice.

commandant: in schools having R.O.T.C. units, an officer of the department of military science and tactics who has been detailed to the duties of commandant by the senior officer, who is professor of military science and tactics, with the approval of the head of the institution. (In many institutions the senior officer is the commandant.)

commando exercises: training and conditioning exercises resembling movements and activities engaged in by "commando" or guerrilla troops.

comma splice: the use of the comma instead of a full stop (period, etc.) or a semicolon between sentences or independent clauses, for example, "This is an amusing book, I enjoyed reading it." Syn. comma blunder.

commencement: syn. graduation (2).

commentary: the verbal sound accompaniment to a motion picture or film strip, spoken by a commentator. Syn. narration.

commentator: a person who gives a commentary for radio, sound film, or sound film strip. Syn. narrator.

commercial arithmetic: syn. arithmetic, business.

commercial art: see art, commercial.

commercial club: see club, commercial.

commercial correspondence school: see correspondence school, commercial.

commercial education: obsolescent syn. business education.

commercial geography: see geography, commercial.

commercial high school: syn. high school, business.

commercial history: see history, commercial.



commercial law: *syn* law, business.

commercial museum: *see* museum, commercial.

commercial school: *syn*. college, business.

commercial studies: *syn*. business subjects.

commercial subjects, social: *syn*. business subjects, social.

commissioner of education. In 1942, the designation used in 10 states (as well as Alaska and Puerto Rico) for the chief school official and executive head of the state public-school authority, usually a professionally trained and experienced educator appointed to office for a relatively long term on a nonpartisan basis. *See* director of education; superintendent of public instruction.

commissions: payments, usually on a percentage basis, made to solicitors of advertising and subscriptions for student publications.

commitment: the legal act of putting a youth under supervision, either for a relatively short period in a detention home, or for a longer period in a parental school, farm school, or state industrial school.

committed truant: *see* truant, committed.

committee system: (1) (elem. ed.) a plan by which a number of classroom committees are organized for appropriate pupil participation in various activities of the school; (2) a method of determining policies or procedures through committee action.

commodity economics: *see* economics, commodity.

commodity taxes: *see* taxes, commodity.

common factor: *see* factor, common.

common factor variance: *syn*. communality

common labor: work for which little or no training is required.

commons: a dining hall of a university or college, where meals are eaten at tables, with no distinction for rank.

common school: an obsolescent designation for the traditional, 8-year public elementary school providing a foundation program of education.

Common School Revival, a term sometimes used to designate the complex of educational movements, especially those in the first half of the nineteenth century, that resulted in the establishment of free public schools, the improvement of curricula, teaching methods, and schoolhouses, and the establishment of teacher-preparing institutions. (The term is now infrequently used because of its erroneous implications.)

common-school subject: *see* subject, common-school.

Commonwealth List of Teacher Traits: a list of the 25 qualities desirable for the classroom teacher, developed by W. W. Charters and Douglas Waples, and which includes adaptability, attractiveness, breadth of interest, carefulness, consideration, cooperation, dependability, enthusiasm, fluency, forcefulness, good judgment, health, honesty, industry, leadership, magnetism, neatness, open-mindedness, originality, progressiveness, promptness, refinement, scholarship, self-control, and thrift.

communal collège: ko-lezh'; a type of public secondary school in France that is somewhat more local or communal in character than the *lycée*; its work is considered about equal to that of both an American senior high school and an American junior college and is more classical in nature. *See* *lycée* (section on France, p. 477).

communal function: *see* function, communal.

communality: that part of the variance which a test shares with other tests in the same battery; the sum of the squares of the factor loadings on a test with orthogonal factors.

communal weekday school: a type of supplementary Jewish religious school conducted after public-school hours Monday through Thursday as well as Sunday morning, by a membership association organized for the specific purpose of providing Jewish educational opportunity to Jewish children of a given neighborhood, supported by the tuition fees paid by the parents of the pupils, supplemented by communal funds. *See* congregational weekday school.

communicable disease: *see* disease, communicable.

communication: (1) the transference of thought from one person to another through the medium of speech or writing, including the use of mechanical instruments such as the telephone and the radio, (2) a term more loosely used, in a general sense, to embrace a wide range of instruments, mediums, and processes—as in technical communications, studies in social and psychological processes of mass communications, and artistic and linguistic processes in the communication arts.

communications: (ind. arts) study of and experiences with the mechanical devices and methods used in the transmission, reception, and recording of verbal and graphic messages.

communism. (1) the collective production and ownership of goods, including particularly economic goods, and their distribution to the members of society according to need; (2) the program of the Communist parties, one of the tenets of which is the replacement of the private capitalist system by collective enterprise.

communistic school: a school of political thought advocating the practice of communism. *See* communism; *confr.* *le laissez faire*.

community: (1) a group living in one locality or region under the same culture and having a common geographical focus for their major activities; (2) any group of people, not necessarily in spatial proximity, who share basic interests and common traditions.

community activity: *see* activity, community.

community center: a meeting place in a city or rural community where people living near by come together to participate in social, recreational, cultural, and philanthropic activities and to build up a democratic organization that will minister to the needs of the community.

community center, university: a cooperative project carried on by a university and a community to promote the public welfare by making the community a center of educational and welfare enterprises.

**community-centered curriculum:** *see* curriculum, community-centered.

**community-center school:** a school attempting to serve not only persons of school age, but all ages and groups of a community, in the evening as well as during the day, its workshop, library, swimming pool, gymnasium, assembly hall, and other rooms are open for use by the people of the community.

**community civics:** *see* civics, community.

**community coordinating council:** a council of representatives of civics, social, educational, service, and other agencies and organizations that correlates the interests and services of those agencies and combines their efforts for a better understanding of youth problems and for a constructive youth program.

**community council:** *syn.* community coordinating council.

**community council of social agencies:** *syn.* community coordinating council.

**community day school:** a school for day pupils and adults developed by the Federal Government to meet the educational and social needs of Indian communities.

**community fund:** *see* fund, community.

**community game:** any game that may be participated in by both children and adults.

**community health:** *see* health, community.

**community high school:** *see* high school, community.

**community hygiene:** *see* hygiene, community.

**community institution:** a local social institution, such as a church or school, serving chiefly the people of a small area and supported by the local group.

**community interest:** (1) the extent to which "common" concerns are shared, directly or vicariously, by community members; (2) the index of communality, of identification of members with an assumed public good.

**community journalism:** *see* journalism, community.

**community music:** musical activities designed to secure the interest and participation of large groups of people of varied ages in a given locality.

**community organization:** (1) broadly, any organized group of the community, particularly an educational, recreational, religious, political, or welfare agency; (2) specifically, the movement toward integration and condensation of the work of those agencies, as, for example, in the case of an adult-education council.

**community recreation:** *see* recreation, community.

**community resources:** a broad term signifying anything in the community (except the schools) that has educative value, for example, museums, theaters, courts, libraries, industries, parks, playgrounds, outstanding individuals, etc.

**community school:** (1) a school that is intimately connected with the life of the community, serving as a center for many community activities, and utilizing community resources in improving

the educational program, (2) a somewhat ambiguous synonym for *consolidated school*; *see* consolidated school; (3) sometimes used as a synonym for *evening school*, *see* evening school.

**community service:** activities and enterprises conducted by persons, institutions, and the community as a whole for the maintenance and improvement of desirable social conditions in a locality.

**community study:** *see* study, community.

**community supervisor:** *see* supervisor, community.

**community survey:** *see* survey, community.

**community theory:** the doctrine proposing that immigrants should foster, in addition to the major American civilization, the cultural, aesthetic, historic, and religious inheritance of their respective minority groups. *See* Americanization theory.

**community trust:** a type of philanthropic foundation that holds the gifts and bequests of many donors and administers them according to a trust agreement.

**company school:** *syn.* corporation school.

**comparability:** the condition existing when two measures, such as scores on two different tests, are expressed in the same units and with reference to the same zero point, thus making possible direct comparison of achievements in different fields or on different forms of a test in terms of variation from the average of the same population.

**comparable form:** (1) *syn.* similar form; (2) any form of a test that measures the same function, is equally reliable, and in addition measures in the same units as the original test; thus, the comparable form has the same variance and the same correlations with other variables as the original form, *dist. f.* alternate form; duplicate form; equivalent form.

**comparable groups:** *see* groups, comparable.

**comparable measures:** *see* measures, comparable.

**comparable scores:** *see* scores, comparable.

**comparative education:** a field of study dealing with the comparison of current educational theory and practice in different countries, for the purpose of broadening and deepening understanding of educational problems beyond the boundaries of one's own country.

**comparative journalism:** *see* journalism, comparative.

**comparative method:** (pol. sci.) (1) a system of study which aims through the examination of existing politics or those which have existed in the past to assemble a definite body of material from which the investigator, by selection, comparison, and elimination, may discover the ideal types and progressive forces of political history; (2) a system of study which involves the collection, classification, analysis, and description of governmental theory and practice in more than one governmental unit so as to ascertain similarities and differences.

**comparative study:** *see* study, comparative.

**compartment:** *syn.* cell.

compensating error: *see* error, compensating.

compensation: a psychological mechanism by which the individual overcomes conscious or unconscious feelings of incompetence, inferiority, or inadequacy by excelling in a particular line of endeavor or by adopting a particular type of behavior or attitude.

compensation, sensory: intensified use of the remaining senses when one of the senses is lost; may result from specific training, but does not occur automatically, as was previously believed.

compensation neurosis: *syn.* neurosis, traumatic.

compensatory movement: any movement of the body or one of its members resulting in the restoration of equilibrium when the body or one of its members has been off balance.

compensatory reflex: *see* reflex, compensatory.

competition: (1) conscious or unconscious activity involving rivalry, in which one person or group tries to outstrip or gain advantage over other persons or groups; (2) sometimes, rivalry with the previous record of the individual or group.

competition, interelemental: scheduled competition between elementary or secondary schools, usually in athletics but also in such activities as speech, drama, and music.

competition, mental: a source of mental inhibition consisting of conflict between disconnected processes, with consequent direction of attention into divergent channels.

competition festival: a concert or series of concerts in which a number of individuals or musical organizations compete before judges for ratings of merit and also may receive from the judges criticism and advice. (In a contest, awards are given, in a competition festival, contestants are judged in relation to categories of merit.)

competitive bidding: *see* bidding, competitive.

competitive sport: *see* sport, competitive.

competitive unit: *see* unit, competitive.

complaint: a charge made against a person, organization, or institution.

complementary course: *see* course, complementary.

complementary genes: *see* genes, complementary.

complementary method: a method of performing subtraction when a minuend figure is smaller than the corresponding subtrahend figure, according to which one finds the complement (with respect to 10) of the subtrahend figure and adds this complement to the minuend figure; thus, in the example  $74 - 26$ , the student thinks, "5 from 10 is 5, 5 plus 4 is 9; put down the 9"; 2 is then subtracted from 6, either by the addition, or Austrian, method or by the take-away method.

completion education: *syn.* terminal education.

completion item: *see* item, completion.

completion question: *syn.* item, completion.

completion test: *see* test, completion.

complex: (psychoanal.) a group of related ideas united by a strong emotional bond that has

undergone repression, thus becoming unconscious. *Contr.* w. constellation.

complex, castration: (psychoanal.) a fear of loss of genitals, alleged to be a universal experience. (Psychoanalytic theory maintains that a male child, when he first realizes that not all human beings possess a penis, interprets its absence in some as a loss, a belief which prompts a fear of the loss of his own genitals as a punishment, especially for sex offenses and for his incestuous desires in relation to his mother; in the case of the female child, the failure to possess a penis, it is claimed, is interpreted at first as a defect for which the mother is responsible; resentment of the mother is alleged to be harbored by the female child because of this belief.)

complex, Electra: (1) the fixation of the daughter's affection upon the father, (2) (psychoanal.) the alleged doctrine, whether conscious or unconscious, on the part of the daughter for sexual relations with the father, with a resultant hostility to the mother rival as well as feelings of guilt about both relations; alleged to be a universal experience of girls during the later preschool period; analogous to the Oedipus complex in boys.

complex, father: (1) *syn.* complex, Electra; (2) loosely, excessive devotion of a child, whether male or female, to the father. *Contr.* w. complex, mother; complex, Oedipus.

complex, infantile: (psychoanal.) a pathological emotional condition in adult life resulting from a fixation at a pregenital level, in which the subject's feelings and reactions resemble those of an infant.

complex, inferiority: as used in Adlerian psychoanalytic theory, a repressed complex of feelings and emotions, stemming usually from experienced organ inferiority; also attributed to thwarting of self-love during infancy; sometimes, but ambiguously, used as a synonym for castration complex. *Dist.* fr. inferiority feeling.

complex, mother: (1) *syn.* complex, Oedipus; (2) loosely, excessive devotion of a child, whether male or female, to the mother. *Contr.* w. complex, Electra; complex, father.

complex, Oedipus: ed'ipos; ô'dil-; (1) sexual interest of an offspring in a parent of the opposite sex; (2) sexual interest of the son in the mother; *contr.* w. complex, Electra; (3) (psychoanal.) the constellation of conflicting, emotionally toned thoughts and feelings, partly conscious and partly unconscious, arising in all children as a result of identification with the parent of the same sex and affection for and sexual interest in the parent of the opposite sex, together with a resultant jealousy of the parent of the same sex.

complex variable: *see* variable, complex.

compliance: the act or trait of submitting to the wishes, requests, or dictates of another person or of a group. *Contr.* w. negativism.

composite: (1) (stat.) a variable consisting of a mathematical function (usually a weighted sum) of two or more variables, often used to index a more general or complex trait, the constituent variables being thought of as parts of the general trait or at least as saturated with different portions of it, so that when taken together they represent the general trait more faithfully than

they would singly (note that the values of the several variables for each case are merged and lose their identity in a total value for that case, in contradistinction to what occurs when data are intermingled to form a *compound*; test scores may be thought of as *composites*). (2) (pup. trans.) the designation of a type of bus body construction in which both metal and wood are used.

**composite mathematics:** *syn.* mathematics, general.

**composite norm:** *see* norm, composite.

**composite rank:** *see* rank, composite.

**composite rating of teaching:** *see* rating of teaching, composite.

**composite score:** *see* score, composite.

**composite shop:** *see* shop, composite.

**composition:** (1) the act or art of combining a number of parts or elements to make a single entity, the resulting ensemble having some underlying and recognizable unity, as visual structure (line, mass, shape, color, tone), sense, sound, or purpose, applies to all the arts, visual, musical, choreographic, dramatic, and literary, (2) the basic design or underlying structure of any artistic expression, as of a painting, poem, sculpture, or piece of music, *syn.* design, (3) the tangible result of the act of composing, as the resulting piece of music, painting, or literature, (4) (lang.) the selection, arrangement, and development of ideas, and their expression in appropriate written or spoken form.

**composition, free:** use of a foreign language for composition without a definite model.

**composition, group:** composition done jointly by a class or other instructional group, often orally, for example, the writing of a ballad by a class through contributions of the entire class group.

**composition, imitative:** (for. lang.) composition based on the use of studied material and involving the comprehension and application of selected expressions and constructions.

**composition scale:** *see* scale, composition.

**compound:** (stat.) a combination of data resulting from the intermingling of two or more sets of cases (as when two or more correlation tables are combined), each case retaining its own identity, and individual values not being added to or combined with other values. (NOTE: A *compound* has a population equal to the sum of the populations of the constituent groups, in contradistinction to a *composite*, which has the population of any one of the component series of observations.) *Dist. f.* composite.

**compound answer:** *see* answer, compound.

**compound category:** *see* category, compound.

**compound class:** *see* class, compound.

**compound code:** *see* code, compound.

**compound coding:** *see* code, compound.

**compound curve:** *syn.* compound stroke.

**compound numbers:** (1) numbers involving more than one measure, for example, feet and inches, gallons and quarts; (2) an older designation for

that part of the arithmetic curriculum dealing with measures and denominate numbers.

**compound probability:** *see* probability, compound.

**compound reflex:** *see* reflex, compound.

**compound stimulus:** *see* stimulus, compound.

**compound stroke:** a unified stroke or writing movement within which there is a reversal of arcs, a convex curve being followed by a concave curve (or the reverse), as in the letter *s*.

**comprehension:** the act of understanding the meaning of printed or spoken language as contrasted with the ability to perceive and pronounce words without reference to their meaning.

**comprehension, paragraph:** the ability to read entire paragraphs with full and exact understanding.

**comprehension, phrase:** the ability to grasp the meaning of word groups or phrases.

**comprehension, sentence:** the ability to grasp the meaning of a sentence.

**comprehension, word:** the ability to grasp the meaning or meanings of words.

**comprehension score:** *see* score, comprehension.

**comprehension test:** *see* test, comprehension.

**comprehensive achievement test:** *see* test, comprehensive achievement.

**comprehensive examination:** *syn.* test, comprehensive achievement.

**comprehensive high school:** *see* high school, comprehensive.

**comprehensive shop:** *see* shop, comprehensive.

**comptroller:** an officer who examines and certifies accounts according to correctness and legality and limits expenditures to budgetary restrictions.

**compulsive idea:** *see* idea, compulsive.

**compulsory-age span:** the age range within which youths are required to attend school, in most states 7 to 16 years.

**compulsory attendance:** *see* attendance, compulsory.

**compulsory-attendance age limit:** *see* age limit, compulsory-attendance.

**compulsory behavior:** *see* behavior, compulsory.

**compulsory education:** (1) the practice, now common to all states, territories, and possessions of the United States, of requiring school attendance by law, (2) historically, the requirement that every child should be able to read and write by a certain age, commonly 12 years, school attendance not being mandatory.

**compulsory health certificate:** *see* health certificate, compulsory.

**compulsory-maintenance attitude:** a term used to characterize the attitude and practice of colonial New England in regard to education, in Massachusetts the law of 1642 made it compulsory to learn to read and write, and the law of 1647 required the appointment of teachers in towns having over 50 families, later all colonies of New England, except Rhode Island, enacted similar laws.

**compulsory military training:** *syn.* military training, compulsory.

**compulsory retirement:** *see* retirement, compulsory.

**compulsory school age:** *see* age limit, compulsory-attendance.

**compulsory school age, maximum:** the age, varying from state to state, at which children cease to be required to attend school.

**compulsory school age, minimum:** the age, varying from state to state, at which children are first required to enter school.

**compulsory school age limits:** *see* age limit, compulsory-attendance.

**compulsory school age span:** the number of years during which children are required to attend school. (Ohio is the only state among the 48 that has a 12-year span, from 6 to 18 years. All other states have a shorter span; a few have only a 6-year span, from 8 to 14 years.)

**compulsory school attendance:** *syn.* compulsory education (1).

**compulsory school-attendance legislation:** *syn.* attendance law.

**compulsory school year:** *see* school year, compulsory.

**computation:** the act of calculating, numbering, reckoning, or estimating.

**computation, approximate:** calculation that involves the use of approximate numbers, or the application of methods of approximation to exact numbers.

**computed mode:** *syn.* mode, refined.

**conarium:** kō nā'rī-əm; *syn.* pineal gland.

**concatenated reflexes:** *see* reflex, chain.

**concatenation:** any connected series or chain, as of events, phenomena, circumstances, thoughts, emotions, or reflexes.

**concentration:** (1) the state or act characterized by the centering or focusing of attention upon a task or problem or upon certain elements of an experience; the conscious and intense application of mental or physical forces, or both, in an effort to perform a task or activity or to solve a problem; (2) the centering of a student's program of study in one department or field of learning in which he does work of advanced grade; (3) a plan of curriculum organization in which one subject, such as history, becomes the center and other subjects are integrated with it.

**concentration, major field of:** *see* field of concentration, major.

**concentration plan:** *see* concentration (3).

**concentration requirement:** the minimum amount of college, university, or normal-school work required of a student in the scope or sequence of his primary field of specialization. *See* field of concentration.

**concentric-circles plan:** *syn.* organization by cycles.

**concept:** (1) an idea or expression representing the common element or attribute of a group or class; (2) a generalized idea including all that is sug-

gested to the individual by an object, symbol, or situation.

**concept, abstract:** an idea or aggregation of ideas that has been acquired as a symbol or generalization for an intangible, for example, the concept of *square, circle, soft, ten, fast, long, over*, etc.

**concept, concrete:** an idea or image of an object that can be perceived by the senses, for example, the concept of a *block, ball, fur, money*, etc.

**concept, mathematical:** a notion, idea, or mental impression the content of which is primarily related to computation, quantitative relationships, systematic reasoning, or the structure of configurations.

**conception:** (1) (psych.) the formulation of a general idea representing the common element or attribute of a group or class; (2) (biol.) the fertilization of an ovum.

**conception age:** *see* age, conception.

**conceptualism:** a philosophy or theory expounded by Abolard during the twelfth century, according to which universals are existent but are not independent of the phenomenal objective form in which they exist (except as conceptions in the Divine Mind before creation).

**conceptual thinking:** *see* thinking, conceptual.

**concert recitation:** *see* recitation, concert.

**conclusion:** the result that is reached through inferences drawn from reasoned judgments.

**concomitant deviation:** *syn.* deviation, concurrent.

**concomitant learning:** *see* learning, concomitant.

**concomitant variable:** *see* variable, concomitant.

**concomitant variation:** *syn.* correlation (1).

**concomitant variations, method of:** one of several famous methods for determining causal relationship described by John Stuart Mill, the principle behind the method being that things that vary together are probably causally related; useful in situations that may be observed but that cannot be experimentally controlled, such as social phenomena. *See* agreement, method of; agreement and difference, method of; difference, method of; residues, method of.

**concrete:** (1) standing for an object or idea familiar to the individual through experience; (2) naming a thing or class of things rather than an attribute.

**concrete concept:** *see* concept, concrete.

**concrete intelligence:** *see* intelligence, concrete.

**concrete mathematics:** *see* mathematics, concrete.

**concrete problem:** *see* problem, concrete.

**concurrent deviation:** *see* deviation, concurrent.

**concurrent deviations, coefficient of:** *see* coefficient of concurrent deviations.

**condition, necessary:** that which follows as an implied consequence of a given situation.

**condition, sufficient:** that which justifies the existence of an implied situation.

**conditional promotion:** *see* promotion, conditional.

**conditioned aid:** *see* aid, conditioned.

conditioned emotion: *see* emotion, conditioned.

conditioned emotional reaction: *see* reaction, conditioned emotional.

conditioned inhibition: *syn.* inhibition, differential.

conditioned reflex: a reflex elicited by a stimulus that originally was incapable of causing this reaction but that has been substituted for the originally adequate stimulus by a process of association, thus, a given stimulus  $S_1$  produces a reflex  $R$ ; another stimulus  $S_2$  will not produce  $R$ , by presenting  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  simultaneously,  $S_2$  can be made eventually to call forth  $R$ .

conditioned reflex, trace: a type of conditioned reflex in which there is a definite lapse of time between the termination of the stimulus and the beginning of the response, as though the organism reacted to the trace of the original stimulus in the central nervous system. (For example, a dog is given tactile stimulation on the left shoulder for 30 seconds, and then, after an interval of 2 minutes, food is administered, with consequent salivation; if this is repeated often enough, the dog will salivate 2 minutes after being given tactile stimulation on the shoulder, even though no food is given.)

conditioned stimulus: *see* stimulus, conditioned.

conditioned student: *see* student, conditioned.

conditioning: (1) the process by which an originally inadequate stimulus is substituted for an originally adequate stimulus in calling forth a certain response, through presentation of both stimuli in temporal or spatial contiguity; the building up of responsiveness to a specific stimulus by association, frequently used experimentally for the purpose of controlling reactions or for providing controls for experimentation; (2) (*Gesalt*) the emergence or individuation of a particular response from a previous response less differentiated in character; the emergence induced by the repetition of certain details of a stimulus pattern, (3) (phys. ed.) the process of gradually preparing the body for strenuous physical activity.

conditioning, delayed: a type of conditioning in which the conditioned response follows the unconditioned response at an interval proportional to that at which the conditioning stimulus has in practice followed the unconditioned stimulus.

conditioning, inhibitory: conditioning that results in the restraint of a particular response to a stimulus and the substitution of a different response. *Syn.* negative conditioning; *dist. f.* extinction.

conditioning, negative: *syn.* conditioning, inhibitory.

conditioning exercises: exercises used for preparing the body for strenuous physical activity.

conditions of a problem: the requirements that must be met by any result or conclusion proposed as a solution for the problem in question.

conduct: *n.* (1) the behavior of a person considered ethically, (2) a series of integrated acts.

conduct: *v.* to lead an ensemble in the performance of a musical composition, chiefly by movements of the hands and arms intended to indicate the interpretation desired from the performers.

(Manual movements are frequently supplemented by those of a light stick, or baton, held in one hand.)

conduct, controls of: *see* controls of conduct.

conduct curriculum: *see* curriculum, conduct.

conducted study: *see* study, conducted.

conducting: (1) the art of directing a musical ensemble; (2) the study of the art.

conduction, air: conduction to the inner ear of sound waves collected by the outer ear, by means of a sound-conduction mechanism consisting of the *membrana tympani* (eardrum) and the ossicles (a mechanism of small bones in the ear commonly called the *hammer*, *anvil*, and *stirrup*). (In normal hearing, most sounds are perceived by means of *air conduction*, though some vibrations of sound may also be perceived by *bone conduction*.) *Contr. w.* conduction, bone.

conduction, bone: the transmission of sound waves mainly through the bones to the auditory apparatus, that is, to the auditory nerve of the inner ear.

conduction deafness: *see* deafness, conduction.

conductivity: a term borrowed from electricity to describe the property of tissues, especially nerve tissues, of transmitting neural impulses. *Contr. w.* resistance (1).

conductor: a person who leads a musical ensemble. *See* conductor.

conference: (1) a meeting in which teacher and parents or teachers together discuss and evaluate problems of child development and the suitability of the curriculum to the needs of the child, (2) a meeting in which the children, with the teacher's guidance, plan, discuss, and evaluate school experiences.

conference, athletic: an association of schools or colleges formed to provide guidance for and control of competition in athletic sports among member schools, in accordance with rules and regulations agreed upon.

conference, career: a meeting or series of meetings for the discussion of occupational information and problems, in which successful men and women are asked to participate.

conference, case: (1) a method of solving pupil difficulties in which those concerned with the individual (usually the school principal, adviser, school nurse, psychologist, teachers, and sometimes parents) consult together with a view to pooling and reviewing available data, filling in the gaps in such data, and making recommendations as to the treatment to be used; *syn.* conference clinic; (2) a method in group guidance in which a problem of social or personal relationship is presented to the group, after which discussion leading to a decision is promoted by the teacher.

conference, departmental: a meeting of all teachers of a given subject or group of subjects within a school or school system, usually for the discussion of curriculum problems, evaluation of pupil accomplishment, or the use of certain teaching methods; may also be used in promoting desired uniformity in the department and in enlarging the services of the department.

**conference, free:** a conference in which procedures and sometimes the selection of the problems are left to members of the group.

**conference, group:** (1) a meeting of a supervisor or supervisors with a group of teachers or teachers and administrators to discuss problems common to the group; includes general faculty meetings, departmental conferences, meetings of department heads, study groups, committee meetings, and grade conferences, (2) (teacher ed.) a consultation in which a number of persons meet for a discussion of educational problems, (3) (teacher ed.) a planned or scheduled meeting between an instructor and a group of students for the discussion of a problem previously assigned.

**conference, guided:** a conference so planned and conducted by the leader that definite opinions and conclusions will be reached, the conclusions in some cases being predetermined by the leader.

**conference, individual:** (1) a meeting of a supervisor and a teacher for the discussion of instructional policies or other problems; may be initiated either by the supervisor or by the teacher; (2) a consultation between a student teacher and the supervising or critic teacher or between a student teacher and a supervisor for a discussion of problems encountered during student teaching.

**conference, postvisitiation:** a discussion between a supervisor and a teacher subsequent to a classroom visit by the supervisor.

**conference, press:** in school journalism, a convention—national, regional, state, district, or local—of representatives of collegiate or scholastic publications.

**conference, preteaching:** a meeting of a supervisor and a teacher prior to a visit by the supervisor, for the purpose of planning and discussing the lesson that is to be observed.

**conference, supervisory:** a conference among school workers to secure improvements in methods of teaching and in the devices and materials used, for example, a conference between a subject supervisor and a teacher or between a principal and a teacher.

**conference book:** (supervised study) a book in which the teacher records the results of conferences with pupils concerning individual study problems.

**conference group, master:** an organization of individuals in industry that sets the pattern for all subordinated conference groups by meeting regularly and serving as the guiding force for the entire conference program.

**conference-leadership course:** see course, conference-leadership.

**conference period:** see period, conference.

**conference procedure:** (nagie, ed.) a type of class procedure in which discussion by class members predominates; originally used only when members of the class possessed all or nearly all the information required for dealing with the subject of the conference; more recently applied to any kind of class discussion.

**conference room:** a room (usually in a school or college library) set aside for the use of small groups when work with library materials is

necessary to the development of an assignment or project.

**configuration:** (1) any experience or example of behavior when considered as a whole; (2) (psych.) the unified background or total perceptual pattern into which an afferent impulse is fused or integrated with loss of its identity, thus resulting in a unitary experience (the nearest equivalent to the German term *Gestalt*); (3) (read.) the general outline or pattern of a word.

**configuration clue:** see clue, configuration.

**conflict:** a painful or unhappy state of consciousness resulting from a clash or contest of incompatible desires, aims, drives, etc.

**conflict theory:** a psychological theory that states that many normal and most abnormal manifestations of personality are the result of mental conflicts.

**conformity:** (1) essential adjustment to a social environment over which one has no control; (2) submission to explicit or implicit coercion; (3) acceptance, ordinarily without awareness, of prevailing customs and usages; (4) agreement in form or behavior with a standard type.

**congenital:** actually or potentially present in the individual at birth, because of heredity or intra-uterine accidents or environmental factors. *Syn.* connate; *dist. f.* innate.

**congenital deafness:** see deafness, congenital.

**congregational week-day school:** a type of Jewish religious school conducted after public-school hours Monday through Thursday under congregational auspices; supported by tuition fees paid by the parents of the pupils, supplemented by the congregation, which assumes full responsibility for the school; occasionally receives subsidies from communal funds to pay for scholarships to pupils receiving free tuition.

**Congressional township grants for education:** a system of Federal land-grant aid to education, beginning with the admission of Ohio, by which the sixteenth section (1 square mile) of each congressional township was given for schools. (After 1850 town and after 1890 four sections were granted.)

**connate:** *syn.* congenital.

**connection:** a reaction pattern aroused because of the connection or juxtaposition of one stimulus with another; similar to the conditioned reflex but applied in more complex situations.

**connectionism:** the doctrine that mental processes consist in the functioning of connections among stimuli. See connection.

**conscience:** (1) the processes by which a person assesses from a moral point of view his actual or contemplated conduct, his feelings, or his intentions; (2) the complex of moral values, concepts, judgments, and beliefs in terms of which a person tends to guide and assess his own conduct, feelings, and intentions.

**consciousness:** (1) the sum of all experiences that are known to a person at a given time; (2) (*Gestalt*) total awareness at any given time defined as an oversummativ field property of a total behavior pattern, paralleling the condition of being alive.

**conservation of hearing:** (1) measures taken to preserve and utilize the residual hearing possessed by a person with impaired hearing; (2) measures taken to prevent deafness through the detection and correction of hearing deficiencies

**conservation of human resources:** (1) creating, maintaining, or improving the conditions necessary for human growth, development, and efficient social activity, (2) establishing or preserving the physical, intellectual, and economic security of the members of a social group.

**conservation of natural resources:** (1) the use of natural resources (such as forests, lands, minerals, and waters) without waste, and the development of these resources to their fullest permanent usefulness, (2) a movement first clearly started in the United States in 1908, sponsored by President Theodore Roosevelt, to protect the public lands, forests, etc., under the control of the government.

**conservation of vision:** *syn.* sight conservation.

**conservation-of-vision class:** an older term for *sight-saving class*. *See* class, *sight-saving*.

**conservatism:** (1) the doctrine or point of view that opposes change for the sake of novelty and advocates change only with caution and upon sufficient evidence of probable improvement; (2) popularly used to designate the tendency to avoid extremes.

**conservatory:** an institution for the teaching of music, generally subsidised by the state in Continental Europe and privately owned in Great Britain and America, provides instruction in musical theory, applied music, and, in many instances, the teaching of music

**consistent statistic:** *see* statistic, *consistent*.

**consolation tournament:** a series of contests between losers in an eliminating tournament to decide third place.

**consolidated district:** *see* district, *consolidated*.

**consolidated report:** *see* report, *consolidated*.

**consolidated school:** an enlarged school formed by uniting small schools, usually three or more one- or two-teacher schools, for the purpose of providing better school facilities and increased educational opportunities.

**consolidation:** (1) (believ. psych.) a term used by Watson to describe the tendency of separate parts of an act or movement to become unified into a single act or movement, (2) *see* consolidated school; district, *consolidated*.

**consolidation, county-unit:** a merger of all the school districts within a county so that the boundaries of the consolidated district coincide with those of the county. (Cities lying within a county unit are usually organised as independent school districts.)

**consolidation, township-unit:** a merger of school districts so that the boundaries of the resulting district coincide with those of a political township.

**consonance, sense of:** judgment of the smoothness, purity, blending, and fusion of two or more tones; measured by one of the parts of the *Sen-shore Measures of Musical Talent* (original version). *See* harmonic sensitivity.

**consonant:** a speech sound characterized by a relative stoppage of the breath stream, causing increased pressure, for example, *d, t, s*. *Contr. f.* diphthong; vowel.

**consonant blend:** *see* blend, *consonant*.

**constancy:** (1) the relative stability of the appearance of objects or situations, despite differences in the condition of the organism perceiving them or in the local stimulating conditions, thus, a chair is perceived as a chair, despite normal variations in the external or the internal environment of the organism perceiving it, (2) a tendency to steadiness in purpose or direction of activity, (3) the tendency for members of a group to remain within fairly close limits similar relative positions over a period of time in regard to one or more characteristics, such as intelligence, dominance, popularity, etc. (note that *constancy* in respect to living organisms is relative and does not imply fixity), (4) relative freedom from errors of measurement, resulting in an approximately stable score or measure for an individual

**constancy hypothesis:** (1) the theory that a positive correlation exists between stimulation and sensation; that is, if a given stimulus is observed to call forth a particular sensation on one occasion, the same stimulus will bring about the same response upon another occasion, provided that the condition of the organism remains unchanged; (2) the hypothesis of constancy of relative position (such as in a percentile rank or standard score) for an individual upon remeasurement at different ages or periods, *see* constancy (3).

**constancy of the IQ:** the tendency of the IQ to remain relatively unchanged on repeated tests or series of tests, specifically, its tendency to remain in the same tenth.

**constant:** *n.* (1) a quantity that retains the same value throughout a series of calculations; *contr. to* variable *n.* (1), (2) *syn.* statistic (1); (3) any course or subject of study required of all pupils or students enrolled in a particular curriculum, *syn.* required course; required subject; *contr. to* elective.

**constant:** *adj.*; unvarying; retaining the same value throughout a series of calculations. *Contr. to* variable *adj.*

**constant, curriculum:** any course required of all or nearly all pupils, regardless of the curriculum being pursued.

**constant error:** *see* error, *constant*.

**constant fundamentals, philosophy of:** *syn.* essentialism.

**constellation:** a group of related ideas invested with emotion that has not been repressed and hence is accessible to consciousness. *Contr. to* complex.

**constellation, emotional:** a group of related ideas invested with emotion that is accessible to consciousness and influences the personality.

**constellation, family:** the pattern of the family described in terms of the age, sex, personal qualities, and personal relationships of its members.

**constitution:** (1) the body of fundamental laws or principles formulated by the sovereign people it



governs, instituting the form of their government, securing their rights, and defining their duties, ordinarily embodied in written documents but sometimes imprinted in customs and usages; (2) the physical make-up of an organism, considered as the aggregate of its physical and vital powers; (3) the mental, intellectual, or psychological make-up of an organism, considered as the aggregate of its intellectual powers, character traits, etc.; (4) the totality of the physical and psychological attributes of an organism, with emphasis on inherited characters (the concept includes such features as stature, size and form, metabolism, rate and condition of growth, nutritional status, and resistance to disease); see *genotype*; *phenotype*; *dist. f. habitus*; *personality*; *temperament*; (5) the aggregate of interrelated factors, parts, and elements that characteristically compose a given thing, concept, or datum of any sort.

**constitution, rigid:** a constitution, such as that of the United States, that cannot be modified in its express terms, except through such processes as the constitution itself ordains

**constitutional disorder:** any disorder to which a person is especially prone by reason of his particular mental and physical make-up; may be inherited or deeply ingrained and of long standing; does not include disorders adventitiously or situationally acquired.

**constitutional government:** see *government, constitutional*

**constitutional history:** see *history, constitutional*

**constitutional inferiority:** mental defectiveness or susceptibility to disease because of an inherent weakness.

**constructed matter:** spoken or written language composed unit by unit from the stock of linguistic matter (words, phrases, principles of grammar and composition, etc.) at one's command.

**construction:** (art. ed.) the translation of an idea into art form through building with materials such as wood, stone, metal, or clay, used in connection with project work of various kinds such as paper construction, sand tables, and model villages. See *experience, motor-constructive*.

**construction, building:** (1) all the activities or processes involved in the erection of buildings; (2) the program for buildings recently built and in process of being built; (3) the material of which a building is constructed, such as wood, steel, masonry, or brick.

**construction, fireproof:** (1) a type of construction designed to withstand a complete burnout of the contents for which the building was intended without impairment of structural integrity; use of incombustible materials and certain fire-resistance requirements for structural members, including exterior walls, are customarily stated in codes; (2) occasionally loosely used as a synonym for *fire-resistive construction*.

**construction, fire-resistive:** the manner of building largely with incombustible materials, such as brick, stone, tile, concrete, and steel; to be *fire-resistive*, a building must have relatively little combustible material even in the interior construction. See *building, fire-resistive*.

**construction, type A:** a school building constructed of fire-resistive materials, including its walls, windows, doors, floors, and finish.

**construction, type B:** a building of fire-resistive construction in its walls, floors, stairways, and ceilings, but with wood or composition floor surfaces and wood roof construction over fire-resistive ceilings.

**construction, type C:** a building with masonry walls and fire-resistive corridors and stairways, but with ordinary construction otherwise, namely, combustible floors, partitions, rooms, and finish.

**construction, type D:** a building with masonry walls, but otherwise having ordinary or joint construction and wood finish.

**construction, type E:** a building constructed with wood above the foundations, with or without slate or other semi-fireproof material on the roof.

**construction, unit:** a type of schoolhouse design according to which a unit of measurement—usually 10 or 15 feet—is taken as a constant and the entire building is planned in terms of this unit or of its multiples, to ensure convenient readjustment of room sizes in the event of later alterations.

**construction contract:** *syn.* *contract, building*.

**construction service:** specialized and professional service, as that of contractors and supervising architects, rendered to university, college, or school authorities to ensure the construction of a building or buildings in accordance with plans and specifications. See *architect, supervising*.

**construction work:** (1) any type of schoolwork that uses construction as a valuable part of the learning process, as is common in carpentry or sheet-metal work; (2) constructive or manipulative activity indirectly associated with academic learning.

**constructive discipline:** see *discipline, constructive*.

**constructive method:** (res.) a cumulative, culminating process in which the findings of descriptive, causal, and evaluative or other types of investigations are integrated to arrive at a recommended program of action or other large conclusion; the general nature, purpose, and setting of the product to be constructed are determined, and suggestions are widely sought, evaluated, and synthesized; it is more elaborate, painstaking, and systematic than simple productive effort, such as writing a text, or than simple descriptive methods, such as frequency counts. See *integrative method*; *philosophical method*, *research, deliberative*.

**constructive thinking:** *syn.* *thinking, creative*.

**consulting psychologist:** see *psychologist, consulting*.

**consumer:** (1) the ultimate user of economic goods and services; (2) the ultimate user of any goods, services, products, etc.; frequently used in education in contradistinction to *producer*; for example, the listener at a concert is a *consumer* of music, while the concert artist is a *producer* of music.

**consumer business education:** see *business education, consumer*.

consumer economics: *see* economics, consumer.

consumer education: an area of study concerned with the functioning of a socioeconomic system as it affects the consumer, the choice of goods and services, budgeting and other money-management practices, and the use and care of goods.

consumer information: (1) broadly, general consumer enlightenment concerning money, credit, insurance, buying procedures, and specifications of products and the working conditions under which goods are produced, (2) information printed on labels concerning the contents of products, (3) the designation of a paid subscription service furnishing periodic information about goods and products on the market, for the benefit of subscribers, (4) information of importance to consumers, provided by government agencies and educational institutions.

consumer mathematics: *see* mathematics, consumer.

consumer movement: (1) a trend characterized by concern on the part of organizations, schools, businessmen, and the government for the protection of the consumer and the improvement of his status; (2) the composite of all efforts by the government, individuals, and organizations to secure a better status for consumers as a group.

consumer needs: anything that consumers individually or collectively require or want.

consumer problems: the problems encountered in managing and using personal income; the problems of the individual involving money, credit, buying, investing, etc.; the problems of consumers as groups, including distribution of national income and consumer legislation and its enforcement.

consumer protection: any or all forces or influences that help to shield consumers, as individuals or as a group, from exploitation; this is accomplished in the main through action of governmental agencies, action of independent agencies (such as Consumers' Union, Consumers' Research, American Home Economics Association, and American Association of University Women), action of private agencies (such as Better Business Bureau), the information made available by accurate labeling or branding of merchandise according to government standards, the standards and inspections of trade associations, the results of full and free competition, and increased ability of the consumer to protect himself as a result of education, understanding, and consumer action.

consumer research: *see* research, consumer.

consumer science: *see* science, consumer.

consumers' councils: councils organized to promote and protect consumers' interests.

consummatory response: *see* response, consummatory.

consumption tax: *see* tax, consumption.

contact case: a person who is known to have been near enough to another person suffering from a communicable disease to contract and/or transmit the disease to others.

contact lenses: glasses so constructed that they fit directly on the eyeball, used chiefly for the

correction of vision in persons having a cone-shaped cornea or extreme myopia.

contagious disease: *see* disease, contagious.

contemporary-affairs examination: *see* examination, contemporary-affairs

contemporary history: *see* history, contemporary.

contemporary-problems approach: a method of attack on the problem of curriculum reorganization in which the principal criterion for selecting material to be studied in the school is whether it contributes to an understanding and appreciation of important current issues.

contemporary society: *see* society, contemporary.

content: (lang.) the ideas or meanings presented, or to be presented, in speech or writing.

content course: *see* course, content.

content examination: *see* examination, content.

content subject: *see* subject, content.

content theory: a theory of language teaching advocating the utmost possible use of materials and activities of social and cultural significance.

contest, intergroup: (elem. ed.) any form of organized, competitive activity carried on among different school groups, as distinguished from competition among members of a single group.

contest, interschool: *syn.* competition, interscholastic.

contest, music: a musical performance in which participants, either individuals or groups, are compared as to merit and recognition is given to those judged best, may be local, regional, or national in scope; frequently requires the performance of specified musical works or works selected from a prepared list, and usually employs judges of musical reputation.

contest, school: one of numerous types of organized competition in academic subjects, athletics, and other activities connected with the school curriculum or program, often sponsored or promoted by state and national agencies and institutions, including university extension.

contest, spelling: *syn.* spelling match.

context: (1) the textual material in which a particular word, phrase, or statement is found; may apply to written or spoken material, (2) by extension of meaning, the environment or particular circumstances in which anything occurs or is found.

context clue: *see* clue, context.

context exercises: *see* exercises, context.

context form: the presentation of words for spelling drill in the form of phrases, sentences, or paragraphs, rather than individually or in columns. *Contr.* w. column form.

context reader: *see* reader, context.

contextual method: a method of teaching word recognition that depends largely on guessing the word or meaning from its use in a word group or large unit.

contiguity: the state of being close together, whether in temporal or spatial relationships, or both. *See* association by contiguity.

contiguity, association by: *see* association by contiguity.

contingency, coefficient of: *see* coefficient of contingency.

contingency coefficient: *syn.* coefficient of contingency.

contingency method: a method of measuring the degree of association between two variables by a function of the differences between the actual frequencies in the cells of a two-way (or contingency) table and the frequencies that would be expected if the two variables were independent. *See* chi square.

contingency table: *see* table, contingency

continuation class, part-time general: a class conducted in a public school on a part-time basis for employed youths over 14 years of age, as a means of increasing their civic or vocational competence and to help them bridge the gap between their withdrawal from full-time schooling and their permanent occupational establishment.

continuation school: (*voc. ed.*) a public part-time school in which young workers may continue their education even though they are employed. (To meet state and Federal standards classes must meet a minimum of 144 hours per year, and learners must be 14 to 18 years of age. This term was in common use during the period 1910-1930 but is gradually falling into disuse.)

continuation study, center for: a classroom and/or housing unit in a college, university, or other educational institution where adults may register for short courses of study, a variant of university extension. *See* adult-education center.

continued sum: *syn.* cumulative total.

continuing contract: *see* contract, continuing.

continuing education: (1) any extension of opportunities for reading, study, and training to young persons and adults following their completion of or withdrawal from full-time school and college programs; (2) education for adults provided by special schools, centers, colleges, or institutes, that emphasizes flexible rather than traditional or academic programs.

continuing guidance: *see* guidance, continuing.

continuing school census: *syn.* census, continuous school.

continuity: (1) the arrangement or sequence of scenes in a motion picture intended to give coherence and unity to the picture as a whole; (2) strictly, the planned, timed, and orderly sequence of the parts of a radio program, which, when taken together, give unity to the whole, loosely used to signify spoken, interpolated remarks, as those of an announcer or master of ceremonies, that serve to give sequence to a program.

continuity theory. a theory developed by Froebel during the early nineteenth century in which he said that education was but a phase of the general process of evolution, a development by which the individual comes into realization of the life of the all-encompassing unity of which he is but a small unit.

continuous: (*stat.*) capable of changing by infinitesimal increments; being subdivided infinitely,

without break or irregularity. *Syn.* graduated; *ant.* discontinuous.

continuous calisthenics: *see* calisthenics, continuous.

continuous data: *see* data, continuous.

continuous distribution *see* distribution, continuous.

continuous measure: *see* measure, continuous.

continuous registration: *see* registration, continuous.

continuous scale: *see* scale, continuous.

continuous school census: *see* census, continuous school.

continuous school census record: *see* census record, continuous school.

continuous series: *see* series, continuous.

continuous variability: *see* variability, continuous.

continuous variable: *see* variable, continuous.

continuous variation: *see* variation, continuous.

contract: (1) an agreement between two or more persons or corporations to do or forbear something, made under such conditions that it will be appropriately enforced by courts of law or equity (school authorities make *contracts* for the erection of buildings, for the purchase of land, equipment, and supplies, and for the employment of teachers and other employees); (2) in the Dalton plan, an organized unit of work that can be pursued at the student's own rate and usually completed within 20 school days; the printed or duplicated outline of such a unit of work.

contract, annual: (1) a teacher's contract the terms of which are binding for only 1 school term or year; (2) any contract continuing for the period of 1 year. *See* contract, teacher's; contract, term.

contract, breach of: failure to fulfill the terms of a written or oral agreement between two parties guaranteeing the performance of a specified service; ordinarily implies the termination of the contract by one party without the consent of the other.

contract, building: a legal agreement for the construction or alteration of a building according to accepted plans and specifications and at specified cost.

contract, bus: a type of transportation contract. *See* contract, transportation.

contract, construction: *syn.* contract, building.

contract, continuing: (1) an employment agreement according to which teachers hold their positions continuously without the necessity of annual applications, elections, and contracts, the employing board being obliged to give notice by a specified date, usually early in the spring, if it does not wish to continue the teaching contract; (2) any contract that continues indefinitely, except by statutory limitation or by action of either of the contracting parties, under statutory limitation. *Contr.* w. contract, annual; contract, term.

**contract, cooperative student:** a written agreement sometimes made between a vocational cooperative class and business, professional, or industrial employers, providing for the employment of certain cooperative students according to the provisions of the Smith-Hughes or George-Deen acts.

**contract, freedom of:** see *freedom of contract*.

**contract, implied:** a contractual agreement inferred solely from the acts or conduct of the parties involved, no explicit contractual statement having been made, either orally or in writing. *Contr. w. contract, unauthorized.*

**contract, initial:** the first legal agreement entered into, for example, by a teacher and a school board.

**contract, joint:** (pup. trans.) an agreement involving two or more school districts or schools, arranging for the joint use of one bus or fleet of buses in transporting pupils to and from the several schools represented.

**contract, plant employees':** an agreement as to the terms of service and remuneration of employees who operate and maintain a physical plant.

**contract, teacher's:** a formal agreement, usually in writing, entered into by a teacher and the employing authority, stating the salary to be paid and the length of the term of the contract, and setting forth the general duties to be performed by the teacher. *See contract, annual; contract, continuing, contract, term.*

**contract, term:** a contractual agreement limited to a definite time, such as 1, 2, or 3 school years. *See contract, annual.*

**contract, transportation:** a written agreement between school authorities and an individual or corporation, stipulating the compensation and amount of service to be rendered for a specified period in providing transportation of pupils to and from school, usually over a designated route.

**contract, unauthorized:** a purported contractual agreement entered into without regard for legal requirements. *Contr. w. contract, implied.*

**contract bus:** see *bus, contract*.

**contractor ownership:** the designation of a plan of supplying pupil transportation in busses owned by individuals or corporations rather than by the school authorities.

**contractor's bond:** see *bond, contractor's*.

**contract plan:** (1) a plan of instruction, adaptable to individual differences, in which the course content is divided into a number of long-term assignments (usually one assignment per month), prepared in printed or duplicated form, each pupil receiving a contract and being allowed to proceed to the next contract when he has completed the previous one; usually provides not only for self-instruction but also for drill, activities, and appraisal of progress, the basis of the Dalton plan; (2) a method of remedial speech instruction that consists in a series of prescribed, or "contracted," tasks or skills to be mastered by the student; depends on dividing a complicated procedure into short units, on motivation supplied by the student's understanding of the problem, and on the student's assuming the responsibility for correction of the defect.

**contractual capacity:** as applied to the public schools, the authority granted public-school officials to enter into legal agreements involving the schools.

**contracture:** a permanent shortening or shrinking of a muscle or other tissue, with consequent distortion.

**contradiction, law of:** see *law of contradiction*.

**contraharmonic mean:** see *mean, contraharmonic*.

**contralto:** the lowest female voice or a boy's voice of corresponding range, usually from A below middle C to F an eleventh higher. *Syn. alto.* (Some musicians use the term *contralto* to refer to a voice lower in range and deeper in quality than the *alto*.)

**contrariety:** (1) a tendency to behave in a fashion contrary to the wishes, desires, or dictates of others, negativism, (2) inconsistency.

**contrary classes:** (stat.) two classes such that every attribute in the symbol for one is the contrary or negative of the corresponding attribute in the symbol for the other, for example, *native-born male* and *foreign-born female* are *contrary classes*.

**contributed services:** a term used to represent the estimated monetary value of the services rendered without remuneration by members of religious organizations in institutions conducted by religious orders, societies, or similar groups, as, for example, various orders of the Roman Catholic Church.

**contributing to delinquency:** see *delinquency, contributing to*.

**contributory negligence:** failure by an injured person to use ordinary care, which is a concurrent cause with the negligence of the injurer in producing the injury.

**contributory retirement system:** see *retirement system, contributory*.

**control, emotional:** see *emotional control*.

**control, experimental:** the attempt to equalize, by direct methods, the effects of one or more extraneous factors on the criterion measures in an experiment; for example, in an experimental comparison of two methods of instruction, an effort may be made to control the pupil variable (that is, to equalize the initial ability of the experimental groups to profit by these methods of instruction) by deliberately selecting two groups of pupils with identical distributions of scores on a general intelligence test, or an effort may be made to control the teacher variable by having the same teacher for both groups.

**control, statistical:** the adjustment or correction of the results of an experiment so as to make allowance for or to eliminate the effects of an extraneous factor that can be measured but that cannot be directly (that is, experimentally) controlled, for example, in an experimental comparison of two methods of instruction in which the experimental groups have been randomly selected, an estimate might be made, through an analysis of the statistical regression of criterion measures on intelligence scores, of the difference in mean criterion scores that might be attributed to an initial difference due to sampling in mean scores on an intelligence test; the observed dif-

ference in mean criterion scores could then be adjusted accordingly, so that the "corrected" value presumably would be unaffected by the difference in intelligence.

**control group:** *see* group, control.

**controlled-association test:** *see* test, controlled-association.

**controlled experiment:** *see* experiment, controlled.

**controlled variable:** *see* variable, controlled.

**controls of conduct:** those rules, accepted practices, social codes, authorities, or influences that act as restraints upon and provide direction for the activities of individuals or groups.

**convalescent home:** a residence that provides healthful, cheerful surroundings and nursing care to persons recovering from illness.

**convent:** a building or house occupied by a community of nuns, popularly but incorrectly used as a synonym for convent school.

**convention:** (1) a meeting or assembly; (2) an agreement between parties, (3) a general agreement on which is based a custom, institution, rule of behavior, or matter of taste, hence, by extension, the abuse of such an agreement, whereby the rules based upon it become "conventional," that is, lifeless and artificial.

**convention, teachers':** a scheduled gathering of teachers from a single geographic area.

**conventional school:** a school that is the outgrowth of custom or common practice.

**conventional-type bus:** *see* bus, conventional-type.

**convent school:** a school operated in connection with a convent, with the sisters as teachers; may be at any level from the kindergarten through college, usually limited to girls, except in the lower grades, where boys may be admitted, according to local custom; popularly but incorrectly called *convent*.

**convergence:** the act of turning the eyes inward to obtain binocular fixation for objects less than 20 feet from the eyes.

**convergence, near point of:** *see* near point of convergence.

**convergent squint:** *see* squint, convergent.

**conversation:** a language activity characterized by informality, by the absence of a deliberately assigned question or problem to be discussed, by absence of the need of reaching a decision, and by frequent change of topic. *Dist. f. discussion.*

**conversational count:** a rhythmic or semirhythmic count used chiefly in handwriting, characterized by running informal oral directions, the count being secured by directed emphasis on certain syllables so as to indicate appropriate upstrokes or other cues in the writing.

**conversational method:** a method of teaching in which children are given abundant opportunity to share orally their experiences, interests, and activities; represents a reaction against the method of conducting class exercises by means of formal questions and answers.

**conversation period:** *see* period, conversation.

**converse:** a proposition (or theorem) obtained by interchanging any number of hypotheses of a given proposition (or theorem) with an equal number of conclusions; thus, in the case of the proposition "If two sides of a triangle are equal, the angles opposite these sides are equal," a *converse* would be "If two angles of a triangle are equal, the sides opposite these angles are equal."

**conversion:** (1) wrongful appropriation to one's own use of the goods of another; (2) an adjustment in the burden of interest on debt by some process of substitution; (3) a legal business transaction that decreases the burden or interest rate on a debt or obligation; (4) any mental mechanism in which the accompanying emotional dissociation becomes converted into a physical expression; for example, sensory or motor disturbances may occur as a *conversion* from anxiety.

**conversion base:** the skill, experience, and knowledge in one trade that may be of value as a foundation in another trade.

**conversion hysteria:** *see* hysteria, conversion.

**conversion of scores:** the process of changing a series of test scores from one score to another having a different unit of measurement, for example, the changing of raw scores to T-scores, percentile scores, scaled scores, or IQ's.

**conveyance:** any vehicle in which pupils are transported to and from school, such as a train, streetcar, motorbus, automobile, or wagon.

**cooling system:** a mechanical means of lowering the temperature in a building, usually accompanied by means for humidity control.

**cooperating employer:** a company or person hiring a cooperative pupil under the regulations and according to the provisions of the George-Deon or Smith-Hughes acts.

**cooperating school:** *syn.* affiliated school.

**cooperating teacher:** an off-campus teacher in an affiliated school who assists in the supervision and evaluation of student teaching.

**cooperation:** action on the part of individuals or groups integrated toward a single effect or toward the achievement of a common purpose. *Contr. w. competition.*

**cooperation, horizontal:** agreeable, helpful relations beyond those actually required among persons of equal rank in a department or industry.

**cooperative:** an enterprise in which a number of persons having common interests combine to produce, purchase, or distribute goods jointly so as to eliminate the profits of middlemen. (Most cooperatives in the United States are for purchase and distribution rather than production.)

**cooperative, school:** a pupil-planned activity involving the purchase (or manufacture) and sale of school knickknacks and supplies at or near cost, with some form of profit-sharing plan. (In some schools, especially in isolated areas in the South, the cooperative may be organized on the Rochdale principle, whereby all profits are distributed among customers in ratio to their patronage, and may involve the sale of basic staple goods to the adult community.)

**cooperative activity:** *see* activity, cooperative.

cooperative agricultural extension work: *see* extension work, cooperative agricultural.

cooperative buying. *syn.* cooperative purchasing

cooperative course: *see* course, cooperative.

cooperative diversified occupation training plan: a program of vocational education in which each student attends school part time and works part time in any one of various jobs or occupational fields.

cooperative education: alternation of study on the campus with off-campus jobs, the two being so planned that each contributes definitely to the student's education.

cooperative employment: a planned period of employment in business or industry, supervised by the school, related to particular types of curriculum, and required of every pupil or student in part-time high-school or college courses.

cooperative extension work: *syn.* extension work, cooperative agricultural.

cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics: *syn.* extension work, cooperative agricultural.

cooperative group plan: (1) a plan of organization in which the teacher directs the experiences of the pupils by dividing them into small groups, each with a chairman; (2) a plan, proposed by J. F. House, for the internal organization of an elementary school; provides for a small group of teachers who work together with the same group of children, the purpose being to achieve more effective coordination of teacher efforts, each teacher offering one phase of the curriculum, but all working toward common aims.

cooperative housing: *see* housing, cooperative.

cooperative housing and dining plan: a business association of college students in which each member is assigned, usually in rotation or other varying order, duties in the preparation and serving of meals and other housekeeping functions as partial payment of expenses. (A non-student may be employed as manager, but policies, management, and profits are controlled by students rather than by private businessmen.)

cooperative movement: (1) a widespread effort to secure the establishment of the cooperative system as a social institution, *see* cooperative; (2) the continued practice of setting up cooperatives.

cooperativeness: the willingness or desire of a person to unite with others to carry on some activity.

cooperative part-time class: *see* part-time class, cooperative.

cooperative plan, alternate: a plan for the budgeting of time in cooperative classes in which each student is paired with another on the same job, one student working full time for a specified number of days or weeks and then returning to school, while his alternate takes his place for the same length of time.

cooperative plan, nonalternate: a plan for the part-time work of cooperative pupils that assigns only one pupil to each job and allows him to work on a regular schedule of hours for the whole period of the cooperative course.

cooperative planning: a method of organizing a social group and its activities so that all members of the group have a voice in the formulation of policies and in the selection of executives; essentially, democratic planning.

cooperative project: *see* project, cooperative.

cooperative pupil control: control of or restraint upon the free exercise of pupil activity, secured through the united efforts of teachers, parents, and other interested parties

cooperative purchasing: a method by which two or more school districts or a school district and other governmental units or municipalities combine their purchases and thereby frequently secure lower prices.

cooperative purchasing of insurance: a plan by which universities and colleges pool their insurance needs for the purpose of securing lower insurance rates through elimination of brokerage costs, adjustment of rates, and other economies.

cooperative school: a school in which the pupils work in a local business or industry half time and study half time; frequently scheduled on a 6-weeks' basis so that each pupil spends 6 weeks at school and 6 weeks on the job. (Pupils work alternately in pairs, while one pupil works the other goes to school.) Sometimes used as a synonym for *part-time school*.

cooperative society: *syn.* cooperative.

cooperative student: *see* student, cooperative.

cooperative student contract: *see* contract, cooperative student.

cooperative supervision: *see* supervision, cooperative.

cooperative testing: *see* testing, cooperative.

coordinate activities: *see* activities, coordinate.

coordinate axis: *see* axis, coordinate.

coordinate business executive: *see* business executive, coordinate

coordinated eye movements: *see* eye movements, coordinated.

coordinated writing: *see* writing, coordinated.

coordinate geometry: *see* geometry, coordinate.

coordinate organization of supervision: *see* supervision, coordinate organization of.

coordinate relationship: the relationship existing among teachers and other workers in somewhat similar school positions.

coordinates: elements of reference by means of which position is defined. [The rectangular Cartesian *coordinates* of a point in a plane are the perpendicular distances, respectively, of the point from the vertical (Y-) axis and the horizontal (X-) axis.]

coordinating council: (1) *syn.* community coordinating council; (2) a group of representative community leaders and professional workers who study and plan ways of dealing with community problems, such as juvenile delinquency, through integrating the efforts of a number of agencies.

coordination, eye: (1) the functioning of the two eyes in attaining a single image in reading or

other visual activities, (2) the cooperation of the two eyes in seeing; (3) the positioning of the two eyes in an orbit to maintain macular fusion.

**coordination, eye-hand:** ability to use the eyes and hands together in such acts as fixating, grasping, and manipulating objects; usually manifested between the fourth and sixth months of infancy.

**coordination, eye-muscle:** (1) the normal condition of the perfectly functioning eye, in which the muscles that control vision work in balance, (2) ability to make the eyes work together in harmony without any deviation of either eye from the normal visual angle.

**coordination, motor:** use of the muscles in such a manner that they work together effectively, rather than hinder one another.

**coordination, muscular.** *syn.* **coordination, motor**

**coordination, perceptual-motor:** smooth and efficient functioning of sensory and motor nerves and the connections between them, resulting in rapid reaction to stimuli with a minimum of effort.

**coordinator:** (1) a person responsible for coordinating classroom work with the work of industry, commerce, and home, (2) a person employed in connection with vocational courses to adjust the work of the school to the needs of business and industry, may also supervise the part-time work experiences of cooperative pupils; (3) a term used in recent years as an alternative designation of the newer type of well-trained attendance worker.

**coordinator, apprentice:** a person, usually a vocational-school employee, who is charged with maintaining close contact with industry and the work of employed apprentices for the purposes of securing proper apprentice placement and training arrangements and tying together the work of the school and the activities of the apprentices.

**coordinator, student-personnel:** (1) a person responsible for the integration of all personnel agencies on the campus and for the initiation of new functions; (2) a college officer responsible for developing and fostering cooperation among personnel officers and for integration of personnel programs on a given campus.

**coordinator, training:** a representative of the training department of an industry or other business establishment who is responsible for harmonizing the work of the training department with the work of the other departments.

**coordinator, vocational:** one who coordinates vocational training with occupational conditions by (a) supplying the school with data essential for functional instruction and curriculum planning and (b) assuming responsibility for providing and supervising the job-experience phases of vocational training.

**coordinator core counselor:** *see* **counselor, coordinator core.**

**coordinator counselor:** *see* **counselor, coordinator.**

**coprolalia:** kop'ro-lā'jē-ō; uncontrollable utterance of obscene words or phrases; a symptom of certain psychoses and obsessional neuroses.

**coprophobia:** kop'ro-fō'bī-ō; a morbid or abnormal

repugnance to filth, as repugnance to the act of defecation.

**copybook:** a book or manual in which writing exercises are printed or inscribed and which is placed before the student of handwriting as a guide to his own practice.

**copying forms:** a technique for testing intelligence in young children in which the subject is required to copy a geometrical figure such as a circle, square, diamond, triangle, or cross; used in certain individual intelligence tests.

**copyist:** a term usually applied to a monk who devoted his time to copying manuscripts and books before the invention of the printing press.

**copy reading:** (1) the act of reviewing manuscript for the printer, usually involving editing, headline writing, and marking instructions to the printer, (2) the designation of an advanced journalism course involving practice in preparing newspaper and periodical manuscript for the printer.

**copy setting:** the practice on the part of a handwriting instructor of writing model exercises for the pupils to imitate, these being placed on the blackboard for all the class or on sheets before each pupil for individual guidance.

**core course:** *see* **course, core.**

**corecreational activity:** *see* **activity, corecreational.**

**core curriculum:** *see* **curriculum, core.**

**core program:** *see* **program, core.**

**core subject:** *see* **subject, core.**

**core subject matter:** *see* **subject matter, core.**

**corneal-reflection method:** a technique employed in the study of eye movements in reading, in which light is shone into the subject's eyes while he is reading, the light being reflected back from the cornea of each eye and registered by means of an optical apparatus upon light-sensitive material; the basic principle employed in the Ophthalmograph.

**corneal reflex:** *see* **reflex, corneal.**

**corporal punishment:** *see* **punishment, corporal.**

**corporal-punishment report:** *see* **report, corporal-punishment.**

**corporate body:** a group of individuals who compose the membership of a corporation; also called *body corporate*. *See* **legal person.**

**corporate life:** a stipulated period for which a franchise or charter is granted by the sovereign authority. (The *corporate life* usually is without stipulated limit in the case of philanthropic and charitable corporations, the charters being granted in perpetuity.)

**corporate trustee:** *see* **trustee, corporate.**

**corporation:** a body of associated persons created by law, with the equality of perpetual succession and of acting, within its charter, as an individual.

**corporation, educational:** any chartered enterprise engaged in education, such as a private school, college, or university, or a philanthropic foundation dedicated to some purpose deemed educational by the courts.

corporation-organization tax: see tax, corporation-organization

corporation school: (1) a program of formal intramural training in a large business or industrial organization, such as a bank, department store, factory, public utility, or other company, for its executives, club members, production and sales staff, foremen, and other employees; (2) a series of lectures or classes (sometimes propagandistic in nature), provided by an industry or business organization to inform its customers on matters concerning food, clothing, interior decoration, health, etc., or plant or company policies and operations.

corporation tax: see tax, corporation.

corpus pineale: kôr'pôs pin'ê-â'le; *syn.* pineal gland.

correctable letter: a typewritten letter containing one or more errors that may be corrected sufficiently well to make the letter fit to send out. *Dist. f.* mailable letter.

corrected birth rate: see birth rate, corrected.

corrected chronological age: see age, corrected chronological.

corrected death rate: see death rate, corrected.

correction: *syn.* error, absolute (2).

correctional education: vocational, cultural, and recreational activities carried on in correctional institutions for the purpose of effecting the social and economic rehabilitation of the inmates.

correction for attenuation: a correction applied to a coefficient of correlation as a means of estimating the magnitude of the correlation that would exist between the two variables if neither contained chance errors.

correction-for-chance formula: a formula used in computing the score on alternate-response and multiple-choice tests in order to compensate for guessing on the part of the pupil; the formula is

$$R = \frac{W}{N-1}, \text{ where } R = \text{number of right answers, } W = \text{number of wrong answers, and } N = \text{number of alternative answers in each item; thus if a pupil responds correctly to 40 items and incorrectly to 20 items in a three-response multiple-choice test of 60 items, his score would be computed as follows. Score} = 40 - \frac{20}{3-1} = 40 - \frac{20}{2} = 40 - 10 = 30.$$

corrective arithmetic: see arithmetic, corrective.

corrective class: *syn.* class, remedial.

corrective drill: see drill, corrective.

corrective gymnastics: see gymnastics, corrective.

corrective physical education: see physical education, corrective.

correct-principle score: see score, correct-principle.

corrective program: see program, corrective.

corrective training: see gymnastics, corrective; physical education, corrective.

correct usage: (1) the use of words according to currently accepted standards of correctness; (2) use of words, punctuation marks, capital letters, and other mechanics of language according to currently accepted standards of correctness.

correlated: (1) related in such a way that the distribution of one of the variables depends on the other, thus having a coefficient of correlation different from zero; so related that the direction and magnitude of the fluctuations in one variable are directly or inversely associated with the fluctuations in the other, (2) having had the coefficient of correlation computed between two or more variables. *See* correlation (1), correlation, primary; correlation, secondary

correlated course of study: see course of study, correlated.

correlated curriculum: see curriculum, correlated.

correlated factor: see factor, correlated.

correlated mathematics: *syn.* mathematics, general.

correlation: (1) (stat.) the tendency for corresponding observations in two or more series to vary together from the averages of their respective series, that is, to have a similar relative position in their own series; if corresponding observations (for example, the scores made by each pupil on two tests) tend to have similar positions in their respective series (that is, tend to be high in both series or low in both series), the correlation is said to be positive; if the observed values in each pair tend to be divergent (high in one series and low in the other), the correlation is negative; absence of any systematic (average) tendency for the two observations in each pair to be either similar or dissimilar in their relative positions is known as *zero correlation* (the existence of some correlation does not necessarily imply the presence of an immediate causal relationship); *see* regression; (2) (stat.) a shortened form commonly used for correlation coefficient, (3) (stat.) the act or process of ascertaining the degree of relationship between two or more variables, (4) (courte) bringing together the elements of two or more different subject-matter fields that bear on the same large problem or area of human experience, in such a way that each element is reinforced, broadened, and made richer through its association with the elements from the other subject fields, the term implies a subject-matter organization of the curriculum but recognizes that the subject fields are, in actual life, interrelated and hence that some interrelation in school is desirable, a practical project may or may not be involved in the process of correlating

correlation, biserial. a coefficient of correlation between a two-categorized variable and a continuous variable, assuming that the dichotomized variable is in reality continuous and normally distributed, although expressed in only two degrees. *Dist. f.* correlation, point biserial.

correlation, bivariate: *syn.* correlation, sample.

correlation, coefficient of: see coefficient of correlation.

correlation, curvilinear: a correlation in which the relationship between two variables can be expressed only by a curved line. *Contr. w.* correlation, rectilinear.



correlation, direct: *syn.* correlation, positive;

correlation, entire: *syn.* correlation, total.

correlation, foot-rule: *syn.* Spearman's foot-rule method of gains

correlation, grade variate: a rank difference correlation computed on the assumption that both variables are normally distributed.

correlation, gross: *syn.* correlation, total.

correlation, index of: *see* index of correlation.

correlation, indirect: *syn.* correlation, negative.

correlation, interclass: correlation between two separate classes of measurements, such as the correlation between intelligence and school progress. *Contr. w.* correlation, intraclass.

correlation, intraclass: a correlation in which the variables are interchangeable and thus have a common mean and a common standard deviation, for example, the correlation between the stature of brothers, where each pair of brothers is, in effect, plotted twice—once as  $(X_1, X_2)$  and once as  $(X_2, X_1)$ . *Contr. w.* correlation, interclass.

correlation, inverse: *syn.* correlation, negative.

correlation, linear: *syn.* correlation, rectilinear.

correlation, multiple: the correlation between a dependent or criterion variable and the weighted sum of a number of independent variables, the independent variables being so weighted as to make this correlation a maximum.

correlation, negative: *see* correlation (1).

correlation, net: *syn.* correlation, partial.

correlation, nonlinear: *syn.* correlation, curvilinear.

correlation, part: the correlation between a dependent variable and particular independent variables after the additional influences of other independent variables have been removed from the dependent variable.

correlation, partial: a measure of the degree of relationship existing between two variables after the linear influence of one or more other variables has been removed. (So named because, whereas *total correlation* represents the correlation computed for a total group, *partial correlation* represents the correlation computed for a partial group, selected on the basis of the one or more other variables that are held constant in the selective process.) *Syn.* net correlation.

correlation, perfect: a degree of relationship between two variables indicated by a coefficient of correlation of  $+1.00$  or  $-1.00$ , such that the value of either variable may be exactly determined from the value of the other.

correlation, point biserial: the correlation between a two-category, or dichotomous, variable and an  $n$ -category variable when the variate values of the two categories of the dichotomous variable are assumed to be separate points and not divisions of a continuous variate as in a biserial correlation. *Dist. f.* correlation, biserial.

correlation, polychoric: pol'i-kō'rik; the correlation between two variables that are plotted in a table containing more than four cells, when it is assumed that both variables, though expressed

qualitatively, are really continuous and normally distributed. *Contr. w.* correlation, tetrachoric.

correlation, positive: *see* correlation (1).

correlation, primary: a relationship between two variables that apparently cannot be ascribed to the influence of a third variable. *See* correlated; *contr. w.* correlation, secondary.

correlation, rank: a method of computing the degree of relationship between two variables by the use of a function of the rank order of the magnitudes of the observations rather than the magnitudes themselves, for example, the rank difference correlation coefficient and Spearman's foot-rule method of gains

correlation, rectilinear: a correlation in which the relationship between two variables can be expressed graphically by a straight line. *Syn.* linear correlation; *contr. w.* correlation, curvilinear

correlation, secondary: a relationship between two variables that is due to the operation of a third variable contributing to the variability of both the first two variables. *See* correlated; *contr. w.* correlation, primary.

correlation, simple: correlation between two variables, these being correlated on the basis of magnitude. *Syn.* bivariate correlation; *see* correlation (1).

correlation, skew: *syn.* correlation, curvilinear.

correlation, tetrachoric: tet're-kō'rik; the correlation between two variables, both assumed to be continuous and normally distributed, but each expressed in terms of two classes only. *Contr. w.* correlation, polychoric.

correlation, total: the correlation between two variables in their original form (not residuals). *Syn.* entire correlation; gross correlation; zero-order correlation; *see* correlation (1); *contr. w.* correlation, partial.

correlation, true: the value of a correlation coefficient existing in the universe, or population, as contrasted with the value appearing in a sample.

correlation, zero: *see* correlation (1).

correlation, zero-order: *syn.* correlation, total.

correlation configuration: *syn.* configuration, trait.

correlation chart: *syn.* diagram, scatter.

correlation coefficient: *see* coefficient, correlation.

correlation curve: *see* curve, correlation.

correlation graph: *syn.* diagram, scatter.

correlation index: *syn.* index of correlation.

correlation line: *syn.* regression line.

correlation machine: a machine for computing simultaneously the several moments necessary to a solution of a particular correlation coefficient, usually the Pearson product-moment coefficient of correlation.

correlation matrix: a table showing the inter-correlation of a set of variables, each correlation coefficient ( $r_{ij}$ ) occurring twice in the table, once at the intersection of row  $i$  and column  $j$ , and

ones at the intersection of row *j* and column *i*. (The diagonal terms may all be unity, or they may be the respective coefficients of reliability, communalities, or other values.)

**correlation plan:** an organization of the curriculum whereby related subject fields such as history, geography, civics, and economics are taught as separate courses, but with emphasis on the relation of each to the others.

**correlation ratio:** (*r*) the ratio of the standard deviation of the weighted means of the arrays of a variable to the standard deviation of the individual measures of that variable, has an absolute value equal to or greater than the coefficient of correlation; often called *eta*, from the symbol  $\eta$  used to represent it. *Syn.* ratio of correlation, *dist. f.* correlation ratio, linear.

**correlation ratio, linear:** an estimate of the product-moment coefficient of correlation between two variables, one expressed quantitatively and the other qualitatively. *Dist. f.* correlation ratio.

**correlation study:** *see* study, correlation.

**correlation surface:** *syn.* frequency surface (1).

**correlation table:** *syn.* diagram, scatter.

**correspondence, coefficient of:** *syn.* index of forecasting efficiency.

**correspondence class:** *see* class, correspondence.

**correspondence course:** (1) a method of providing for the systematic exchange between student and instructor of materials sent by mail for the purpose of instruction in units of subject matter, (2) a set of printed or multigraphed lessons or assignments based on textbooks or incorporating textual materials, with directions for study, quizzes, exercises, etc., to be used in study at home.

**correspondence course, supervised:** an outline of topics, texts, references, and instructions prepared especially for students of high-school and elementary levels who receive instruction by mail but work in regular class sessions under the direction of a local supervisor not a teacher of the particular subject.

**correspondence instruction:** *see* instruction, correspondence.

**correspondence school:** a school giving instruction by mail.

**correspondence school, commercial:** a proprietary agency, school, or business selling texts, courses of lessons, or other instructional materials by mail.

**correspondence study:** formal study and instruction conducted by mail, using texts, course outlines, and other materials, with lesson reports, corrections, and examinations.

**correspondence study, supervised:** a system by which material for study and instruction by mail (such as those issued by the extension division of a university) are obtained by a school (often a high school), which provides regular periods in the school day for study, guides the work of the student, and returns the required written responses to the correspondence center for correction and evaluation.

**corresponding values:** *see* values, corresponding

**corridor:** a connecting passage from which doors open, providing access to or egress from rooms, a hall.

**cortical analyzer:** a term used by Pavlov to designate a hypothetical analyzing mechanism, apparently a part of the nervous system and particularly of the cerebral hemispheres, by means of which the organism is able to differentiate among the stimuli received by its sense organs, distinguishing those that are biologically favorable from those that are dangerous or destructive.

**cortical blindness:** *see* blindness, cortical.

**cortical deafness:** *see* deafness, cortical.

**cosmology:** the branch of metaphysics that seeks to explain the ultimate nature of things.

**cosmos:** (1) the universe, especially considered as an ordered system with its constituent parts working harmoniously, (2) a finite scheme of things characterized by orderliness and wholeness.

**cost, capital:** (pup. trans.) expenditure for permanent transportation facilities such as school busses, garages, and garage equipment. *See* expenditure, capital.

**cost, direct operating:** (pup. trans.) any expenditure that may be directly charged to the operation of individual vehicles, such as fuel, oil, tires, parts, or driver's salary.

**cost, educational:** the amount of money or money's worth paid or charged for a particular educational service.

**cost, indirect operating:** (pup. trans.) any such item as "overhead" that cannot be directly charged to any particular vehicle but that must be allocated to all vehicles operated.

**cost, operating:** (pup. trans.) the money expended and obligations incurred during a given period for the maintenance and operation of a bus or fleet of busses; does not include capital outlay.

**cost, per pupil:** *syn.* cost, pupil.

**cost, pupil:** (1) the annual cost of operating the school computed on the basis of the pupil as the unit, the "pupil," however, being variously defined as "pupil in average daily attendance," "pupil enrolled," or "pupil in average daily membership," (2) the average cost of transporting one pupil, figured variously per day, month, year, mile, per day per bus mile, etc.

**cost, recommended:** a reasonable amount to pay for a certain material or service, as established by an authority.

**cost, standard credit:** a unit of measurement in school finance that expresses in dollars the expense of providing one student with one unit of academic credit (usually a so-called "Carnegie unit").

**cost, student:** the average amount of money expended per student for a designated service for a given period of time.

**cost, student-clock-hour:** the average amount of money expended per student per clock-hour of instruction for a specified service. (In the case,

of elementary education, the use of *student* instead of *pupil* is not strictly correct but is an accepted usage.) See *clock-hour*.

**cost, student-credit-hour:** the quotient obtained by dividing the total number of *student-credit-hours* produced into the total expenditure occasioned in producing them. See *student-credit-hour*.

**cost, terminal:** (1) the final, or end, cost of an undertaking, enterprise, or process, (2) the total outlay for a school building financed by bonds, the *terminal cost* being the total payments of principal and interest, plus or minus an adjustment if the bonds were sold at a discount or premium.

**cost, total:** (pup. trans.) all money expended and obligations incurred for transportation during a given period; includes capital outlay and operating costs.

**cost, unit:** see *unit cost*.

**cost, unit of:** (pup. trans.) any one of several bases on which the cost of transportation is computed, for example, per pupil per year, per pupil per mile, per bus per year, etc., may be based either on *operating cost* or on *total cost*. See *cost, operating*; *cost, total*.

**cost accounting:** a method of accounting that provides for the assembling and recording of all the elements of cost incurred to accomplish a purpose, to carry on an activity or operation, or to complete a unit of work or a specific job.

**cost-of-living index:** see *index, cost-of-living*.

**cost of maintenance:** the amount of money expended to keep furniture and equipment in repair.

**cost of operation:** expenditures (other than those for repairs) made for the purpose of keeping a building in condition for use, for example, expenditures for the employment of janitors, engineers, groundmen, supervisors of those employees, and other employees to care for buildings and grounds; expenditures made for the supplies and materials to be consumed in use by these employees; expenditures for heat, light, water, and power, etc.

**cost per bus per mile:** (pup. trans.) an expression in terms of dollars and cents, arrived at by dividing either the *operating cost* or the *total cost* of one bus during a given period by the total number of miles driven during that period. See *cost, operating*; *cost, total*.

**cost per classroom unit:** the sum of all costs involved in conducting one class for a stipulated period, usually one school year.

**cost per cubic foot:** a method of expressing the cost of construction per cubic foot of building space, frequently used for purpose of comparison; thus, at 50 cents per cubic foot, a building containing 8,000 cubic foot would cost \$4,000; at 25 cents per cubic foot, the cost would be \$2,000.

**cost per pupil per day:** (pup. trans.) an expression in dollars and cents derived by dividing either the *operating cost* or the *total cost* of transportation over a given period by the number of days in that period and dividing the resulting quotient by the average daily number of pupils

transported during that period. See *cost, operating*; *cost, total*.

**cost per pupil per mile:** (pup. trans.) an expression in dollars and cents derived by dividing either the *operating cost* or the *total cost* of transportation for a given period by the aggregate pupil miles. See *cost, operating*; *cost, total*; *mile, pupil*; *miles, aggregate pupil*.

**cost per pupil per year:** (pup. trans.) an expression in dollars and cents derived by dividing either the *operating cost* or the *total cost* of transportation during 1 year by the average daily number of pupils transported. See *cost, operating*; *cost, total*.

**cost per seat mile:** (pup. trans.) an expression in dollars and cents obtained, in the case of a single bus, by dividing either the *operating cost* or the *total cost* per bus mile by the seating capacity of the bus; or, in the case of two or more busses, by dividing either the *operating cost* or the *total cost* per bus mile for all the busses by the aggregate seating capacity of the busses. See *cost, operating*; *cost, total*; *mile, seat*.

**costs, building:** the amount of money that must be paid for buildings and plant equipment at particular times, based on costs of materials and labor, usually estimated as price per cubic foot.

**costs, instructional:** a financial accounting classification that includes all items of expense directly concerned with teaching, for example, *teachers' salaries*, *supervisors' salaries*, and *instructional supplies*.

**costs, plant:** the amount of money that has been expended on land, buildings, equipment, and improvements other than buildings, exclusive of those items that have been charged to current expense.

**costs, school:** the amount of money or money's worth paid or charged for educational service in a particular school.

**costume art:** see *art, costume*.

**costume design:** see *art, costume*.

**cotwin control, method of:** a design for experiments utilizing identical twins in which one of the twins is kept under one set of environmental conditions while the other is subjected to another set, on the assumption that the factors of inheritance of the twins is identical and that, under similar environmental conditions, their development would be alike; hence any differences that appear in the experiment will be due to environmental factors.

**counselor:** a student being assisted by means of counseling. *Syn. adviser.*

**counseling:** individualized and personalized assistance with personal, educational, or vocational problems, in which all pertinent facts are studied and analyzed, and a solution is sought, often with the assistance of specialists, school and community resources, and personal interviews in which the counselee is taught to make his own decisions.

**counseling, auxiliary service:** trained services supplied by social agencies of the cities, states, or nation to the guidance officer to augment and supplement his work, such assistance being pro-

vided by relief agencies, medical clinics, settlements, and boys' and girls' clubs

**counseling, decentralization of:** *see* decentralization of counseling.

**counseling, educational:** the phase of the counseling program that is concerned strictly with the student's success and well-being in his educational career and is designed to aid him in making choices and adjustments relating to schools, courses, and curriculums.

**counseling, group:** incorrectly used as a synonym for *group guidance*; correctly, *counseling* applies to the guidance of an individual.

**counseling, individual:** direct, personal help given to the individual in solving a problem by gathering all the facts together and focusing all the individual's experiences on the problem

**counseling, personality:** counseling the objective of which is an integration of the patterns of behavior, goals, and environment of the student done by teachers and psychologically trained counselors as well as by psychiatrists.

**counseling, precollege:** counseling designed to aid a student enrolling in college to make vocational and educational decisions on such questions as what profession to enter and what courses to take.

**counseling, preemployment:** the assistance given to students by the guidance officer, involving information about occupations and occupational fields, specific methods of finding the type of work desired, and occupational ethics.

**counseling, religious:** advising an individual or a group concerning religious or spiritual questions.

**counseling, social:** personalized assistance primarily concerned with aiding the student to develop social skills that will enable him to derive satisfactions from social experiences.

**counseling, vocational:** conferring with a person for the purpose of assisting him in problems connected with his choice of occupation, training for that occupation, obtaining employment, etc. *See* guidance, vocational.

**counseling program:** *see* program, counseling

**counseling service:** service provided by a member of the school staff who is specially trained in composing a picture of the whole child from all available data such as tests, school marks, and anecdotal records.

**counseling system:** organization of the functions of the counselor or counselors into a unified plan to provide counseling services.

**counseling treatment:** any interviewing procedure that is designed to aid the student in solving his personal problems, also, procedures used by the counselor in bringing to bear on the student the aid of specialized personnel services such as psychological testing, health facilities, and group work resources.

**counselor:** (1) one who assists persons in life planning or in the solution of problems, especially as they relate to social, educational, and vocational situations, assistance being rendered through individual or group conferences during which the problems are analyzed and constructive proposals for their solution suggested, ordinarily the

counselor is responsible for helping teachers solve their own pupil-personnel problems, (2) a person whose chief function is that of coordinating the personnel efforts of a school and of furnishing leadership for them.

**counselor, class:** one whose counseling is limited to the members of one class, such as the junior class.

**counselor, coordinator:** a person who has the responsibility of bringing about a harmonious adjustment of the activities of the various counselors of a given system.

**counselor, coordinator core:** the person within a school organization who has the responsibility of maintaining a proper balance between subject-matter requirements and administrative practices, giving special emphasis to guidance involving such core subjects as English and mathematics.

**counselor, employment:** an employee of a personnel department who interviews and advises persons applying for work or who acts as a consultant to persons employed in the plant or corporation.

**counselor, faculty:** *syn* adviser, faculty (1).

**counselor, guidance:** *syn* counselor.

**counselor, health:** one whose duties involve guidance in health matters.

**counselor, home-visitor:** one who visits the homes of pupils or students for the purpose of facilitating adjustment or guidance by gathering information about the pupils, establishing better understanding between the home and the school, and gaining family cooperation in a plan of treatment.

**counselor, religious:** one who gives advice concerning religious or spiritual questions.

**counselor, student:** a student, generally a senior, who assists in the counseling program of an educational institution, not only by guiding younger students, but also by aiding older students to attain insight into their problems and helping them to gain social and educational experience.

**counselor, vocational:** one who helps students solve their problems relating to occupational choice, training, placement, and adjustment on the job.

**counselors' clinic:** *see* clinic, counselors'.

**counterbalanced procedure:** *syn.* rotation technique.

**counterpoint:** (1) a form of musical composition characterized by the simultaneous employment of two or more melodies; (2) the study of this form of composition.

**countersuggestion:** (psych) a suggestion tending to inhibit or reverse the effect of a previous suggestion.

**counting:** a method by which a handwriting instructor or learner indicates each successive letter, stroke, or upstroke by speaking a number, in writing the letter n, for example, the count might be "1-2-3-4-5" or "1-2-3." *See* rhythmic count.

**country day school:** a school, usually private, with sufficient campus and facilities to provide a

long school day with a maximum of outdoor recreational activities.

county board of education: *see* board of education, county.

county commissioner: *see* superintendent, county.

county extension worker: *see* extension worker, county.

county high school: *see* high school, county.

county institute: *see* institute, county.

county junior college: *see* junior college, county.

county library: *see* library, county.

county normal school: *see* normal school, county.

county-owned: *syn.* board-owned.

county school: a school administered by a board of education that functions on a county-wide basis; may or may not enroll pupils from the whole county, as in the case of a county high school, or may serve an attendance district smaller than a county.

county school association: a society or group of people, organized for the promotion of an educational object, that draws its membership from the county as a whole. (For educational purposes, the society might draw membership from one or more of the following groups: classroom teachers, administrators, supervisors, school-board members, and patrons.)

county-school certificate: *see* certificate, county-school.

county-school district: *see* district, county-school.

county school system: *see* school system, county.

county superintendent: *see* superintendent, county.

county system, intermediate: a type of school organization in which the county is an intermediate unit set up between local units (district, town, or township) and the state; various methods of administration are employed, but generally there is a county superintendent and sometimes a county board of education. (The intermediate county system differs from the county unit plan, in which the administration of the schools of the county is under one board of education and one administrator.)

county unit: a school administrative unit whose boundaries are coterminous with the boundaries of the civil county, except that certain territory (usually cities or villages) within the county may be excluded as independent districts. *See* administrative unit.

county-unit consolidation: *see* consolidation, county-unit.

courage: an attitude or mode of response characterized by comparatively calm, intentionally directed, usually aggressive behavior in a situation that the individual knows is likely to result in danger, pain, or other unpleasant experience.

course: organized subject matter in which instruction is offered within a given period of time, and for which credit toward graduation or certification is usually given.

course, academic: (1) in general, a course of study dealing with "cultural" or "pure" subject

matter, as opposed to one dealing with "practical" or "applied" subject matter, regarded as necessary for general cultural reasons or as a means of acquiring knowledge in one's field of specialization, (2) (teacher ed.) a course on the college level other than a professional course, particularly a course in one's field of specialization, for example, a course in French for a prospective language teacher or one in biochemistry for a prospective science teacher (in this sense, a professional course may also be an academic course, thus, to a prospective professor of educational psychology, a course in educational psychology would be both a professional and an academic course).

course, advanced: (1) a course that presents material and concepts beyond the introductory or the elementary; (2) a course that carries on from an introductory or elementary course given in the same school.

course, advanced military: *see* military course, advanced.

course, appreciation: a course in which emphasis is placed on enjoyment, aesthetic values, and broadening of interest, rather than on the historical or practical values of the subject being studied.

course, basic: (1) a course that presents only the fundamental or essential subject matter in a subject field; (2) a general introductory course that gives the student the necessary general foundation in an area and that is followed by advanced courses in the same general area (thus, trigonometry is a basic course for engineering, anatomy for medicine, etc.).

course, basic military: *see* military course, basic.

course, Bible: a course in Biblical literature or literatures with little or much doctrinal interpretation, depending on the school. (In nonsectarian schools and colleges the course ordinarily involves little or no doctrinal interpretation and is usually an elective subject. In parochial or church schools it involves much doctrinal interpretation.)

course, broad-field: a course in which traditionally separate subjects (such as geography, history, civics, and social problems) have been fused into a general course, such as a social-science course, stress being placed on the interrelationships of the subjects so combined.

course, club study: an extension course, usually outlined by a subject-matter expert for study by the members of a club and supplemented by textbook, library, and syllabus aids; often provided by various national organizations.

course, complementary: a course offering subsidiary material, for example, civilization or background material in connection with the teaching of a foreign language.

course, conference-leadership: a course or series of meetings intended to develop the ability to lead conferences.

course, content: a course in which formal or conventional facts are less emphasized than natural facts. *See* subject, content.

course, cooperative: (voc. ed.) a course of study designed to form a basis of related technical knowledge or shop techniques to supplement the

work experiences of students working on a part-time basis. *See* cooperative education; student, cooperative.

**course, core:** (1) that part of the total school curriculum in which the endeavor is made to assist all pupils in meeting the needs most common to them and to society, without regard to any subject-matter classification, (2) a centralizing course required of all students, giving instruction in minimum and basic essentials of living.

**course, correspondence:** *see* correspondence course.

**course, demonstration:** a course offered by a teacher-education institution to show prospective teachers or others the practical application of educational theory in actual school situations. *See* class, demonstration.

**course, education:** (teacher ed.) (1) a course of study in a university or liberal arts college that is designed to give preparation in one or more phases of such professional content as the understanding of the pupil's growth and development, the psychology of learning, the history and status of educational institutions, the teaching, supervision, or administration of schools, the objectives, content, methods, and outcomes of instruction, guidance, the methods and conclusions of educational research, educational philosophy, or the professional and welfare problems of the teacher, may be a course in student or practice teaching, (2) in a narrower sense, a course designed to meet state teacher-certification requirements.

**course, elementary:** a program of instruction in some elementary-school subject or area of experience requiring a school term or year for its completion, for example, a sixth-year course in arithmetic.

**course, evening:** a series of lecture and study topics presented in evening class sessions by a school, college, university, or other agency.

**course, exploratory:** (1) a course intended to acquaint the school with the characteristics of those about to enter the school or a new field of study and to help the prospective entrants evaluate the opportunities of the school or an unfamiliar field of study; may be a *try-out course*, a *general course*, or a combination of both; *see* course, general; course, try-out; (2) a course affording students first-hand contacts and experiences in a variety of subject fields or occupational situations, designed to open up new vistas and stimulate new activities, in order to discover the interests and capacities of students and to contribute to their guidance in vocational selection or plans for further education.

**course, extension:** a series of topics organized for lecture and study for presentation by mail or by class instruction, offered by a university extension division or other adult-education agency.

**course, formal:** a course in a formal subject, for example, spelling, arithmetic, formal grammar. *See* subject, formal.

**course, fusion:** a course in which various subjects of one or more fields are grouped and merged into larger wholes.

**course, general:** a type of *exploratory course* in which the material studied consists primarily of

descriptive and informative material about the field of study rather than samples in the field; thus, a *general course* in foreign languages may deal with language as a social institution, the origin and development of language, the nature of language as a tool, etc. *See* course, exploratory; *conf.* w. course, try-out.

**course, general methods:** *see* course, methods.

**course, group-guidance:** a course planned especially for the consideration of problems peculiar to a whole group.

**course, home reading:** a correspondence-study device in which the individual student or reader reports on his progress in reading a selected group of books on a single topic or on related topics.

**course, honors:** a course, usually at the college level, that limits enrollment to exceptionally capable students; provides for independent work, places the responsibility for student progress more on the student than on the teacher, emphasizes reading and self-instruction, and usually frees the student from regular classroom attendance and regular course requirements.

**course, how-to-study:** a course designed to teach students the specific educational skills (such as note taking, effective reading, and use of reference books) required for successful scholastic work.

**course, instructor-foreman:** a conference course for foremen, designed to improve their instructional abilities.

**course, integration:** (teacher ed.) (1) a course included in a teacher-preparing program that is conducted so as to provide preservice or inservice teachers with concrete assistance in applying educational theory and academic preparation to specific types of classroom problems; (2) a course that brings together for intercorrelation the outcomes derived from a variety of departments, courses, or divisions, whether academic or professional.

**course, intensive:** (lang.) several hours each day devoted to lectures, study, and directed oral practice to ensure rapid mastery of a foreign language.

**course, introductory:** a preliminary course that leads to or is to be followed by an advanced course or courses in the same subject or area. *Dist. f.* course, exploratory; course, orientation; course, survey.

**course, janitors' training:** a program of instruction designed for the improvement of the work of school janitors and engineers; several plans are in use, the most common being the intensive summer course of lectures, conferences, demonstration, and practice, held for 1 or 2 weeks.

**course, laboratory:** (1) a course in which units of instruction consist of laboratory experiments usually conducted in laboratory buildings or rooms set apart for practical investigation in any of the sciences, as in physics or chemistry; (2) a course in which the laboratory techniques of problem solving through individual and group research and experimentation are applied to specific problems in a field (as in a *social-science laboratory*, a *writing laboratory*, or a *laboratory course* in the teaching of English, etc.).

course, lecture: (1) a course conducted by the lecture method; see *lecture method*; (2) (adult education) a series of lectures on one or more subjects as a part of a university extension or adult-education program; does not usually carry credit toward a degree.

course, methods: (1) a course in how to teach a particular subject; sometimes called a *special methods course*; (2) a course in general classroom procedures that may be used in teaching any subject; sometimes called a *general methods course*.

course, nonlaboratory: a course in which laboratory experiments or laboratory techniques are not introduced.

course, normal: (1) historically, a curriculum offered by a university for the specific purpose of training elementary-school teachers (the university *normal course* began to disappear during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, when universities established departments of education for the purpose of preparing both elementary and high-school teachers); (2) a teacher-preparing curriculum in a high school or academy.

course, observation: see *class, observation*.

course, orientation: (1) a course the aim of which is to introduce the student to some phase of life or education or help him adjust to it; (2) especially, a college course the aim of which is to help the student adjust to college life and which treats of study habits, library methods, utilization of college facilities, social practices, etc.; (3) a course of study, generalized in nature, used to guide pupils and students in the selection of further courses of study.

course, preview: *syn.* *course, survey*.

course, prevocational: (obsolescent) an exploratory shop course preceding vocational industrial education.

course, professional: (1) strictly, a course or sequence of courses in technical education in a teacher-education institution that emphasizes the study of the history, philosophy, psychology, content, methods, etc., of education as it relates to schools; (2) any organized course the content of which deals primarily with the problems of education and which is taken in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a professional degree or teaching certificate; (3) more broadly, any course that has direct value to the teacher for his professional work. See *curriculum, professional*.

course, radio-appreciation: a course of study in some high schools, introduced about 1938, to encourage in pupils the habit of listening to better radio programs, in the hope that this may continue into adulthood.

course, radio extension: a course of instruction broadcast by an institution of higher education, fees being collected (as for traditional campus or correspondence courses) and academic credit being granted when requirements are successfully met; has been tried experimentally by a number of institutions.

course, reading: a list of books selected for an individual or a group as a guide to systematic, consecutive reading on a definite subject.

course, refresher: a classroom or correspondence course for persons already engaged in a particular occupation (or who were formerly so engaged) for the purpose of reviewing basic studies or mastering new material applicable to their work.

course, reimbursed: a course in a vocational curriculum meeting state and Federal standards and receiving reimbursement under the Smith-Hughes or George-Deen act or under a state act.

course, reporting: the standard elementary course in news reporting that is the usual introduction to a curriculum in professional journalism.

course, required: *syn.* *course, required* (3).

course, service: any one of several required college courses in physical education.

course, short: a form of noncredit class or correspondence course, less extended and formalized than credit courses offered by colleges or universities, but more systematic than a conference, institute, or lecture series, and requiring more student participation and study.

course, short-unit: a course of study of relatively short duration organized for the purpose of achieving certain somewhat limited objectives, such as giving instruction in the operation of a particular machine.

course, slack-season: a course, usually in agriculture and related subjects, offered at a time of year when the farming activities of the students require little of their time.

course, special-interest: a course intended to meet the special needs, interests, and abilities of particular pupils.

course, special methods: a type of course in education emphasizing methods or techniques of instruction as well as the content and related problems for one of the various teaching fields, as distinguished from a *general methods course*, which has general affiliation with all teaching fields. See *course, methods*.

course, subfreshman: any beginners' course below the college level, usually carrying no academic credit, that is provided and frequently made obligatory for those freshmen entering college with faulty or insufficient preparation in certain fields of study.

course, subject: a course in which instruction emphasizes knowledge and understandings rather than skills, for example, history.

course, supervised correspondence: see *correspondence course, supervised*.

course, survey: (1) a course designed to give a general view of an area of study, often as a means of introducing an unfamiliar field to pupils or students before undertaking specialized work or of providing them with broad, general concepts about an area in which they may or may not plan to specialize; (2) a brief introduction to the structure and forms of a foreign language to serve advanced students as a basis for private study; (3) a series of lectures with extensive literary and cultural readings in a foreign language for students with a reading knowledge of that language; or similar lectures and readings

<sup>10</sup> English for orientation of students not familiar with the foreign language in question.

course, teacher-training: *syn* course, professional.

course, terminal: a course consisting of practical work and instruction in technical subjects and social studies, the purpose of which is to make the individual more efficient socially, more intelligent as a citizen, and more competent in a nonprofessional or semiprofessional occupation (especially in commercial, engineering, agricultural, secretarial, and health fields); best suited to the needs of high-school seniors and junior-college students who are not planning to enter higher institutions of learning.

course, theory: a specific course in the teacher-training curriculum that has as its purpose the development of a broad view or grasp of a phase of education and life and that deals with the underlying assumptions or developments on which educational aims and practices are based and makes explicit the viewpoints and biases that determine procedure, for example, such courses as principles of education, philosophy of education, history of education, and educational sociology.

course, tryout: a course in which the pupil is given opportunity to try his ability to succeed in a given field of study or work before attempting more advanced or complex activities, thus a course in first year Latin might be a *tryout* for second year Latin, or a course in occupations might offer *tryouts* for several different types of work. *See* course, exploratory; *contr.* w. course, general.

course, vestibule: an introductory course whose chief aim is to reveal the nature, scope, and occupational possibilities of industrial activities available for later study and participation

course, vocational: a course consisting of practical work and instruction in some technical subject, preparing the student for competent service in a nonprofessional or semiprofessional occupation (for example, courses in welding, carpentry, etc.), the term is ordinarily used to distinguish such a course from cultural courses (such as English literature and music appreciation) and professional courses (such as medicine, teaching, and engineering, etc.).

course instructions: an outline intended for the guidance of the teacher and listing the work that is to be covered in teaching all or part of a course.

course of instruction: a general plan of instruction prepared by the teacher for his own use with a particular group of pupils for a specific period of time.

course of study: (1) strictly, an official guide prepared for use by administrators, supervisors, and teachers of a particular school or school system as an aid to teaching in a given subject or area of study for a given grade, combination of grades, or other designated class or instruction group, may include the aims of the course, the expected outcomes, and the scope and nature of the materials to be studied, with suggestions as to suitable instructional aids, textbooks, supplementary reading, activities, teaching methods, and measurement of achievement; (2) sometimes loosely and incorrectly used as a synonym for curriculum.

course of study, correlated: (1) a course of study in which textual references or specific suggestions are made for relating materials in one subject field with pertinent materials in other subject fields, (2) a course of study that outlines a program to interrelate the instruction of two or more subject areas relative to specific topics and that lists under the respective subject-area headings the activities, knowledge, skills, or appreciation that each subject area can or should contribute to the understanding of the topic in question

course of study, fused: *syn.* course of study, integrated.

course of study, integrated: a course of study in which pupil activity is centered in themes or areas of living and which draws on the content of the various school subjects as mutually associated in some genuine life relation. *Syn.* fused course of study.

courses of study, state: suggested courses of study for the various subjects taught in the public elementary and secondary schools of the state, prepared and distributed by authority of the state department of education.

court, children's: *syn.* court, juvenile.

court, juvenile: a court that hears cases in which a child is involved as one of the parties concerned, dealing particularly with cases of dependent, neglected, and delinquent children. (Courts of this type first operated in the United States at about the beginning of the twentieth century.) *Syn.* children's court.

court case: (1) a child who has been officially brought before the court for trial, (2) the legal problem that has been officially presented to the court for decision.

courtesy: an acceptable mode of behavior based on consideration for the feelings of others.

court hearing: the process of getting statements from those persons involved in a court case, together with testimony from others called as witnesses.

court notice: the statement from the court notifying the principals and witnesses in a court case to be present at the hearing.

court of domestic relations: the court that is responsible for the settlement of family difficulties and disagreements.

court officer: an employee of a pupil-personnel department assigned to represent the board of education in matters pertaining to pupil-personnel work in various courts, particularly the juvenile court and courts of record.

court school: a type of secondary school developed during the Renaissance in connection with the courts of the city-states of Italy, sponsored by the rulers of these cities chiefly to provide a courtly education for the sons of the nobility.

covariance: the arithmetic mean of the products of the paired deviations of two variables, measured from the respective means of the two variables.

covariance, analysis of: the extension of the methods used in the analysis of variance to segregate from comparable groups of data the covariance in two or more measured variables traceable to specified classes of groups.



**covariation:** *syn.* correlation (1).

**cradle school:** *syn.* crèche.

**craft:** *syn.* handcraft.

**craftwork:** (1) participation in one of the crafts; (2) anything produced by hand operations.

**crawl rack:** a wide shelf above head height used for training military personnel in clambering up onto an overhead support.

**creamery:** a building of an agricultural college, used for the manufacture of butter, cheese, and other dairy products.

**creative activity:** *see* activity, creative.

**creative art:** *see* art, creative.

**creative education:** education intended to promote and encourage learning and development through creative activity and self-expression on the part of pupils or students.

**creative experience:** *see* experience, creative.

**creative expression:** any free expression of the child through such mediums as language, clay, painting, blocks, woodwork, music, or rhythms, spontaneously evoked by the child's own feelings and experiences, and furthered by any means that promote adequacy and clarity of perception and deepen the emotional drive prompting expression.

**creative music:** music instruction emphasizing originality and initiative, as in composing music and developing rhythmic activities.

**creative playwriting:** *see* playwriting, creative.

**creative rhythm:** the bodily rhythmical expression of an idea inspired by personal contact or experience; the idea expressed in rhythmical movement is usually some simple thought such as that of ducks swimming in a pond or the wind blowing through the trees, the children, with the guidance of their leader, inventing and executing the movements believed to express the idea and its mood.

**creative story:** a child's story made up from his experiences or imagination and told spontaneously.

**creative supervision:** *see* supervision, creative.

**creative thinking:** *see* thinking, creative.

**creative-values approach:** a method of attack on the problem of curriculum revision in which the principal criterion for the selection of materials and methods of instruction is whether or not they contribute to the general goal of encouraging and developing creative thinking and creative self-expression on the part of the pupils.

**creative writing:** *see* writing, creative.

**crèche:** *kresh;* (Fr., It., "cradle") a day nursery for children 1 to 3 years of age; frequently offers group or class instruction in child care for the mothers and medical attention for the children; first started in France in 1884. *Syn.* cradle school.

**credentials:** (1) a certificate stating that the student has graduated from a certain curriculum or has passed certain subjects with indicated marks; (2) a signed statement that a student is entitled to represent the school in certain specified capacities; (3) the record of an applicant for

a teaching position, including transcripts of college work completed and testimonials relative to previous experience and character.

**credit:** (1) acknowledgment of the reduction of a debt, (2) trust given or received; (3) official certification of the completion of a course of study; (4) a unit for expressing quantitatively the amount of content of a course of instruction, especially with reference to the value of the course in relation to the total requirements for a degree or certificate. *See* semester credit hour.

**credit, advanced:** credit allowed for the completion of a course before all the work regularly included in it is actually done.

**credit, public:** confidence or trust in the probity of the whole people and their financial ability to repay debts incurred by or for them.

**credit, weighted:** credit that is increased or decreased usually by reason of quality of work done, for example, 1.2 times normal credit may be given for work of A grade.

**credit-for-quality plan:** *see* honor points.

**credit hour:** a unit used in measuring and recording the work completed by a student in a teacher-training institution. (Usually 1 credit hour represents 1 hour's instruction per week in a given subject for a designated number of weeks. There are two main kinds, *quarter credit hours* and *semester credit hours*, representing approximately 12 and 18 weeks of instruction, respectively.)

**credits, school:** a means of designating the amount of schoolwork a pupil has completed. (In the secondary school, these credits are commonly expressed in units, a unit generally being defined as one subject taken for 1 year, the class meeting 1 hour daily 5 days each week.)

**credit union, teachers':** an organization or association formed, owned, and controlled by teachers, the purpose of which is to accept funds from teachers for savings accounts and to make loans to teachers from these.

**cretin:** *kré'tun; kret'in;* one afflicted with *cretinism*.

**cretinism:** a clinical type of mental deficiency appearing in early childhood and resulting from insufficient secretion from the thyroid gland, associated with lack of physical and mental growth.

**criminology:** the science or study of crime as a social problem, and the investigation of the causes, detection, and prevention of crime and the treatment of criminals.

**crippled child:** *see* child, crippled.

**criterion of institutional excellence:** *see* institutional excellence, criteria of.

**criterion:** a standard, norm, or judgment selected as a basis for quantitative and qualitative comparison. *See* score, criterion, test, criterion.

**criterion group:** *see* group, criterion.

**criterion measure:** *syn.* score, criterion.

**criterion score:** *see* score, criterion.

**criterion test:** *see* test, criterion.

**criterion variable:** *syn.* variable, dependent.

critical ratio: *see* ratio, critical.

critical score: *see* score, critical.

critical thinking: *see* thinking, critical.

critical writing: (1) the written evaluation of books, plays, art, musical events, motion pictures, records, and radio programs; (2) the designation of a journalism course offering training in such writing.

criticism: (art) judging a work of art according to aesthetic and technical standards for the purpose of determining its art qualities, appropriateness, significance, or merit.

criticism, external: the science of determining the authenticity of historical materials.

criticism, historical: (1) the determination of the relative value and proper utilization of historical records through the combined use of the techniques of *external criticism* and *internal criticism*; (2) the science of evaluating a work of history in terms of accepted rules of historical method. *See* criticism, external; criticism, internal, historical method.

criticism, internal: the act of determining the meaning and trustworthiness of statements or other evidence found in historical materials, such as documents and remains, and of evaluating such statements and evidence. (*Internal criticism* is preceded by *external criticism*.)

critic teacher: a teacher who is a member of the staff of a laboratory school or affiliated school and who has as one of his major responsibilities the supervision of student teaching. (The term is gradually being replaced by other designations, especially *supervising teacher*.)

critique: an analysis and evaluation of a subject, comparing part against part and relating these and the whole to their appropriate cultural context; especially, such an analysis of a literary work; ordinarily implies scholarly treatment.

cross-check question: a question included in a questionnaire to ensure the accuracy of the information given in response to a previous question; thus, birth date may serve as a check on age, separate questions being asked on each.

cross-classification table: *syn.* table, contingency.

cross education: (1) specifically, the transfer of skill training from one part of the body to another, for example, from the right hand to the left; (2) in a broader sense, synonymous with *transfer of training*.

cross-eyes: *syn.* squint, convergent.

crosshatch map: *see* map, crosshatch.

cross-out test: *see* test, cross-out.

cross-sectional genetic method: *see* genetic method, cross-sectional.

cross-sectioning: a type of course organization in agriculture that cuts across such fields as animal husbandry, agronomy, agricultural engineering, and agricultural economics, combining materials from each field in each year of a 3- or 4-year sequence. (Sometimes known as a *horizontal* as distinguished from a *vertical* organization of subject matter.)

cross-section paper: paper that is divided into

sections by means of parallel horizontal lines intersected by parallel vertical or oblique lines.

cross-section study: *see* study, cross-section.

crosswalk: (1) that portion of a roadway ordinarily included within the prolongation or connection of the lateral lines of sidewalks at intersections; (2) any portion of a roadway distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface.

crowd: (1) an assembly of persons characterized temporarily by an abnormally high degree of social cohesiveness and by certain accompanying tendencies toward impulsive behavior; (2) loosely, any large assembly of persons.

crowd mind: an abstract name for the relatively unified thought and volition of a temporary aggregation of individuals known as a *crowd*.

crowd psychology: *see* psychology, crowd.

crucial result: a result or finding that is of central importance in the testing of a hypothesis or in the practical implications of an experiment.

crucial test: *see* test, crucial.

crude birth rate: *see* birth rate, crude.

crude data: *see* data, crude.

crude death rate: *see* death rate, crude.

crude median: *syn.* median, rough.

crude mode: *see* mode, crude.

crude score: *see* score, crude.

crush: (1) a slang term used to denote an intense, usually short-lived interest on the part of a child or adolescent in an older or better established person of the same or opposite sex; (2) a short-lived infatuation.

C-scale: a scale utilizing *Q*, the quartile deviation, as the unit of measurement, the scale being marked off into divisions equal to 0.1*Q*; covers the same range as the *T*-score.

C-score: a derived score based upon *Q*, the quartile deviation of the measures of a distribution; a score expressed in terms of the *C*-scale. *See* C-scale.

cubage: the actual cubic space enclosed within the outer surfaces of the outside of enclosing walls and contained between the outer surface of the roof and six inches below the finished surfaces of the lowest floors. (The cubic space of dormers, penthouses, vaults, pits, enclosed porches, and other enclosed appendages is included as a part of the cubage. The cubic space of courts or light shafts, open at the top, or of outside steps, cornices, parapets, or open porches or loggias is not included.)

cubanthe slate: a frame, used in arithmetic by the blind, containing rows of square cells in which are placed cubes having on their faces Braille letters to represent the digits; since each Braille letter can be placed in different positions, only five letters are needed to represent all the digits. *Dist. f. Taylor slate.*

cubic contents: the cubic feet of space in a room or building. *See* cubage.

cue: *syn.* clue. *See* clue, configuration; clue, context; clue, picture; clue, rhythm; clue, secondary.

culminal education: *syn.* terminal education.

cultural aims: *see* aims, cultural.

cultural approach: (psych.) the point of view holding that behavior stems rather from the social than from the biological heritage of the individual or group. *See* culture; heritage.

cultural background: the collection of mores, folkways, and institutions that constitutes the social heritage of an individual or group. *See* culture; heritage.

cultural determinism: *syn.* determinism, culture.

cultural dynamics: *see* dynamics, cultural.

cultural education: (1) all education insofar as it serves as a process of transmitting the folkways and mores of a people or nation, (2) education that is not strictly practical or vocational but that emphasizes the classical and human values of history, science, literature, and art; (3) progressive enlightenment and refinement by enriched experience and understanding.

cultural guidance: *see* guidance, cultural.

cultural process: the mechanism by which the folkways, mores, institutions, and ideals of a society are devised, modified, and passed on from one generation to the next. *See* culture.

cultural reading: *see* reading, cultural.

cultural recapitulation theory: *syn.* culture-epochs theory.

cultural shift: a change in some direction of some of the points of view, institutions, techniques, or other elements in the culture of a given society.

culture: (1) the aggregate of the social, ethical, intellectual, artistic, governmental, and industrial attainments characteristic of a group, state, or nation and by which it can be distinguished from or compared with other groups, states, or nations; includes ideas, concepts, usages, institutions, associations, and material objects; (2) (psych.) the level attained by the individual or the social group in the accumulation of knowledge and the integration of social behavior patterns, *see* cultural background; determinism, cultural

culture, personal: a term recently proposed to replace the word culture in the sense of personal enlightenment and refinement.

culture accumulation: the process by which beliefs, usages, associational forms, arts, and skills come to be deposited by various peoples, times, and regions on the previously established base, becoming, in varying degrees, the common heritage of mankind.

culture change: (1) modification of the man-made aspects of a society, both material and non-material; (2) growth and development of the social heritage.

culture complex: a constellation of social characteristics, clustered about a central trait, that together form a recognizable social pattern, for example, monogamy, mechanized industry, etc.

culture determinism: *see* determinism, culture.

culture epoch: a historical period in which a given type of culture allegedly existed.

culture-epochs theory: the hypothesis that the

individual in his development from infancy to maturity passes through stages paralleling those through which the race passed in its evolution from savagery to civilization and that the culture of the successive stages in the development of the race (savagery, barbarism, etc.) affords the basis for instruction of the individual at the analogous stage in his own development, formulated briefly in the dictum of G. Stanley Hall, "Ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny," and advocated chiefly by him in the United States. *Syn.* cultural recapitulation theory; recapitulation theory.

culture group: *see* group, culture.

culture lag: (1) the delay occurring between change in one part of culture and change in another dependent part of culture, (2) the tendency of social customs and institutions to be retarded in relation to the most advanced social theories; (3) the amount or degree of such social retardation.

culture pattern: an interrelated, interwoven, and virtually inseparable group or cluster of culture traits that, taken together, produce an established and typical result, such as a way of thinking, living, or acting or a particular and distinctive collection of material objects, for example, the culture pattern of American public education, which represents a cluster of such culture traits as occupational specialization, general literacy, and universal suffrage.

culture trait: *see* trait, culture.

culture values: the fundamental standards of any culture group used for the determination and direction of desirable and worthy thought or action, whether of the individual or of the entire group, and on the basis of which punishments and rewards are evaluated.

cum correction: *kum; kōōm; (C̄ or CC);* with correction, said of vision with glasses prescribed. *Contr. w.* sine correction.

cumulating error: *syn.* error, constant.

cumulation: a summation in which the sum of the successive quantities of the series is obtained and recorded for each successive item or class of the series.

cumulative chart: *see* chart, cumulative.

cumulative error: *syn.* error, constant.

cumulative frequency: *see* frequency, cumulative.

cumulative frequency curve: *syn.* ogive.

cumulative frequency distribution: *see* distribution, cumulative frequency.

cumulative frequency graph: *syn.* ogive.

cumulative frequency table: *see* table, cumulative frequency.

cumulative-leave plan: a plan whereby the unused days allowed for sick leave, with pay, are allowed to accumulate, sometimes for as long as 10 years and for as many as 100 days; these accumulated days may be used by the teacher in the case of an extended illness or for a leave, with pay, for professional improvement.

cumulative method: a technique of instruction in foreign languages that at the outset introduces in graded reading material the simpler forms in various grammatical fields and carries them on

concurrently, adding new matter in each field from time to time instead of presenting the grammatical material as a series of isolated topics.

**cumulative percentage curve:** *syn* ogive.

**cumulative personnel record:** *see* personnel record, cumulative.

**cumulative record, permanent:** *see* cumulative record, pupil's.

**cumulative record, pupil's:** an individual record, usually permanent, that is kept continually up to date by a teacher or the school and that is an educational history containing fairly complete information about the pupil's school achievement, courses studied, attendance, health, and similar pertinent data. *Syn* accumulative record; cumulative record, permanent.

**cumulative record card:** *see* record card, cumulative

**cumulative record folder:** (1) a folded receptacle used as a convenient filing device for accumulating data over a period of time, (2) a folded form on which is recorded in orderly fashion a succession of pertinent data accumulating over a period of time.

**cumulative record form:** a developmental record that provides for the addition of new materials from time to time; it thus provides for a history of the person, persons, equipment, or material concerned

**cumulative sum:** *syn* cumulative total.

**cumulative tale:** a simple story with much repetition of the main theme and the addition of characters or incidents as the tale proceeds, for example, "The Gingerbread Boy" or "The House that Jack Built"

**cumulative total:** the sum of all the figures from the beginning of a series through the point at which the cumulative total is taken, the sum of these figures in a series that precede any given point. *Syn* continued sum; cumulative sum.

**cup-and-cube behavior:** *see* behavior, cup-and-cube.

**cup-and-spoon behavior:** *see* behavior, cup-and-spoon.

**curiosity:** the tendency to wonder, to inquire, or to investigate, frequently expressed in exploratory or manipulative activities

**current:** (finance) (1) pertaining to operating funds as distinct from permanent funds, (2) pertaining to the present fiscal period as contrasted with past or future periods.

**current events:** present happenings and developments in all fields of human interest and activity.

**current expenditure:** *see* expenditures, current.

**current expense:** *see* expense, current.

**current funds:** *see* funds, current.

**current income:** *see* income, current.

**curricular activity:** *see* activity, curricular.

**curricular board:** a committee appointed to unify, edit, and distribute the curriculum materials collected or developed by a large number of

teachers and to revise, reorganize, and prepare courses of study. *Syn* curriculum board.

**curricular content:** any subject matter, instructional materials, situations, or experiences that may help to develop understandings, skills, appreciations, and attitudes.

**curricular program:** *syn* curriculum program.

**curricular validity:** evidence of test validity shown by agreement between test content and curricular content and test objectives and curricular objectives.

**curriculum:** (1) a systematic group of courses or sequence of subjects required for graduation or certification in a major field of study, for example, *social studies curriculum*, *physical education curriculum*, (2) a general over-all plan of the content or specific materials of instruction that the school should offer the student by way of qualifying him for graduation or certification or for entrance into a professional or a vocational field; (3) a body of prescribed educative experiences under school supervision, designed to provide an individual with the best possible training and experiences to fit him for the society of which he is a part or to qualify him for a trade or profession. *Dist. f.* course of study; program, school.

**curriculum, activity:** a flexible curriculum organized around activity units as the principal type of learning situation and based on the philosophy of activism, involves some fusion or integration of subject-matter fields. *Syn* activities curriculum, *see* activism.

**curriculum, art:** the total program of pupil activity in the arts, particularly the actual work going on in the classroom as distinguished from a *course of study*, which merely outlines the work for the teacher at a particular grade or school level [The modern art curriculum is characterized by three closely integrated parts: (a) creative experience, (b) appreciative experience; (c) functional experience] *See* art education; course of study; experience, art; unit, art.

**curriculum, articulated:** a continuous curriculum in which there is a close relationship between elementary-school, high-school, and college curriculums in order to prevent needless repetition and bring about coordination

**curriculum, broad-fields:** a curriculum built around a small number of major areas of study that are constant for all pupils; represents a reaction to the provision of a multiplicity of separate subjects as the answer to individual needs and interests.

**curriculum, child-centered:** a curriculum in which the criteria for the selection and sequence of materials, activities, and experiences for any particular pupil are the needs, maturity, interests, and experiential background of the individual child.

**curriculum, classical:** (1) a systematic group or sequence of so-called "traditional" courses or subjects required for graduation that includes studies in Latin or Greek, or both; (2) (hist. of ed.) the offerings of schools giving instruction in Latin or Greek, or both, (3) sometimes designated the seven liberal arts of the medieval schools and the preliminary instruction in Latin and Greek, especially as organized in the *Gymnasium*.

**curriculum, college-preparatory:** (1) a sequence of subjects or group of courses prerequisite for college enrollment; (2) a body of educative activities and experiences (in secondary education) prescribed for pupils who wish to enroll at institutions of higher learning.

**curriculum, community-centered:** an educational program based on and adjusted to the life, culture, resources, needs, activities, and interests of the community in which it is offered.

**curriculum, conduct:** (elem. ed.) a socialized curriculum intended to develop in the pupils those attitudes and knowledges deemed necessary for good citizenship through active pupil participation in democratic activities and situations, particularly those connected with the planning and execution of the classwork and the management of the classroom, may be divided into three progressive stages, from the first stage in which the teacher maintains almost complete control, to the third stage in which the children devise their own rules, recognize and discuss problems, and offer solutions to difficulties.

**curriculum, core:** (1) a unitary group of activities planned in advance in accordance with certain general objectives to provide a common body of educative experiences, (2) broad areas of experience and learning required of all pupils or students prior to specialization; a center of interest and emphasis about which all other studies are oriented; (3) formerly, a single subject field required throughout the school attendance, especially in high school, for example, a social-science core might consist of citizenship (ninth grade), world history (tenth grade), United States history (eleventh grade), and social problems (twelfth grade). Rough *syn.* integrated curriculum; unified curriculum; *dist. f.* curriculum, correlated.

**curriculum, correlated:** a school program or a course of study that systematically attempts to point out associations, reciprocal relations, and connections among school subjects by (a) incidental references and isolated projects, (b) simultaneous treatment of the identical or related topics in different courses (for example, the Elizabethan period in the history course, and Shakespearean drama in the literature course), or (c) the fusion of one or more courses (for example, a course in the history of a period and a course in the literature of the same period, combined in one integrated course). [The term *integrated curriculum* is preferred in the case of (c).]

**curriculum, didactic:** a plan of instruction that emphasizes precept, principle, doctrine, or rule.

**curriculum, director of:** *see* director of curriculum.

**curriculum, elementary:** those experiences provided for children in the elementary school that are for the most part organized and directed toward the attainment of certain desirable goals.

**curriculum, enriched:** a curriculum planned to take care of individual differences so that pupils at all levels of ability will be stimulated to do their best work.

**curriculum, experience:** a series of purposeful experiences growing out of pupil interests and moving toward an increasingly adequate understanding of the available culture and group life and intelligent participation in these.

**curriculum, fused:** a combination of courses replacing a number of subjects previously offered in one or a number of different fields and drawing heavily on the replaced subject matter for content.

**curriculum, individual:** a group of courses arranged for a pupil according to his needs.

**curriculum, integrated:** a curriculum in which subject matter boundaries are ignored, all offerings of the school being taught in relation to broad areas of study and in relation to one another as mutually associated in some genuine life relation.

**curriculum, intensive:** the curriculum of daily Jewish religious schools, whether the afternoon school, or *Talmud Torah*, or the all-day school, or *Yeshibah*; usually extends over a period of 6 years or more, with at least 7 hours of instruction per week, the core subjects of instruction being the Bible in the original Hebrew, religious beliefs and practices, modern Hebrew language and literature, Jewish history, and current Jewish events. *See* *Talmud Torah*; *Yeshibah*.

**curriculum, kindergarten:** a program of social experiences embodying social studies, language arts, natural science, creative arts, and physical activities through which children, as they learn to work and play together happily and constructively, gain an understanding of the world about them.

**curriculum, legislative control of:** *see* legislative control of curriculum.

**curriculum, life:** all the experiences of a particular individual from birth to the moment under consideration.

**curriculum, occupational:** *syn.* curriculum, vocational.

**curriculum, preeducation:** the program of courses or the sequence of activities, usually during the first and second undergraduate years of work in a teacher-education institution, designed to serve as a background of cultural and academic preparation before the technical work of professional education is undertaken. *Syn.* pre-education sequence; *dist. f.* preservice education.

**curriculum, professional:** (teacher ed.) a program or sequence of courses, sometimes extending over 4 or 5 years but often including only 1 or 2, designed to prepare specifically for the responsibilities of particular types of teaching positions as well as to fulfill appropriate certification requirements for teaching. (This term is broader than *professional course* and applies to the entire pattern of general academic preparation, specialization for teaching fields, and professional courses in education.) *See* *course, professional*.

**curriculum, pupil-teacher planned:** a curriculum organized by a group of teachers on the basis of consultation with the pupils to be taught, for the purpose of suiting the offerings of the school to the background, experience, present interests, and immediate and future needs of the pupils.

**curriculum, social:** a curriculum based on the study of social conditions, forces, conflicts, and trends, their interrelations, and the possibility of social improvement.

**curriculum, state:** (1) a general plan or guide for public-school instruction in a particular state at stipulated levels, recommended or enforced by the educational authorities of the state, usually outlines objectives, sequences of experiences, suggested materials for study, and alternative instructional procedures, (2) the courses or subjects prescribed by law for study in the schools of a particular state.

**curriculum, teachers':** *syn.* curriculum, professional.

**curriculum, traditional:** a vague term frequently applied to the academic, cultural type of curriculum.

**curriculum, unified:** an educational program in which all parts are systematically selected and arranged on the basis of their contribution to the aim of providing a well-balanced education.

**curriculum, vocational:** a systematic group of courses or sequence of subjects designed to train an individual for effective service in a specific vocation.

**curriculum board:** *syn.* curricular board.

**curriculum breadth:** the scope of the total pattern of preparation of prospective teachers with special reference to the extent of contacts with most or all of the major areas of human culture and activity. *See* curriculums, differentiated.

**curriculum building:** the systematic procedure of developing a suitable curriculum for a particular school or school system, involving the organization of working committees under expert direction, the choice of general and specific aims of instruction, the selection of appropriate curricular materials, methods of instruction, and means of evaluation, the preparation of official courses of study, the trial and adoption of such courses of study, and the provision for continuous, methodical study, evaluation, and improvement of the existing educational program. *Syn.* curriculum construction; curriculum development.

**curriculum building, socioeconomic approach to:** *see* socioeconomic approach.

**curriculum bulletin:** (1) a regular progress report of any curriculum program, (2) a report of the proceedings of committees of the curriculum program; (3) any publication, usually a periodical, that may report curricular activities or present or contain courses of study, teaching aids, suggestions, or materials to help teachers in curriculum planning and teaching.

**curriculum constant:** *see* constant, curriculum.

**curriculum construction:** *syn.* curriculum building.

**curriculum department:** *see* department, curriculum.

**curriculum development:** *syn.* curriculum building.

**curriculum director:** *see* director, curriculum.

**curriculum for social intelligence:** a junior-college curriculum designed primarily to train for social citizenship in American civilization, through courses that are broadly organized along comprehensive rather than intensive lines and are intended to promote effective social behavior.

**curriculum guidance:** *see* guidance, curriculum.

**curriculum organization, multiple:** the plan of providing more than one combination of required and elective subjects for students to follow toward graduation.

**curriculum prescription:** a subject not required of every pupil for graduation but required of all pupils following a particular curriculum.

**curriculum program:** (1) a program, preferably involving the entire school personnel, designed to improve the experiences of the pupils by modifying or improving any aspect of the school, (2) in general, a concrete presentation of educational aims and points of view and scope and sequence of content, as incorporated in courses of study and other curriculum bulletins.

**curriculum program, state:** (1) a program of curriculum revision of state-wide significance, the purpose of which is to bring about teacher growth by means of regional and local curriculum programs, curriculum bulletins, and state courses of study, usually sponsored by the state department of education, a state-wide organization of teachers, or state supervisors, and often utilizing the thought of representative educators and laymen, (2) the pattern of courses outlined by a state board of education or state superintendent of public instruction, in courses of study based on statutory school studies and state-adopted texts, specifying the minimum amount of work in each subject each school year.

**curriculum research:** *see* research, curriculum.

**curriculums, differentiated:** (1) varied selections and sequences of subjects for pupils having different abilities, needs, and purposes and therefore being differently educated, for example (at the secondary-school level), the college-preparatory curriculum, the industrial-education curriculum, the commercial curriculum, (2) varied selections and sequences of professional courses available at a teacher-education institution for the purpose of educating for specific positions (such as kindergarten-primary teacher, rural teacher) or to make provision for adjustments to individual needs, interests, and capacities, *see* curriculum breadth.

**curriculum test:** *see* test, curriculum.

**cursive shorthand:** *see* shorthand, cursive.

**cursive writing:** *see* writing, cursive.

**curve:** any line (straight, broken, or curved) when located with reference to a coordinate system.

**curve, auditory:** a graphical representation of the acuity or the intensity of hearing at different sound frequencies as developed by means of an audiometer test and expressed as a curved or irregular line.

**curve, bell-shaped:** a curve having the characteristic form of the normal probability curve, that is, one that is asymmetrical, unimodal, and shaped somewhat like a bell; often loosely used as a synonym for normal probability curve.

**curve, correlation:** any curve drawn to show graphically the relationship existing between two variables. *Syn.* curve of relation; line of relation; *contr. w.* curve, regression; regression line.

**curve, cumulative frequency:** *syn.* ogive.

curve, cumulative percentage: *syn.* ogive.

curve, distribution: *syn.* curve, frequency (1).

curve, frequency: (1) any curve or broken line that represents a frequency distribution; the graph corresponding to a frequency table, *syn.* distribution curve; (2) an estimate of the limit that probably would be approached by a frequency polygon or histogram if the number of observations were indefinitely increased and the class intervals were indefinitely decreased, while the total area under the curve remained constant.

curve, Gaussian: *syn.* curve, normal probability.

curve, Gauss-Laplace: *syn.* curve, normal probability.

curve, Gauss's: *syn.* curve, normal probability.

curve, generalized growth: (1) the composite of curves of growth of various body dimensions and structures by which the growth of a person as a whole may be described, (2) a curve depicting the general characteristics of growth of the members of a particular group—boys, girls, American whites, etc.

curve, graduated: *syn.* curve, smoothed.

curve, growth: a graphic representation of the changes that occur in a trait or function as a result of maturation, may apply to either physical or mental growth.

curve, J: the steep unimodal curve, which looks like a double J and which, according to F. H. Allport, is characteristic of the frequency distributions of measurable variations in behavior in a reaction area in which conformity to a standard is enforced, such as stopping an automobile at a red light.

curve, J-shaped: a frequency curve, shaped somewhat like a J, in which the frequency density declines rapidly at first and then more slowly from the greatest frequency, which is at one end or the other of the distribution. *Contr.* *u.* curve, U-shaped.

curve, Laplace-Gaussian: *syn.* curve, normal probability.

curve, Laplacian: *syn.* curve, normal probability.

curve, learning: a graphic representation of certain aspects of progress in learning during successive periods of practice, usually having practice periods plotted on one axis and time required or achievement units plotted on the other; used in some types of instruction to enable pupils to keep a graphic record of progress; widely used in research.

curve, normal: *syn.* curve, normal probability.

curve, normal frequency: *syn.* curve, normal probability.

curve, normal probability: the graphical representation of the theoretical distribution of an infinitely large number of observations of a continuous variable varying purely by chance, resulting in a perfectly smooth, symmetrical, bell-shaped curve, having the mean, median, and mode coinciding, and which is expressed in mathematical terms as a curve whose height taken at any point on the horizontal axis is in inverse proportion to the antilogarithm of half the squared sigma distance of that point

from the mean. (The normal probability curve and the normal distribution are purely theoretical mathematical concepts. They may be approached in practice but probably are never actually attained.) *Syn.* Gaussian curve; Gauss-Laplace curve; Gauss's curve; Laplace-Gaussian curve; Laplacian curve; normal curve; normal curve of error; normal frequency curve.

curve, percentile: a cumulative frequency curve in which the cumulative frequency at each class, plotted as the abscissa, is stated as a percentage of the total number of observations. *Syn.* percentile graph; *dist. f.* ogive.

curve, positively accelerated: the graphic representation of a series of measures increasing in value.

curve, probability: in general, any curve showing the expected distribution of a given kind of event, measure, etc., often used as a synonym for normal probability curve.

curve, regression: *syn.* curve, correlation.

curve, smooth: a curve, such as a frequency curve, that does not change its slope in a sudden or erratic manner. *Dist. f.* curve, smoothed.

curve, smoothed: (1) any curve that has had the sudden and erratic changes in its slope removed by some method such as a moving average or freehand smoothing; *syn.* graduated curve; *dist. f.* curve, smooth; (2) sometimes loosely used to designate a curve here drawn so as to pass through all the points of a graphically represented distribution, but somewhat rounded off so as to eliminate angles (not good usage).

curve, standard normal: *syn.* curve, unit normal.

curve, true regression: the regression curve that would be obtained if there were an infinite number of observations and the class intervals of both variables were made infinitely small.

curve, unit normal: a normal probability curve in which the area and the standard deviation are both set equal to unity. *Syn.* standard normal curve.

curve, U-shaped: a frequency curve in which the ordinates decrease to a minimum and then increase so that the curve has the shape of a U. *Contr.* *u.* curve, J-shaped.

curve fitting: the process of finding the constants for a specified type of curve in such a manner that the curve may agree as closely as possible with the data; the process of finding these parameters for a curve that can be represented by a mathematical equation, in such a manner that some function of the errors is minimized.

curve of distribution: *syn.* curve, frequency.

curve of error, normal: *syn.* curve, normal probability.

curve of forgetting: a graphic representation of the percentage or amount of original learning that has been retained after various periods of time have elapsed.

curve of relation: *syn.* curve, correlation.

curvilinear: not capable of being represented (statistically or graphically) by a straight line. *Syn.* nonlinear; *contr.* *u.* rectilinear.

curvilinear correlation: *see* correlation, curvilinear.

**curvilinearity**: the state or condition of being representable by a curve rather than by a straight line. *Syn.* nonlinearity; *contr.* as linearity.

**curvilinear regression**: *syn.* regression, nonlinear.

**curvilinear relation**: *syn.* correlation, curvilinear.

**curvilinear relationship**: *syn.* correlation, curvilinear.

**custodial case**: a person who, in the interests of society, should be kept in an institution for the care of delinquents or incompetents.

**custodial service**: *syn.* janitorial service.

**custodian**: the caretaker of a school building or the person in charge of all school housekeeping duties. *Syn.* janitor.

**custodian's handbook**: *syn.* handbook, janitor's.

**custodian's report**: *see* report, custodian's.

**custom**: a mass of traditional, established, socially accepted usages governing much of man's overt behavior.

**custom, appeal to**: *see* appeal to custom.

**cutout**: a part of a picture cut out of its surroundings and, frequently, mounted on cardboard or plywood of the same size and shape.

**cutting**: (photog.) *syn.* editing.

**cyanosis**: sī's-nō'sis; a dark bluish or purplish discoloration of the skin or mucous membrane traceable to deficient oxygenation of the blood.

**cycle**: *syn.* double vibration.

**cycle plan**: (voc. ed.) (1) a plan of organizing the curricular offerings of a general continuation school by which the curriculum is divided into a number of units of vocational work, each relating to a specific trade and having a definite time allotment, each unit is correlated closely with the work done in related subjects, and the students progress from one unit to another, for example, while the student is studying a unit on plumbing, all his work in related subjects is based on their application to the plumbing trade, with

a complete shift in the emphasis in related subjects when he enters the next unit of work, (2) a plan by which a number of independent lessons are presented in rotation, thus enabling the student to enter the class at any time, start at the point of the cycle at which the class happens to be, and proceed to take each lesson in the cycle as it is presented.

**cycle test**: *see* test, cycle.

**cycle**: (psych.) occurring in alternating moods, as of excitement and depression.

**cyclical unemployment**: *see* unemployment, cyclical.

**cycloplegic**: sī'klic plē'jik; a drug that temporarily puts the ciliary muscles at rest and dilates the pupil, used to obtain the total error of refraction.

**cyclothyme**: sī'klic thīm, a personality type distinguishable by alternation of elated and depressed moods; supposedly, one predisposed toward manic-depressive psychosis.

**cyclothymic temperament**: sī'klic-thī'mik, a temperament characterized by fluctuations in mood within normal limits; similar in nature, but not in degree, to the mood swings seen in manic-depressive psychosis.

**cynicism**. (1) the philosophy of the Greek school of thought founded by Antisthenes (about 444 B.C.), which exalted the attitude of independence, or even contempt, toward the material goods of the world, pleasure, and the conventions of society, with a consequent tendency toward asceticism and the rejection of family ties (Diogenes is the best exponent of cynicism); (2) in general usage, carping criticism and general suspiciousness of human motives.

**cy pres, doctrine of**: sī prē; (Norman Fr., lit., "as nearly as possible") a legal doctrine by which a court may interpret the terms of a bequest so that the trustees may follow the spirit rather than the letter of the stipulations of the bequest, for example, an endowment left for the care of aged sailors on square-rigged ships might be applied to the care of aged sailors on steamships through application by a court of the doctrine of cy pres.



## D

**dactylography:** dak'ti-lo'g-rfi; the art of communication by means of finger spelling through the use of a manual alphabet.

**daily health inspection:** see health inspection, daily.

**daily-lesson-plan book:** a handbook intended for the use of the teacher and containing a tentative plan of the activities of the class each day, noting the opportunities for developing the pupils' intellects and personalities.

**daily load:** see load, daily.

**daily mileage:** see mileage, daily.

**daily plan:** a schedule or timetable indicating the sequence of educational activities for a particular school day.

**daily program:** see program, daily.

**daily record:** see record, daily.

**daily register:** syn. record book, teacher's class.

**daily schedule:** syn. program, daily.

**daily vacation church school:** short-term summer classes for children of the community and neighborhood, offering religious education, hobby interests, and recreation appropriate for various age groupings.

**Dalton plan:** a plan of organizing the curriculum, program of studies, and learning activities adopted in Dalton, Massachusetts, in 1920 and organized as follows: each pupil was given monthly assignments, known as jobs, in each school subject, each job being divided into about 20 units; workbooks and instruction sheets enabled the pupil to work individually at his jobs, while a job card enabled him to record his progress; pupil-teacher conferences were held whenever necessary to take the place of recitations; classrooms were known as laboratories; pupils were free to plan their own work schedules but were obliged to finish each monthly job before proceeding to the job for the succeeding month; cooperation and group work were encouraged.

**damages for dismissal:** pecuniary compensation or indemnity recoverable in the courts by a person who has suffered loss, detriment, or injury as a result of wrongful discharge.

**dame school:** a type of private primary school (recognized and frequently subsidized by the community), that existed during the early period of American history and served the purpose of teaching children to read and spell in order that they might qualify for admission to the regular schools; based on the English dame school, which existed long before the institution was taken up in the colonies; operated and taught by women, usually in their own homes (hence the name).

**dancing-master education:** a term applied to the aristocratic education of children of the nobility of France in connection with the drawing-room life of the court of Louis XIV and his successors. (Rousseau condemned it as making miniature adults of young children and denying them the privilege of developing naturally.)

**dark adaptation:** see adaptation, dark.

**Dartmouth College case:** a decision by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1819, overruling an act by the state of New Hampshire that attempted to alter the charter of the college, "that a corporation is established for purposes of general charity, or for education generally, does not *per se* make it a public corporation, liable to the control of the legislature."

**data, continuous:** observed values of a continuous variable that may take any values between the lower and the upper limits of the variable. *Syn.* graduated data; *contr. w.* data, discrete.

**data, crude:** (1) most frequently, *syn.* data, raw; (2) occasionally used to designate data that are inexact, approximate, or otherwise relatively undefined.

**data, discontinuous:** *syn.* data, discrete.

**data, discrete:** observed values of a discrete variable; observations of a variable that may take only certain variate values and not any of the intermediate values. *Contr. w.* data, continuous.

**data, experimental:** data obtained by observation of events when certain conditions have been carefully prearranged, controlled, or varied by the observer. *Dist. f.* data, observational.

**data, graduated:** *syn.* data, continuous.

**data, historical:** data that may be represented by a time series.

**data, observational:** data obtained by an attentive examination of events when the conditions have not been prearranged, altered, or controlled by the observer. *Dist. f.* data, experimental.

**data, raw:** data that have not yet been subjected to statistical or logical analysis, for example, the data contained in a set of test papers before they are scored or a number of raw scores that have not yet been converted into derived scores for purposes of comparison and interpretation.

**data, representative:** data that are typical of or that represent fairly a given universe or class of phenomena. *Syn.* typical data.

**data, typical:** *syn.* data, representative.

**data-gathering schedule:** see schedule, data-gathering.

data sheet: the administrative form upon which are assembled the pertinent data about a case that serve as a basis for discussion or inference.

date book: *syn.* future book.

datum: (pl. data) an accepted number, quantity, fact, or relation used as a basis for drawing conclusions, making inferences, or carrying out investigations

day blindness: *see* blindness, day.

day camp. a place in the country with shelter provided, operated usually during the summer months for the benefit of physically below par persons, especially children, with stress upon rest, feeding, and outdoor activity, usually under medical supervision.

day camping: a program for children in which camping activities are carried out except that the children return home each night to sleep

daydream: a series of imagined pictures and events in an imaginary environment, constituting an escape from reality

daymare. an attack of anxiety and fear occurring during waking hours, brought on by indulgence in daydreaming.

day nursery: an institution for the organized care of young children outside their homes; differentiated from the *nursery school* in that it cares for children of a greater age range, tends to have a longer day, and places more emphasis on custodial care than on the promotion of the physical, motor, emotional, intellectual, aesthetic, and social development of the preschool child.

days belonging: *syn.* aggregate days enrolled.

day school: a school attended by the pupils during a part of the day, as distinguished from a *boarding school*, where the pupils live throughout the 24-hour day

day student: *see* student, day.

day trade school: a public school offering trade instruction in the daytime to prepare youths or adults for definite trades or occupations. *See* unit trade school or class.

day-unit class: *see* class, day-unit.

day-unit teacher: a teacher to whom has been assigned the responsibility of completing a teaching unit of work in the daytime; may be a full-time teacher.

dead census file: *see* census file, dead.

dead-hand control: *syn.* mortmain control.

deadhead mileage: *see* mileage, deadhead.

deaf: wanting or deprived of the sense of hearing, either wholly or in part. *See* deafness.

deaf-blind: having both hearing and vision so defective as to be nonfunctional for the ordinary purposes of life.

deafened: formerly normal in hearing; now deaf.

deafness: a condition in which hearing is either totally absent or so defective as to be nonfunctional for the ordinary purposes of life. *See* deafness, adventitious; deafness, congenital.

deafness, acquired: *syn.* deafness, adventitious.

deafness, adventitious: a condition occurring

after birth (in a person born with normal hearing) as a result of accident or disease and varying in degree from mild impairment to total loss of hearing or hearing so defective as to be nonfunctional for the ordinary purposes of life; may be classified according to the nature of the disorder, as *conduction deafness*, *perception deafness*, *hysterical deafness*, and *toxic deafness*.

deafness, conduction: deafness due to some obstruction preventing sound waves from reaching the inner ear; may be caused by mechanical conditions such as impacted wax in the external auditory canal, by complete constriction of the auditory canal, by disease or inflammation of the middle ear, or by the obstruction of the Eustachian tube. *Syn.* obstruction deafness.

deafness, congenital: a general term for deafness dating from birth or earlier. *See* deafness, true congenital.

deafness, cortical: deafness thought to be caused by a defect in the hearing center of the brain. *Syn.* mental deafness.

deafness, functional: *syn.* deafness, psychic (1).

deafness, hysterical: *syn.* deafness, psychio (1).

deafness, mental: *syn.* deafness, cortical.

deafness, nerve: deafness due to defect or disease of the neural apparatus in the inner ear and of the acoustic nerve; often indicated by deficient bone conduction.

deafness, obstruction: *syn.* deafness, conduction.

deafness, perception: deafness due to diminished or completely lost functioning of the sound-perceiving apparatus, usually indicated by partial or complete loss of bone conduction.

deafness, potential: threatened loss of hearing, usually indicated by a slight, nonhandicapping impairment that, if not treated, may become progressively worse.

deafness, progressive: hearing impairment that becomes slowly or rapidly worse, even under expert treatment.

deafness, psychic: (1) strictly, inability to hear owing to the influence of some psychological mechanism such as hysteria, rather than as the result of any known physical cause; *syn.* functional deafness; hysterical deafness; psychical deafness; (2) sometimes used as a synonym for cortical deafness, that is, deafness caused by defect or impairment of the cerebral cortex, rather than of the ear.

deafness, tone: (1) a condition characterized by one or more gaps in the auditory range, the subject being unable to hear certain tones; *syn.* asomia; (2) a condition characterized by relative insensitivity to differences between musical tones, sometimes manifested by inability to distinguish one tone from another.

deafness, toxic: deafness resulting from poisons taken into or generated in the system.

deafness, true congenital: deafness present at birth and clearly traceable to hereditary causes. *See* deafness, congenital.

dean: a major officer of an independent college or of a division, college, or school of a university, who is responsible, under the president, for the

administration and supervision of instructional activities or of student relations, or both

**dean, academic:** the officer directly in charge of the instructional program in a school or college and usually responsible immediately to the president for (a) the direction of the faculty; (b) nominating to the president new members of the faculty, on the recommendation of department heads; and (c) the appraisal of the services of the faculty members.

**dean of boys:** a teacher (usually male) whose primary function is the guidance of boys in their adjustments to their environment, often has administrative responsibilities in addition to his functions as adviser, counselor, and social director.

**dean of girls:** a teacher (usually female) whose primary function is the guidance of girls in their adjustments to their environment, sometimes has administrative responsibilities in addition to her functions as adviser, counselor, and social director.

**dean of men:** (1) a male educator responsible for the extrainstructional relations of men college students, exercises advisory and frequently administrative functions, (2) in some colleges and universities, a title used synonymously with *director of personnel*.

**dean of women:** a female educator who supervises the extrainstructional relations of women college students and advises them concerning their problems; may have administrative responsibilities.

**death rate, adjusted:** *syn.* death rate, corrected.

**death rate, corrected:** the death rate obtained by multiplying the specific death rates found for each age, race, and sex combination in a given population by the number of each persons in a standard population, adding, and dividing by the total number of persons in the standard population. (The standard population may be further specified as to distribution by occupation, nationality, religion, etc.) *Syn.* adjusted death rate; refined death rate; standardized death rate; *contr. w.* death rate, crude.

**death rate, crude:** the total deaths within a given area and period of time divided by the number of persons in the area, without allowance for the age-sex-race composition of the population or the presence of hospitals and other institutions having high mortality rates.

**death rate, refined:** *syn.* death rate, corrected.

**death rate, standardized:** *syn.* death rate, corrected.

**death tax:** *see* tax, death.

**debate:** a formal presentation of arguments on both sides of a question before an audience, in accordance with standardized procedure; used as a form of training in public speaking and as a competitive intramural or interschool student activity.

**debt:** the amount of money, goods, or services owed by one person or corporation to another.

**debt, bonded:** that portion of indebtedness represented by outstanding bonds.

**debt, building:** the amount of money borrowed or

remaining to be paid for the cost of a building or buildings that constitute all or a part of a university, college, or school plant.

**debt, floating:** obligations other than bonds payable on demand or at an early date, in school finance, usually includes items such as short-term loans, bills payable, and warrants.

**debt, overlapping:** the proportionate share of the debts of all political subdivisions or special districts lying in whole or in part within the corporate limits of a municipality (excluding only the municipality's own debt and the debt of the state government); this proportionate share of the debt of an overlapping jurisdiction is determined by the percentage of its assessed valuation as computed on a uniform basis of valuation lying within the corporate limits of the municipality; in the case of special assessment devices, however, the distribution will be determined by the actual assessments levied on property within the corporate limits of the municipality.

**debt, perpetual:** a type of governmental obligation incurred with no definite date of maturity, which can be retired at the pleasure of the government, on which only the interest payments are due, on whose principal the government is never in default, and which the government can redeem or convert into a new obligation at will, for example, the English consols or the French rentes.

**debt capacity:** the difference between the net outstanding debt of a school district and the maximum debt permitted by law.

**debt control:** an activity by a group of people or a legislature to restrict the volume of debt or the purposes for which debt may be incurred.

**debt limit, school-district:** the maximum debt, set by the constitution, statute, or authorized administrative officer, that the local school district may incur; generally expressed as a percentage of the assessed valuation of taxable property in the district.

**debt limitation:** a legal restriction on the power of a corporation, government, or other agency to incur debt.

**debt redemption:** the act of returning a commodity, usually money, to the lender in payment of a debt when the debt is due, as agreed upon in the contract or as specified by law.

**debt reorganization:** a revision of the agreements that were made when the debt was incurred, this revision to make possible a fulfillment of obligation or to give an extension of time.

**debt restriction:** a limitation on the incurring of debts, usually a statement of purposes for which debts may be incurred. *See* debt limitation.

**debt service:** a classification used in financial accounting that includes expenditures made for payment of bonds, short-term loans, all payments of interest, payments to sinking funds, and refunds of one-ninth receipts.

**decathlon:** de-kath'lon; a series of 10 athletic events in which scores are converted into points in accordance with prepared tables or scales.

**decentralization of counseling:** (1) the delegation of counseling responsibility to specifically de-  
leg-

nated members of the faculty, as opposed to the centering of direct counseling responsibility in the office of one professional counselor; (2) the organization of advisory services for students in each of the several colleges or faculties of a university, as opposed to performance of counseling by a single special department serving all branches of a university.

**decentralized administration:** *see* administration, decentralized.

**decentralized library:** *see* library, decentralized.

**decibel:** *dec'* bel, (1) (physics) one-tenth of a bel, a standard logarithmic unit for expressing the ratio of two amounts of power, (2) (audiometry) an adaptation of this unit to the measurement of sound intensities in testing auditory acuity, one decibel being the minimum change in volume of sound that can be detected; *syn.* sensation unit.

**decile:** one of the nine points, measured along the scale of a variable, that divide the frequency distribution into 10 groups or intervals of equal size. *Dist. f.* interval, decile.

**decile interval:** *see* interval, decile.

**decile range:** *syn.* interval, decile.

**decile rank:** *see* rank, decile.

**decimal:** a number expressed in the scale of tens; usually used in the sense of *decimal fraction*.

**decimal system:** a number system in which the base, or radix, is 10, a unit in any one order being one-tenth of a unit in the next order to the left.

**decoding:** (stat.) the act or process of converting code symbols to the original values or information for which the code symbols stand, sometimes done by application of a mathematical formula, and sometimes (especially in the case of geometric codes) through the use of tabulating and sorting machines.

**decoding code:** *see* code, decoding.

**decoding key:** *syn.* code, decoding.

**decomposition method:**  $\frac{1}{2}$  method of subtraction used in situations where a minuend figure is less than its corresponding subtrahend figure; thus, in the example  $74 - 26$ , since 4 is smaller than 6, 74 is adjusted to  $60 + 14$ ; 6 is then subtracted from 14, and 2 is subtracted from 6. (Following adjustments, the actual operations of subtraction may be performed by either of the two fundamental methods, the *addition method* or the *take-away method*.) *Syn.* borrow method; *dist. f.* borrow-and-repay method.

**decoration, applied:** the application of decorative ornament to any object, as applying carving to a piece of furniture or decorative designs to a household article. *See* art, decorative; design, applied.

**decoration, interior building:** (1) the surface finish (painting, varnishing, etc.) of the interior of buildings; (2) the appearance of walls, ceilings, and trim with respect to paint, varnish, etc.

**decorative art:** *see* art, decorative.

**deduction:** the technique of reasoning or of problem solving that consists in applying general rules to particular cases, in coming to conclusions about special instances through the logical consideration of generalities; the movement of

thought is from general to particular. (In mathematics, the generalities usually take the form of *definitions, axioms, or postulates*.) *Contr.* *induction*.

**deduction test:** *see* test, deduction.

**deductive approach:** *syn.* deductive method.

**deductive attack:** *syn.* deductive method.

**deductive lesson:** *see* lesson, deductive.

**deductive method:** (1) the method of study, research, or argument in which specific applications or conclusions are derived from assumed or established general principles, *see* syllogism, (2) a method in teaching that proceeds from rules or generalizations to examples and subsequently to conclusions or to the application of the generalizations. *See* inductive method.

**deductive proof:** *see* proof, deductive.

**deductive reasoning:** *see* deductive method.

**deductive study:** *see* study, deductive.

**deductive syllogism:** *syn.* syllogism.

**de facto:** dē fak'tō; (Lat., lit., "from the fact") actually; in reality; an adjectival phrase used to denote a situation derived from fact as distinguished from one derived from law, specifically used of an officer, board, or corporation actually exercising powers as such, though the legal right to do so may be technically questionable or defective because of expiration of term, contest of election, invalid charter, or similar reasons.

**defective, borderline:** the designation of a person who is just above the level of the highest type of mental deficiency.

**defective, orthopedic:** a person having not only a mental deficiency but also some deformity due to injury or disease of the bones or joints.

**defective child:** *see* child, defective.

**defective delinquent:** *see* delinquent, defective.

**defective speech:** *see* speech, defective.

**defective vision:** *see* vision, defective.

**defense mechanism:** a device (idea, attitude, act) adopted by an organism to protect its physical safety, mental and physical comfort, and personal status or to further its inclinations if these are threatened with thwarting, for example, *deception, withdrawal, attack, rationalization, etc.*; (2) a form of behavior pointed toward protecting the individual by deceiving others and, on occasion, even the self. *See* dynamism; *dist. f.* reflex, defense.

**defense reaction:** *syn.* defense mechanism.

**defense reflex:** *see* reflex, defense.

**defensible minimum program:** *see* program, defensible minimum.

**deferred aim:** *see* aim, deferred.

**deferred charges:** prepaid insurance and such other prepayments for anticipated services, or benefits that are to be received over a period of years and that have been paid for in advance; interest due on bank balances, accrued but not payable, may be included.

**deferred income credits:** payments made to an institution for services to be rendered during a

subsequent period, for example, *tuition* or *room rentals*.

**deficiency bill:** any statute or law authorizing supplementary appropriations to meet increases in current needs that were not expected and included in the original appropriation.

**deficit:** (1) an excess of expenditures over income, (2) the excess of the liabilities and liability reserves of a fund over its assets; where a fund has also other resources and obligations, the excess of its obligations over its resources.

**definition:** (1) the process of determining the limits or meaning of a word, idea, or proposition within a given context; (2) the statement or proposition by which limits and meanings of words, ideas, or propositions are determined, (3) (math.) a statement of the meaning to be attached to a word, expression, operation, or symbol, in its relation to the mathematical procedure under consideration.

**definition, circular:** a defining statement employing words that are themselves defined by the use of the term under definition, for example, "Thinking is the activity of the mind. The mind is that which thinks."

**deformity:** a deviation of a part of the body from normal form.

**degeneracy, social:** (1) a condition of society characterized by the breaking down of ethical, economic, or intellectual standards without the substitution of equivalent standards having equal social desirability or worth; often accompanied by the failure of members of the group to cooperate and by a regression to a more primitive state; (2) the condition of a group having an abnormal proportion of individual degeneration; (3) the condition of a group whose typical members would seem degenerate from the standpoint of an outside observer.

**degree:** a title bestowed by a college or university as official recognition for the completion of a course of study or for a certain attainment.

**degree, academic:** (1) a degree conferred for attainment in liberal education; (2) more broadly, a degree conferred by an institution of higher education, regardless of the field of study.

**degree, American Farmer:** the fourth and highest degree awarded a member of the Future Farmers of America; conferred by the national organization. *See degree, Green Hand; degree, State Farmer, Future Farmers of America.*

**degree, associate:** a degree commonly conferred at the end of a 2-year junior-college course of study; analogous to the bachelor's degree conferred at the close of a 4-year college course of study; the most common associate degree is *associate in arts* (A.A.); the less frequent, *associate in science* (A.S.), *associate in education* (A.Ed.), *associate in fine arts* (A.F.A.), *associate in music* (A.M.), *associate in commerce* (A.C.), *associate in engineering* (A.Eng.), etc. (The *associate title, or degree*, is now used in about 250 junior colleges in the United States; first authorized by the University of Durham, England, in 1865.)

**degree, baccalaureate:** *syn. degree, bachelor's.*

**degree, bachelor's:** the first degree in arts and sciences or in certain professional and technical

fields, the requirements usually including 4 years of work of college grade. *Syn. baccalaureate degree.*

**degree, doctor of education:** (Ed.D.) the highest professional degree in education awarded by colleges or universities for the advanced study of educational problems, usually granted at the completion of the equivalent of a minimum of 2 to 3 years of graduate work in a teacher-education school or college and the writing, defense, and subsequent acceptance of a doctor's dissertation on a piece of individual research dealing with some problem having either practical or theoretical application to education. (Depending on the institution granting it, the *doctor of education degree* may be parallel and equivalent in requirements to the *doctor of philosophy degree* or may be characterized by a shorter period of study and greater emphasis on practical rather than theoretical research. In some institutions the language and dissertation requirements of the Ph.D. degree are modified.) *Dist. f. doctor of philosophy in education.*

**degree, doctor of pedagogy:** a rarely used title for a degree equivalent to the *doctor of education degree*.

**degree, doctor of philosophy:** (Ph.D.) a doctor's degree conferred for mastery within a field of knowledge and for proved ability in original research attested by a dissertation; usually involves a program of approximately 3 years of study and research beyond the *bachelor's degree*.

**degree, doctor's:** (1) the highest academic degree for attainment in graduate study, as *doctor of philosophy*; (2) the first degree awarded for completion of a curriculum in certain fields of professional education, as *doctor of medicine*.

**degree, Future Farmer:** the second degree awarded a member of the Future Farmers of America; conferred by the local chapter. *See degree, American Farmer; degree, Green Hand; degree, State Farmer.*

**degree, Green Hand:** the first degree awarded a member of the Future Farmers of America; conferred by the local chapter. *See degree, American Farmer; degree, Future Farmer; degree, State Farmer.*

**degree, honorary:** a degree bestowed as recognition of outstanding achievement or merit, without reference to the fulfillment of academic requirements for degrees in course.

**degree, master of education:** (M.Ed. or Ed.M.) a degree representing an advanced stage of professional educational preparation, usually granted at the completion of either a 5-year curriculum in a special field or a year of graduate work beyond the baccalaureate degree in a teacher-preparing institution, with major specialization either in education or in a teaching field; frequently characterized by a modification of the language and thesis requirements. *See master of arts degree in education; master of science degree in education.*

**degree, master's:** in the United States, an academic degree of advanced character, usually a second degree, ranking above the bachelor's degree and below the Ph.D., Ed.D., or other equivalent doctor's degrees.

degree, State Farmer: the third degree awarded a member of the Future Farmers of America; conferred by the state organization. *See* degree, American Farmer; degree, Future Farmer, degree, Green Hand.

degree in course: a degree bestowed in recognition of the fulfillment of certain academic requirements.

degree of accuracy: *see* error, relative.

degrees of freedom: the number of observations in a sample that can vary independently while leaving a given statistic unchanged.

degressive taxation: *see* taxation, degressive.

deification: the act of revering as a god or the state of being exalted to divine honors. *Syn* apotheosis.

deism: dē'iz'm, (1) belief in a personal God who created the world and then delegated to it autonomy in respect to its own development, the doctrine of God as an "absentee landlord"; (2) the philosophy of a group of seventeenth and eighteenth century thinkers who, through acceptance of the idea of the autonomous development of the world, assumed religion and ethics, reducing them from supernatural to natural phenomena.

dejection: a mood of sadness, melancholy, or despondency.

de jure: dē jō're; (Lat., lit., "from the law") derived from law; used of an officer, board, or corporation having full legal right to exercise powers as such, especially in contradistinction to a *de facto* officer, board, or corporation that may be usurping the same powers under color of authority.

delayed broadcast: *see* broadcast, delayed.

delayed conditioning: *see* conditioning, delayed.

delayed reaction: *see* reaction, delayed.

delayed recall: *see* recall, delayed.

delayed reflex: *see* reflex, delayed.

delayed speech: *see* speech, delayed.

delegated authority: *see* authority, delegated.

delegation of legislative power: violation of the constitutional principle that the lawmaking power vested in Federal, state, and local legislative bodies must be exercised by them directly, and not entrusted to other officers or bodies. (In state government, the line between the true legislative power, which must be exercised only by the state legislature, and the quasi-legislative and general administrative powers, which may properly be delegated to state and local boards of education, is very difficult to trace, but the tendency is for the scope of the delegable quasi-legislative power to increase.)

deliberative research: *see* research, deliberative.

delicate child: *see* child, delicate.

delinquency: offense against the social order of a somewhat milder or less specific form than crime.

delinquency, contributing to: the act of encouraging or leading a youth to become a delinquent.

delinquency, juvenile: misconduct that brings young persons (usually under 18 or 18 years of

age, according to the legal code) to the attention of the juvenile court.

delinquent: an offender against the laws of society whose misdeeds are not sufficiently serious to brand him a criminal, usually applied to youthful offenders over whose offenses the juvenile court has jurisdiction.

delinquent, defective: a person whose delinquency is attributable to or associated with mental or other types of deficiency.

delinquent, juvenile: any child or youth whose conduct deviates sufficiently from normal social usage to warrant his being considered a menace to himself, to his future interests, or to society itself; more etiology, as defined in the Ohio School Code of 1936, "any child. (1) who violates any law of the state, the United States, or any ordinance or regulation of a sub-division of the state; (2) who does not subject himself to the reasonable control of its parents, teachers, guardian or custodian, by reason of being wayward or habitually disobedient; (3) who is a habitual truant from home or school, (4) who so deports himself as to injure or endanger the morals or health of himself or others; (5) who attempts to enter the marriage relation in this or any other state without the consent of its parents, custodian, legal guardian or other legal authority, as required by the laws of this state."

delinquent child: *see* child, delinquent.

delirium tremens: dē lī'əm trē'mens, an acute illness associated with chronic alcoholism, characterized by tremors, anxiety or acute terror, hallucinations, illusions, and delusions.

delusion: a false belief that cannot be corrected by logical evidence. *Dist f.* hallucination; illusion.

delusions of grandeur: a generally exaggerated misconception of one's origin, position, wealth, ability, or accomplishments, common to certain types of mental disorder.

delusions of references: the delusional belief that ordinary acts or occurrences have special or hidden meanings and that they refer to the individual with intent to insult or annoy him.

demand elasticity: (1) in general, the extent to which there is variability or difference in the demand for goods or services; (2) in a market, the degree to which the amount demanded is affected by unit changes in price.

dementia: dē-men'shi-ə; acquired mental deficiency or disorder as opposed to congenital (or inherent) mental deficiency or disorder. *Contr.* to, amantia.

dementia, traumatic: dementia sometimes following severe head injuries.

dementia praecox: prē'koks; (Lat., lit., "precocious dementia") a group of deteriorating mental disorders occurring mainly in persons still young, includes hebephrenia, paranoia, and catatonia. *See* schizophrenia.

democracy: (1) government by the people; government in which the supreme power is retained by the people and exercised either directly or indirectly through a system of representation; (2) a community or state so governed; (3) belief in or practice of social equality, absence of snobbery or social exclusiveness; (4) a way of

living that stresses individual worth and the integrity of the human personality, in which individuals conduct their social relationships on a plane of mutual respect, cooperation, tolerance, and fair play

**democracy, economic:** a condition of society in which no section would be in a financial position to control other sections.

**democratic methodology:** *see* methodology, democratic.

**democratic supervision:** *see* supervision, democratic.

**democratic tradition:** the heritage of the ideals and customs of democracy. *See* democracy.

**democratization of education:** the extension of educational opportunity to all persons and the broadening of its scope so that it will meet the needs of all types of people

**demography:** the science or study of the vital statistics of populations, concerned particularly with the rate of population change and the causes of such change, involves a study of moral, intellectual, physical, physiological, and economic factors affecting births, marriages, and mortality.

**demonology:** (1) the study of supernatural beings known as *demons*, who are thought to be less than divine and either good or bad, though usually bad; (2) the study of belief in such beings.

**demonomania:** dē'men-ō'mā'nī; a morbid preoccupation with the idea of demons or evil spirits.

**demonophobia:** dē'men-ō'fō'bi-ē; morbid fear of demons or evil spirits.

**demonstration:** (1) the method or process of presenting or establishing facts; (2) the procedure of doing something in the presence of others either as a means of showing them how to do it themselves or in order to illustrate a principle, for example, showing a group of students how to set the tilting table on a circular saw or performing an experiment in front of a class to show the expansion of metals under heat. *See* demonstration, laboratory.

**demonstration, laboratory:** (homo ec.) a learning experience in which a manipulative process is demonstrated. *See* demonstration.

**demonstration class:** *see* class, demonstration.

**demonstration clinic:** *see* clinic, demonstration.

**demonstration course:** *see* course, demonstration.

**demonstration-lecture method:** a method of teaching in which the instructor gives an oral presentation of subject matter while demonstrating with certain devices; for example, a physics instructor may illustrate a lecture on expansion with an experiment to show the expansion of a heated object, or a Spanish instructor may illustrate a lecture on Moorish architecture with lantern slides.

**demonstration lesson:** *see* lesson, demonstration.

**demonstration sale:** an illustrative sale before a group of students in which the person acting the part of a salesperson attempts to illustrate the principles of salesmanship as applied to various typical selling situations.

**demonstration school:** a campus or off-campus school that, in the program of teacher education, presents activities of learning, instruction, etc., planned for the purpose of illustrating methods, techniques, or experiments in schoolwork, featuring such demonstrations rather than practice teaching

**demonstration teaching:** *see* teaching, demonstration.

**demonstrative geometry:** *see* geometry, demonstrative.

**demophobia:** dem'ə-fō'bi-ē; morbid fear of crowds. *Syn.* ophiophobia.

**demotion:** a reduction in rank or salary or both, which results in a lowering of professional prestige.

**denasalization:** lack of normal nasal resonance in the production of the nasal sounds *m*, *n*, *ŋ*

**denominate number fact:** *see* number fact, denominate.

**denominational college:** *see* college, denominational.

**denominational junior college:** *see* junior college, denominational.

**denominational school:** *see* church school.

**denotation:** a term used in logic to indicate the aggregate or class of persons or instances falling into a category or named by a term, thus the term "palatists" connotes certain attributes and denotes all persons who possess these attributes as belonging to a class or group.

**density:** (population) the number of persons per square mile.

**density formula:** (1) a plan for allocating transportation funds on the basis of the number of transported pupils per square mile; (2) a formula for calculating density of transported population. *See* density of transported population.

**density of transported population:** the number of transported pupils per square mile.

**dental examination:** *see* examination, dental.

**dental hygienist:** a dental worker who inspects and cleans teeth but does not treat or repair them.

**dental report:** *see* report, dental.

**dental sound:** a speech sound in the production of which air is expelled between the tongue tip and the upper teeth, as *th* in *think* or *that*.

**dentophone:** a hearing aid based on bone conduction and designed to collect sound waves and convey them to the ear through the teeth.

**deposition:** the process of the development and cutting of teeth. *Syn.* teething.

**department:** (1) an administrative subdivision of a school or college giving instruction in a branch of study, as the department of English or the department of surgery; (2) a noninstructional unit of a school or college, as the department of buildings and grounds; (3) sometimes loosely used to designate a major subdivision of a college or university, as the department of arts and sciences or the medical department.

**department, academic:** a division of an institution of higher education which is responsible for instruction in the theory and special knowledge of such subjects as literature, languages, science, English, and mathematics and in which emphasis is on "pure" knowledge as distinguished from technical and vocational courses or applied knowledge.

**department, accounting:** (1) the division of the school administration that is responsible for administering the accounts and other financial records, (2) the department of a college or secondary school that teaches courses in accounting and related subjects.

**department, adult-education:** an administrative unit in a school, university, college, or voluntary association having a program of educational services for mature persons.

**department, art:** the part of a school organization that is responsible for the carrying on of art education.

**department, attendance:** the division of the public schools that is responsible for all activities involved in enforcing the state's compulsory school attendance law. (The term is displacing the term *bureau of compulsory education*, this represents an attempt to break with the tradition of "compelling" children to attend school.)

**department, census:** the division of the public-school system that is responsible for making the school enumeration and maintaining the school census.

**department, child-study:** an agency established in a school system for the purpose of collecting and interpreting data concerning individual pupils; the personnel of the agency consists of such specialists as psychologists, guidance experts, physicians, and nurses, usually found only in the larger school systems and in teacher-training institutions.

**department, curriculum:** that portion of the school personnel responsible for directing curriculum development.

**department, education:** an academic organization, usually found in liberal arts colleges but also in teachers colleges and universities, coordinate with departments of academic subjects and offering professional courses related to teaching, supervision, or administration, for the purpose of enabling prospective teachers to meet the certification requirements of the states included in the area served by the college concerned. (Not to be confused with a *college of education* or a *school of education*, which are complete collegiate organizations controlling all or most of the phases of the curriculums used to prepare teachers.)

**department, extension:** (1) an administrative unit of a school, college, or university in charge of extension activities; (2) a subordinate unit of an extension division.

**department, high-school normal:** *see* classes, high-school normal.

**department, maintenance:** a division of the school organization responsible for keeping the school property in repair. *See* maintenance of the school plant.

**department, normal:** (1) the department or division of an academy or high school offering a pro-

gram of studies for the preparation of teachers, (2) the department of a teacher-preparing institution offering courses in methods and principles of teaching, as distinguished from the academic departments.

**department, personnel:** a grouping of offices and agencies within an institution that deal with the advising and counseling of students, particularly with respect to personal and academic matters, and with a wide variety of other services that may include almost all services to students except actual classroom instruction.

**department, purchasing:** the division of a school organization that has the responsibility of buying all needed materials.

**department, recreation:** a division of some unit of government such as a city, county, or state, having responsibility for the promotion and control of public recreation.

**department, school-libraries:** (1) the administrative unit of a public library that supervises libraries in schools and/or has charge of the distribution of books or other reading matter to schools; *syn.* school (or schools) department; (2) the section of a board of education responsible for the activities of school libraries in a school system.

**department, service:** a department set up for the purpose of performing services to education or operating departments, for example, a *printing plant*, *laundry*, *repair shop*, etc.

**department, subject-matter:** *syn.* department, academic.

**departmental conference.** *see* conference, departmental.

**departmentalization:** the division of the school organization into departments, with each teacher responsible for teaching one or more subjects.

**departmental library:** *see* library, departmental.

**departmental major:** *see* major, departmental.

**departmental plan:** a plan of teaching under which each teacher teaches one subject or one group of closely related subjects.

**departmental school:** a school in which the curricular offerings are divided into subject fields and each teacher is made responsible for giving instruction in a particular subject or combination of subjects, the pupils of each grade being taught by several teachers instead of by a single teacher.

**departmental study hall:** *see* study hall, departmental.

**departmental supervision:** *see* supervision, departmental.

**departmental supervisor:** *see* supervisor, departmental.

**department chairman:** a faculty member who, in addition to performing the usual duties of teaching in a department, has been designated to preside over staff meetings and to carry on certain administrative duties involved in managing the affairs of the department. (Often synonymous with *department head*, but the latter usually implies more authority over the determination of policy. In some institutions the *department*



chairman is elected by the members of the department.)

**department head:** a faculty member who, in addition to performing the usual duties of teaching in a department, administers the affairs of the department, such as recommending new staff members, assigning duties to the members of the department, preparing the department budget, and requisitioning supplies; usually selected by the dean or the head of the institution.

**department meeting:** a meeting of the teachers in a subject-matter field where the work is organized by departments, such as the department of English in a large high school or the department of art in a school system

**department of building and grounds:** the organization of all employees whose duty it is to care for the physical plant of a school, college, or university, includes a superintendent or director, engineers, firemen, janitors, matrons, various kinds of tradesmen, watchmen, groundmen, other employees, and the supervisors of these groups of employees. (The larger organizations also provide architects and professional engineers)

**department of education, state:** a collective term for the chief state school officers and his staff; sometimes includes one state board of education.

**department organization:** the division of the staff of a school into units or departments for the purposes of supervision and administration, usually on the basis of fields of subject matter.

**dependence:** (1) a state of leaning or reliance upon, (2) inability to care for one's own needs, (3) contingency; a state of being causally related to something else, (4) the state or quality of being so related that what affects one affects all others; for example, a state of dependence exists between the numerator and denominator of a fraction whose value is  $\frac{1}{2}$ , since a change in either necessitates a compensatory change in the other.

**dependence, functional:** the type of relationship between two or more variables that indicates that any change in one variable or set of variables implies a corresponding change in all remaining variables.

**dependency case:** a problem involving children who are not self-supporting.

**dependent board of education:** *see* board of education, dependent.

**dependent child:** *see* child, dependent.

**dependent variable:** *see* variable, dependent.

**depersonalization:** loss of the feeling of unity of the personality.

**deposit:** (1) money placed with a banking or other institution or with a person, either as a general deposit subject to check or as a special deposit made for some specified purpose; (2) securities lodged with a banking or other institution or with a person for some particular purpose; (3) a sum deposited by contractors and others to accompany and guarantee their bids.

**depository, school:** a bank in which school funds are placed.

**depository bonds:** *see* bonds, depository.

**depot:** a designated school bus stop for receiving or discharging pupils.

**depreciation:** loss in service life of fixed assets, attributable to wear and tear through use and lapse of time, obsolescence, inadequacy, or other physical or functional cause

**depreciation, building:** the reduction of the value of a building due to wear and tear and obsolescence and for which provision must be made in the account of profit and loss before the actual present value can be determined. (Depreciation seldom enters into the accounting for public buildings, rather, they are carried at cost until abandoned)

**depreciation reserve:** *see* reserve, depreciation.

**depth discrimination:** *see* discrimination, depth.

**depth perception:** *see* perception, depth.

**depth psychology:** *see* psychology, depth.

**deputy superintendent:** *see* superintendent, deputy.

**derivation of formula:** the act of obtaining the symbolic representation of a given rule or law.

**derivative group:** *syn.* group, secondary.

**derived form:** a word built on another word by any process of word development; for example, *learned* and *learning* are derived forms of *learn*.

**derived lesson:** *see* lesson, derived.

**derived measure:** *see* measure, derived.

**derived properties, doctrine of:** the theory that the various phases or parts of an experience derive their properties or meanings from the total situation in which they emerge; a substitute for the concept of innate qualities or inherent characteristics.

**derived score:** *see* score, derived.

**descending:** (math.) passing from a higher to a lower degree.

**descriptive count:** a form of count used in handwriting instruction that is designed to make practice more interesting and that consists for the most part of oral descriptions of the movements or combinations of movements to be used in executing the forms, for example, "Up, over, down, around, swing, stop, swing, over, etc."

**descriptive method:** (1) (res.) the general procedures employed in studies that have for their chief purpose the description of phenomena, in contrast to ascertaining what caused them or what their value and significance are (according to some, the term should be restricted to status studies, including simple surveys; according to others, the term is extended to include descriptions of changes, as historical studies or growth studies); (2) an approach to the study of political science based on objective, factual, unbiased descriptions of governmental forms, functions, and processes.

**descriptive rating scale:** *see* rating scale, descriptive.

**descriptive record:** *syn.* record, anecdotal.

**descriptive report:** *see* report, descriptive.

**descriptive statistics:** *see* statistics, descriptive.

**design:** (1) the plan according to which experimental groups are selected and experimental treatments are administered and their effect measured, the adequacy of the design depending, in general, on the extent to which it provides for (a) control (either experimental or statistical) of important extraneous factors, the means of control being such that due allowance may be made for their effect in estimating the experimental error, (b) randomization (with reference to the experimental treatments) of the effects of uncontrolled factors, such that an error estimate may be secured in which due allowance is made for these randomized factors; and (c) computation of an unbiased estimate of the experimental error and/or the application of a valid test of the statistical significance of the findings; (2) a plan or layout—including decoration, if any—of the structural form of a work of art in whatever medium of expression, visual, musical, or literary, (3) a decorative pattern of lines, forms, colors, tones, and textures, with attention to proportion, harmony of parts, unity, and structure, (4) the structural form of a piece of art expression, regardless of the medium employed, *syn* composition (2); (5) a visualized rendering of a concept in the graphic or glyphic arts; *see* art elements; art structure; composition; design principles.

**design, applied:** a pattern used to decorate an object, as differentiated from the structural planning of the object itself. (For example, a piece of pottery may be embellished by the application of ornament through painting, incising, or modeling.) *See* art, decorative, decoration, applied.

**design, costume:** *see* art, costume.

**design, dress:** *see* art, costume.

**design, factorial:** a plan of experiment that permits the simultaneous evaluation of more than one experimental factor, as contrasted with the single variable design, for example, a design that will permit the experimenter to study in the same experiment the effects of both size and style of type on reading rate.

**design, industrial:** design for manufactured products such as automobiles, radios, furniture, utensils. *See* art, industrial; design.

**design, randomized groups:** a plan for an experiment in which the subjects are classified with reference to a control variable into a number of relatively homogeneous groups, each of which is further divided into proportional subgroups, which are randomly assigned one to each of the experimental treatments; thus, the entire experiment consists of a number of similar experiments, each of which is performed with a group more homogeneous than the whole.

**design, stage:** a phase of theater art pertaining to the designing of curtains, scenery, properties, costumes, lighting effects, and stage sets in general. *See* art, theater.

**design experience:** *see* experience, design.

**design principles:** a number of laws, more or less universally observed and utilized, whether consciously or unconsciously, as compositional factors of expression in all the arts, for example, the principles of *repetition*, *rhythm*, *balance*, *proportion*, *emphasis*, etc. *See* composition, design.

**despondency:** an emotional state of sadness and discouragement.

**detachment of the retina:** a separation of the retina from the choroid, now recognized to be amenable to early operative treatment.

**detention:** (1) the act of confining or detaining a pupil after school in the detention hall or room for a limited period of time daily and for a specified number of days, (2) the action of a juvenile court in keeping a child in a detention home pending court action, on a 24 hour a day basis.

**detention hall:** (1) *syn* detention home; (2) a classroom in which pupils are detained for limited periods of time after school.

**detention home:** a building, made as homelike as possible, that houses children who are waiting for a hearing before the juvenile court, a recent innovation in juvenile court procedure that avoids the necessity of placing children in city or county prisons.

**detention period:** *see* period, detention.

**determinate:** (1) having well-defined limits, (2) having values that can be found through appropriate calculations.

**determinate evolution:** *see* evolution, determinate.

**determinateness:** the state of being fixed through the operation of some constant cause or causes.

**determined action, doctrine of:** (*Gestalt*) the view that the part of any integrated experience, behavior pattern, or phenomenon is conditioned or regulated by the experience or phenomenon as a whole.

**determining set:** a mental set involving conscious or implied goals.

**determinism:** the doctrine that all occurrences, both mental and physical, take place as the result of a necessity imposed on them by the impact of previous circumstances, generally opposed to the doctrine of free will or intelligent choice, though a certain type of determinism admits intelligent understanding as one of the previous circumstances.

**determinism, culture:** the theory that "culture comes from culture," viewing culture as a closed system, thus excluding purely biological, physiological, and psychological factors as causes of human behavior and achievement.

**determinism, economic:** a theory held by the followers of Karl Marx that states that social and political modifications arise primarily from material conditions and forces.

**determinism, environmental:** a theory or working principle that assumes that human behavior is caused primarily by factors of the physical and social environment. *See* environmentalism.

**Detroit plan:** a plan of grouping used in the Detroit school system in which intelligence tests are administered to all children upon their first enrollment, the test results being used to divide the pupils into three groups, namely: the *a*-group, including the 20 per cent of the children having the highest intelligence, the *y*-group, containing the middle 60 per cent, and the *z*-group, containing the 20 per cent having the lowest intelligence.

**development;** (1) growth or change in structure, function, or organization, constituting an advance in size, differentiation, complexity, integration, capacity, efficiency, or degree of maturity, a broad term inclusive of but not synonymous with maturation, may include lasting changes due to lengthy or extended learning, whether deliberate or incidental; loosely used as synonymous with *growth*, but more often and correctly restricted to sequences involving qualitative changes or changes in quantitative relations among constituent elements or factors, whether with or without merely *incremental growth*; to be distinguished from most types of learning by the comparative durability or permanence of the developmental outcome and by the *gradualism* in genesis of the final developmental manifestation or of the factors basic to it, (2) (photo-) the process by which the invisible latent image on a sensitized surface formed by the action of light is transformed into a visible image.

**development, arrested:** incomplete growth resulting from a check or complete stop at some point in the course of the development of an individual during his life cycle, due either to intrinsic or extrinsic factors.

**development, autogenous:** *А-то-ге-но-з*, development determined primarily by native (maturation) factors but assisted to some extent by self-initiated practice. See maturation.

**development, child:** (*homo eo*), the study of the mental, emotional, and physical growth of children, usually with emphasis on the responsibility of the home, school, and community in providing the optimum environment for this growth.

**development, differentiation in:** see differentiation in development.

**development, dysplastic:** *дис-пласт-ик*; see dysplasia.

**development, educational:** changes in the ability to deal adequately with situations as a result of self-direction or direction by others.

**development, emotional:** the process of psychic evolution that in the mature individual has progressed from infantile dependence to the capacity for assuming adult responsibility and forming adult love relationships.

**development, hierarchy of:** see hierarchy of development.

**development, hyperplastic:** see hyperplasia.

**development, hypoplastic:** see hypoplasia.

**development, integration of:** see integration of development.

**development, language:** the evolution, whether in the race or individual, of communication by means of vocal or written symbols.

**development, level of:** (1) strictly, a stage, region, or point in a developmental sequence or hierarchy of development; sometimes more loosely or broadly used, as in reference to the level of development reached by a child's emotional response, which are not generally considered to follow any closely fixed developmental sequence; (2) the phylogenetic stage to which a given stage, region, or point of development most closely corresponds.

**development, mental:** (1) the progressive growth and organization of the mental functions and psychological behavior of the individual, from the prenatal stage to maturity, (2) the stage reached in the process at the moment under consideration. *Dist. f. evolution, mental; contr. w. mental decay.*

**development, moral:** a function of individual experience in relation to the social milieu by which the capacity to distinguish between standards of right and wrong is gradually achieved and becomes progressively influential in social conduct.

**development, motor:** the sequence of maturation in postural, locomotor, and manipulatory responses; used during the first 2 years of life as one of the bases of intelligence rating.

**development, multidimensional:** complex growth or development, in which changes take place in more than one respect or direction, at more than a single rate, etc.

**development, organismic concept of:** see organismic concept of development.

**development, per cent of average:** a device sometimes used for expressing level of mental development in relation to chronological age; secured by dividing the mental age stated in mental growth units by the chronological age stated in similar units and multiplying by 100, assumed to compensate for progressive reduction in amount of mental growth per year or other time unit as the individual develops from birth to maturity and to furnish a quotient result eliminative but more reliable than the intelligence quotient. See quotient, intelligence; unit, mental growth.

**development, personality:** the changes in structure and form of the personality that occur as an individual makes the transition from birth to maturity.

**development, physical:** the change in size, shape, function, etc., of structures of the body, for example, the progressive calcification of the bones, changes in size of face, shape of chest, etc., or more efficient functioning due to physical training.

**development, plasticity of:** see plasticity of development.

**development, psychology of:** see psychology of development.

**development, social:** (1) the pattern of change through the years exhibited by the individual as a result of his interaction with such forces as people, social institutions, social customs, and social organizations; (2) the entire series of progressive changes from birth to death in social behavior, feelings, attitudes, values, etc., that are normal for the individuals of a species; (3) the state at any moment of an individual's social or socially significant reactions, evaluated in accordance with what is regarded as normal for an individual of that age in that culture; (4) the growth of the culture of the group in the direction of the more complete satisfaction of the needs of its members.

**development, somatic:** growth of body substance as distinguished from growth of mind.

**development, specificity of:** see specificity of development.

**developmental**: pertaining to, or characteristic of, the process of development; a general term applied to many types of age, growth, or maturation, such as mental, anatomical, physiological, educational, or social.

**developmental approach**: a method of teaching in which the learner is led to the proper conclusion by means of a step-by-step thinking process.

**developmental direction, law of**: the doctrine that growth of the body proceeds in the cephalocaudal direction (from the head downward) and proximodistally (from the mid-line outward) in the extremities. (This law also applies to the assumption of postural and motor control.)

**developmental exercise**: see exercise, developmental.

**developmental growth**: see growth, developmental.

**developmental lesson**: see lesson, developmental.

**developmental psychology**: see psychology, developmental.

**developmental reading**: see reading, developmental.

**developmental scale**: see scale, developmental.

**developmental sequence**: (1) the more or less regular order of change characterizing the development of a given structure, function, capacity, or skill, (2) the anatomical, physiological, and psychological steps or stages included within a developmental process, roughly synonymous with genetic sequence.

**development center**: a school in which promising ideas or procedures are tested before they are recommended for general use. (The term is used principally in agricultural education.)

**development class**: see class, development.

**development method**: syn. problem method (1).

**development norm**: see norm, development.

**development of perception**: see perception, development of.

**deviate**: a person who varies markedly from the norm, whether physically, mentally, morally, or emotionally.

**deviation**: (1) the spread or variability of the measures of a distribution with reference to any given point, usually, however, with reference to a measure of central tendency such as the mean or median, usually expressed by such measures of variability as the mean deviation, median deviation, quartile deviation, standard deviation, etc., (2) as applied to a single measure, the distance of the score from a selected reference point on the scale; roughly synonymous with variability.

**deviation, absolute**: the absolute value of the difference between an observation or score and any measure, such as the arithmetic mean used as a point of origin. Syn. numerical deviation, see value, absolute.

**deviation, average**: (AD) a measure expressing the average amount by which the individual items in a distribution deviate from a measure of central tendency, such as the mean or median; obtained by determining the absolute value of

the deviation of each item from the measure of central tendency, summing these deviations, and dividing by the number of items, equals 0.7970 $\sigma$  in a normal distribution, frequently taken about the median because its value is a minimum when so taken, but is not to be confused with the median deviation. Syn. average departure; average error; average variation, mean absolute error; mean deviation; mean error; mean variation.

**deviation, concomitant**: syn. deviation, concurrent.

**deviation, concurrent**: a deviation in the same direction as the corresponding deviation for the same individual in the other variable. Syn. concomitant deviation.

**deviation, mean**: (MD) syn. deviation, average.

**deviation, mean square**: syn. variance.

**deviation, median**: (Md D) the median of the absolute values of the deviations about some measure of central tendency; sometimes improperly called probable error. (In a normal distribution, the median deviation is equal to 0.6745 $\sigma$  and to the quartile deviation.) Syn. median error; dist. f. deviation, average.

**deviation, numerical**: syn. deviation, absolute.

**deviation, probable**: syn. error, probable.

**deviation, quartile**: (Q) half the interquartile range; that is, half the distance from the first quartile (25th percentile) to the third quartile (75th percentile); equal to the probable error in a normal distribution. Syn. quartile measure of dispersion; seminterquartile range.

**deviation, root-mean-square**: the square root of the arithmetic mean of the squares of the deviations about any origin, which is a minimum when taken about the mean of the observations (in this case it is the standard deviation), may be expressed by the formula  $\sqrt{\Sigma d^2/N}$ , where  $d$  is the deviation of each measure from the origin selected. Syn. root-mean-square error.

**deviation, standard**: ( $\sigma$  or SD) a widely used measure of variability, consisting of the square root of the mean of the squared deviations of scores from the mean of the distribution, may be expressed by the formula  $\sigma = \sqrt{\Sigma d^2/N}$ , where  $\Sigma d^2$  is the sum of the squared deviations of each item from the mean and  $N$  is the number of items. (In a normal distribution, if a distance equal to the standard deviation is laid off on each side of the mean, 68.26 per cent of the observations will be included.) Syn. index of variability; mean discrepancy.

**deviation, step**: the deviation of the observations in a series from an arbitrary origin measured in terms of the class interval used; thus a value falling into the second class interval above the arbitrary origin would have a step deviation of +2; one falling in the ninth class interval below the arbitrary origin would have a step deviation of -9, etc.

**deviation about the median, root-mean-square**: the square root of the arithmetic mean of the squares of the deviation of the values of the variable from their median; may be expressed by the formula  $\sqrt{\Sigma d^2/N}$ , where  $d$  is the deviation of each observation from the median; sometimes

incorrectly called *standard deviation about the median*

**dexterity test:** *see* test, dexterity.

**dextrality:** (1) specifically, a preference for the right hand or side in the performance of a motor act, (2) loosely, a general term for handedness.

**dextral writing:** *see* writing, dextral

**dextronistral:** left-handed by natural preference, but having the right hand trained for skilled operations such as writing.

**diacritical mark:** a special symbol, usually placed above a letter to indicate the pronunciation, for example, "á, â, ã, ä, å, etc.

**diagnosis:** (1) the procedure by which the nature of a disorder, whether physical, mental, or social, is determined by discriminating study of the history of the disorder and of the symptoms present; (2) determination of the characteristics and problems of individual students being counseled, not restricted to pathological disorders or "problem cases."

**diagnosis, educational:** determination of the nature of learning difficulties and deficiencies.

**diagnosogenic:** having an origin in diagnosis; of or pertaining to symptoms or behavior characteristics that constitute a person's reactions to the experience of being diagnosed; for example, stuttering is sometimes regarded as *diagnosogenic* in the sense that certain stuttering symptoms may constitute the person's reactions of anxiety and tension to the experience of being labeled a stutterer.

**diagnostic chart:** *see* chart, diagnostic.

**diagnostic check list:** *see* check list, diagnostic.

**diagnostic reading test:** *see* test, diagnostic reading.

**diagnostic study:** *see* study, diagnostic.

**diagnostic technique in guidance:** the use of diagnostic tests in discovering special abilities, difficulties, interests, and problems, as well as scrutiny and analysis of the cumulative record, before attempting to guide the student.

**diagnostic test:** *see* test, diagnostic.

**diagonal seating plan:** *see* seating plan, diagonal.

**diagram:** a figure or drawing made to illustrate a statement or to facilitate a demonstration.

**diagram, area:** *syn.* graph, area.

**diagram, bar:** *syn.* graph, bar.

**diagram, block:** *syn.* histogram.

**diagram, circle:** *syn.* graph, circle.

**diagram, circular:** *syn.* graph, circle.

**diagram, column:** any representation or comparison of statistical data by means of a series of vertical bars or rectangles, for example, a *histogram*.

**diagram, dot:** *syn.* map, dot.

**diagram, frequency:** *syn.* graph, frequency.

**diagram, hundred per cent bar:** a graphic chart in which the whole, 100 per cent, is represented by a single bar subdivided to show the percentage of

the whole represented by each component. *Syn.* relative bar chart.

**diagram, line:** a graph constructed by locating the points representing the observed values of the two variable magnitudes and then connecting these points by either straight lines or smoothed lines, for example, frequency polygons, ogives, and most other frequency curves. *Syn.* line chart, line graph.

**diagram, map:** *syn.* graph, map.

**diagram, percentage pie:** *syn.* graph, circle.

**diagram, pie:** *syn.* graph, circle.

**diagram, scatter:** a double-entry table in which a tally mark, dot, or other symbol is entered for each observation at the intersection of the column and row corresponding to the *X* and *Y* scores of that observation; frequently used for determining the coefficient of correlation between two variables, as well as for inspection of data, curve fitting, etc. (sometimes applied to a correlation table after the entries have been tallied). *Syn.* correlation chart; correlation graph; correlation table; scattergraph; scatterplot.

**diagram, sector:** *syn.* graph, circle.

**diagram, three-dimension:** a representation of positional or operational relationships in which parts and/or objects are represented by conventionalized symbols having height, width, and depth.

**dialect:** a form of a language, differing from the most generally accepted form in peculiarities of inflection, vocabulary, pronunciation, vowel quality, idiom, etc., and characteristic of a definite locality, social class, nationality, extraction, etc.

**dialect, foreign:** stress, intonation, phrasing, rhythm, and sound production characteristic of some languages foreign to the one being spoken, as in the use of the distinctive phonetic and inflectional characteristics of German in the speaking of English.

**dialect, regional:** speech characteristic of a given limited geographical area and differing from the standard or more general form in matters of pronunciation, intonation, idiom, etc. *See* dialect.

**dialectic:** (1) in general, the logic of argument, such as the method of question and answer of Socrates; (2) (Aristotelian) syllogistic reasoning; (3) (Hegelian) the logic of the triad by which the *thesis* suggests its opposite, the *antithesis*, the two being combined in a higher *synthesis*.

**dialectical method:** a method of teaching or interrogation based on the logical use of questions and answers, for example, the *Socratic method*; sometimes used to designate the discussion method of teaching.

**dialectical psychology:** *syn.* psychology, Marxian.

**dialectology:** the study of speech peculiar to certain localities.

**diaphragm:** (1) the partition of muscle and membrane that separates the chest cavity from that of the abdomen, the action of which is involved in breathing; (2) a dividing or covering membrane or thin partition in pneumographic or air-pressure recording instruments.

**diapositive:** a positive photographic image, made on transparent or translucent material and having a degree of density and contrast suitable for projection or for viewing by transmitted light.

**diapositive film:** *syn.* film, positive (2).

**diary method:** (1) a supervisory technique in which teachers are expected to keep a record of methods and procedures of teaching and of problems encountered in teaching, such records serving as a basis for conferences between teacher and supervisor; (2) sometimes designates a supervisory method involving the recording by a supervisor of suggestions for improvement of teaching.

**diary record:** *see* record, diary.

**diathesis:** *dī'ath'ē'sis*, an inherited or acquired constitutional predisposition to a particular disease or disorder, whether mental or physical.

**dichotomous classification:** *dī-kot'ē-mās*; *see* dichotomy.

**dichotomy:** *dī kot'ē-mī*; a division of a distribution, variable, or other unit into two mutually exclusive parts, such as *satisfactory-unsatisfactory* or *black-white*.

**dictation:** (*mus. ed.*) the playing or singing of music to be written out in notation by the student.

**dictation, harmonic:** the auditory presentation of harmonic musical material, which the student translates into musical symbols. *See* dictation.

**dictation, melodic:** the auditory presentation of melodic musical material, which the student translates into musical symbols. *See* dictation.

**dictation, rhythmic:** the performance of rhythmic musical material, which the student reproduces in musical symbols.

**dictation, tonal:** the performance of music for the purpose of training students to reproduce the appropriate musical symbols.

**dictation exercise:** *see* exercise, dictation.

**dictation test of writing:** *see* test of writing, dictation.

**dictatorial planning:** organizing a social system by autocratic methods, opposed to cooperative and democratic planning.

**didactic curriculum:** *see* curriculum, didactic.

**didactic method:** any method of teaching or instruction.

**didacheum:** *did'as kē'hēm*; a place of instruction or music school in ancient Athens where "music" was studied for the culture of the soul, the term being interpreted to include all that came under the patronage of the nine muses, literary subjects, reading, writing, etc.; the studies constituted intellectual and ethical, as well as aesthetic, training.

**difference, group:** a difference in the central tendency, variability, or other feature of a given characteristic in different groups. *Contr.* *see* differences, individual.

**difference, method of:** one of the four methods of experimental inquiry, stated by John Stuart Mill in his *System of Logic* as follows: "If an instance in which the phenomenon under inves-

tigation occurs, and an instance in which it does not occur, have every circumstance in common save one, that one occurring only in the former, the circumstance in which alone the two instances differ is the effect, or the cause, or an indispensable part of the cause, of the phenomenon." *See* agreement, method of; agreement and difference, method of; concomitant variations, method of; residue, method of.

**difference, sex:** any significant difference in mental or physical traits that depends only on the sex of the individual. *See* differences, age; difference, group.

**difference, true:** the mean of an infinite number of measures of the difference, the difference between the true measures of two variables or items.

**differences, age:** (1) variations, as a result of age, among members of a group; (2) variations within the same individual at different times, due to the length of time lived.

**differences, individual:** (1) the variations or deviations among individuals in regard to a single characteristic or a number of characteristics; (2) those differences that, in their totality, distinguish one individual from another. *Contr.* *see* difference, group.

**differences, mental:** variations among individuals with respect to those capacities, abilities, and behaviors designated by the terms *intelligences, aptitudes, emotions, shifts, interests, and attitudes*; also, variations in respect to other observable responses that represent sensory functions, memory, attention, etc. (The term *mental* is used and interpreted with various shades of meaning by different writers. Educationally, the term *mental differences* commonly refers to variations in learning ability and their related factors such as interest, purpose, need, and emotion.)

**differences, race:** variations among individuals supposedly due to membership in a group having a more or less common ancestry, this group being loosely designated as a race, studied as a branch of *differential psychology*.

**differential effect:** in analysis of variance procedures, the effect that is measured by the interaction variance.

**differential growth:** *see* growth, differential.

**differential inhibition:** *see* inhibition, differential.

**differential prediction:** *see* prediction, differential.

**differential prognosis:** *syn.* prediction, differential.

**differential psychology:** *see* psychology, differential.

**differential reaction:** *syn.* response, differential.

**differential response:** *see* response, differential.

**differential scoring:** *see* scoring, differential.

**differentiated assignments:** *see* assignments, differentiated.

**differentiated-course plan:** a promotion plan based on varying the requirements for promotion according to the ability of each pupil.

**differentiated curriculums:** *see* curriculums, differentiated.

**differentiated instruction:** *see* instruction, differentiated.

**differentiated mimetic reaction:** *see* reaction, differentiated mimetic.

**differentiation, biological:** the development of a difference, or differences, among individuals, groups, or races, through the operation principally of biological factors; contrasted with differentiation having its basis in historical development, geography, climate, culture, individual experience, etc.

**differentiation in development:** (1) (anatomy) the process by which special parts and organs are built up through progressive cell division and regional modification; (2) (behavior) the progressive series of changes by which specific adaptive movements of local parts, usually involving more participation of the small-muscle groups, gradually become separated from the nonadaptive generalized movements that characterize the behavior of the fetus and the young infant, thus leading to greater independence in the movement of local parts and increasing adaptiveness to specific stimuli.

**differentiation of content:** a plan of adapting instruction to individual differences by which bright pupils progress through the grades at the same rate as others but are given an enriched curriculum, whereas slow pupils are given minimum essentials, with various degrees between for pupils at the intermediate levels.

**difficulty scale:** *see* scale, difficulty.

**difficulty score:** *see* score, difficulty.

**diffused response:** *see* response, diffused.

**digest:** a brief condensation of a written work, not necessarily in the words of the original.

**digestive type:** a type of habitus characterized by a large lower jaw, strong masticatory muscles, and a voluminous abdomen, similar to the *pyknic* type. *See* habitus; *pyknic* type.

**digitizing:** (stat.) a procedure for reducing operations with multiple-digit numbers to operations involving only the separate digits of these numbers; used especially in connection with calculators to be performed on tabulating machines.

**digit repetition:** a technique for testing intelligence in which the subject is required to repeat series of digits either forward or backward after a single presentation, which may be visual or auditory; included in some individual intelligence tests.

**digit-span test:** *see* test, digit-span.

**diligence:** the expending of persistent painstaking effort to accomplish what is undertaken.

**dimensionality:** (math.) the number of independent conditions that are both necessary and sufficient for the complete characterization of component elements; for example, a line or curve is one-dimensional since points are identified by one independent condition; a plane or surface is two-dimensional since points are fixed by two independent conditions; the space about us is three-dimensional since points are fixed by three independent conditions.

**dimension of ability:** *see* ability, dimension of.

**dimensions of pupil performance:** the distinguishing characteristics of pupil performance, namely, (a) the amount or rate of work, (b) the quality or accuracy of the performance, and (c) the character, often expressed as the level of difficulty, of the work done.

**dingdong theory:** a theory of the origin of language, according to which given environmental objects or situations are supposed to have forcibly called forth certain unlearned gestures or vocalizations, which then came to represent them.

**diocesan examination:** *see* examination, diocesan.

**diocesan high school:** *see* high school, diocesan.

**diocesan superintendent of schools:** *see* superintendent of schools, diocesan.

**diocesan supervisor:** *see* supervisor, diocesan.

**diocese:** (R.C. ed.) an administrative area of church jurisdiction under the care of a bishop, divided into parishes.

**dioptr:** *diop'ter*; the unit for expressing the refractive power of a lens, as in prescribing glasses or in making other optical calculations; equal to the reciprocal of the focal length of the lens expressed in meters, and may be positive or negative; thus, a lens having a focal length of 1.0 meter (=  $\frac{1}{1}$  meter) is a 1-dioptr lens, while one having a focal length of 0.1 meter (=  $\frac{1}{10}$  meter) is a 10-dioptr lens.

**diorama:** *di'ô rî'ma*; -*râm'e*; a three-dimensional representation composed of various synobels and real materials such as pictures and specimens, and frequently utilizing both transmitted and reflected light to produce a natural scenic effect.

**dip:** an arm-support exercise, done from a prone position on the floor or from a cross rest on parallel bars, in which the body is lowered and raised by bending and straightening the elbows. *Syn.* push-up.

**diphthong:** a union of two vowels to produce one compound sound, as *oy* in *boy* or *ow* in *ow*.

**diploacusis:** *dip'lô-kô'sis*, (lit., "double hearing") an auditory disorder characterized by hearing two sounds when only one is produced.

**diplegia:** *dip'plî-jî-ô*; a form of paralysis in which both hemispheres of the brain are involved.

**diploma:** a formal documentary credential given by an educational institution certifying the completion of a curriculum.

**diploma mill:** an institution that confers educational degrees fraudulently, primarily for profit, without demanding the usual academic achievement from the student.

**diploplia:** *dip'lô'pi-ô*; a defect of vision characterized by seeing single objects as two. *Syn.* double vision.

**direct correlation:** *syn.* correlation, positive.

**direct curve:** *syn.* overcurve.

**directed activity:** *see* activity, directed.

**directed learning:** *see* learning, directed.

**directed observation:** *see* observation, directed.

directed reading activity: *see* activity, directed reading.

directed study: *see* study, directed.

directed-study period: *see* period, directed-study.

directed teaching: *see* teaching, directed.

directed thinking: *see* thinking, directed.

directional confusion: (1) uncertainty on the part of the reader of the direction to pursue in reading, (2) the tendency in reading to attack a word first from the right and then the left, which often leads to reversals and substitutions.

directions test: *see* test, directions.

direct lighting: *see* lighting, direct.

direct measurement: *see* measurement, direct.

direct method: (1) a method of teaching foreign languages which stresses complete or nearly complete reliance on the use of the foreign tongue rather than the vernacular for purposes of instruction and in which every effort is made to approximate the ideal of having the students think entirely in the foreign language from the beginning of the course, usually involves much practice in understanding the spoken word and in speaking, reading, and writing the foreign language, (2) a method of teaching shorthand devised by Ann Bowington, based on the recognition of shorthand symbols and their use to record meaning without recourse to phonetic analysis or ordinary English written symbols; (3) (math) the use of argumentation in an attempt to prove a statement as given; (4) a method of character education in which attempts are made to teach ethical and moral principles and practices by a direct verbal approach, involving admonition, codes, mottoes, "memory gems," etc.

direct movement: any handwriting movement involving the making of a curve in a clockwise direction, for example, the making of an arch from left to right

direct operating cost: *see* cost, direct operating.

director, art: one who administers art education in a school or a school system.

director, curriculum: *syn.* director of curriculum.

director, educational radio: a person who has the responsibility of producing and/or presenting radio programs possessing definite educational value, may be a staff member of a broadcasting station assigned specific educational duties or a staff member in an educational institution with the responsibility of developing radio programs of an educational nature.

director, playground: one who is responsible for the organization and supervision of the activities of children in a place for outdoor play. *Dist. f.* supervisor, playground

director, public-school relations: a staff member charged with responsibility for public-school relations activities.

director, vocational: the administrative head of a program of vocational education, presumably has technical training in and appreciation for the field.

direct oral method: a procedure in language teach-

ing that stresses the use of the spoken language prior to work in reading or writing, without reference to the student's native tongue if the language is foreign.

director of admission: a college or university officer who decides on the applications of new students for admission to the institution, in accordance with policies established by the faculty.

director of athletics: the person designated as administrative head in charge of a program of athletics.

director of child accounting: the school official who is the directing head of the bureau of child accounting.

director of curriculum: a professionally trained educator employed by a board of education to take general responsibility for the organization or reorganization of curricula in the school system and to arrange for and supervise the work of committees of teachers, supervisors, and individual experts in developing and installing courses of study in the various grades and subject fields.

director of dormitory: *syn.* director of residence.

director of education: in 1942, the designation of the chief state school officer and executive head of the central educational authority of the states of Ohio and Rhode Island, used also to designate the corresponding educational official in the Philippine Islands and Samoa.

director of employment: a member of the faculty of an educational institution whose responsibility it is to gather information pertaining to the students or alumni of a school, in order to present their qualifications to prospective employers, to guide students in making applications, and to bring employers and prospective employees together for interviews; often conducts conferences and guides students to prepare themselves to meet the demands of the respective occupations or professions.

director of extension: the most frequently used title for the administrative head of the major unit of a college or university dealing with extramural and/or extension services or agricultural extension in land-grant colleges.

director of guidance: a person who administers an organized program of guidance in a school or school system, supervising the guidance staff and providing leadership in the development of activities.

director of health service: the administrative official in charge of the program for protection of health in an organization such as a college.

director of instruction: a member of the faculty of an educational institution who is directly responsible for the program of courses and curriculums of the institution; may determine faculty loads, make schedules and see that they are carried out, or supervise instruction; often serves as chairman of the curriculum committee, and may be responsible for directing the research of the institution

director of personnel: (higher ed.) (1) a college administrator responsible for supervising the student personnel program; (2) frequently used as the title of the head counselor.



**director of physical education:** the administrative head of physical education, especially required service programs, in a school or college.

**director of placement:** the head of a special department responsible for assisting students to secure part-time employment while in college and full-time employment on leaving college.

**director of practice teaching:** see *director of student teaching*.

**director of pupil personnel:** the school official who is the directing head of the bureau of pupil personnel.

**director of research:** a member of the staff of an educational institution or agency whose duties consist of one or more of the following functions: conducting research projects, formulating policies concerning research, approving research policies, deciding what research is most needed, deciding what use is to be made of research findings.

**director of residence:** an administrative officer responsible for counseling, social, and management functions in student residence halls, frequently vested with some disciplinary power, in accordance with house and college rules. *Syn.* *director of dormitory*.

**director of schools:** the designation of the chief school officer of Guam.

**director of student activities:** a member of the faculty of an educational institution whose responsibilities consist of one or more of the following functions: developing policies in regard to student activities, coordinating student activities, approving student organizations, approving plans of individual student organizations, supervising finances of student organizations, administering the student-activity budget.

**director of student teaching:** the supervisory or administrative head of teacher-preparing work done in campus demonstration or laboratory schools or in off-campus affiliated schools; other titles often used synonymously, or with slight modifications of implied duties, are *director of practice teaching*, *director of training*, *director of demonstration school*, *supervisor of practice teaching*, and *supervisor of student teaching*. *Dist. f.* *director of teacher education*.

**director of teacher education:** the supervisory or administrative head of the department or college responsible for the complete program relating to the professional education of teachers; sometimes referred to as the *dean* or *chairman* of the department. *Dist. f.* *director of student teaching*.

**director of training:** see *director of student teaching*.

**director of vocational education, state:** the state official directly in charge of the state program of vocational education, especially in connection with the program subsidized by Federal funds.

**directory law:** see *law, directory*.

**direct oval:** handwriting drill that consists in constructing either retraced or running ovals in a clockwise movement. *Contr. w.* *indirect oval*.

**direct proof:** see *proof, direct*.

**direct reading technique:** a procedure in foreign-language teaching stressing reading as a means

of language learning from the start, with reference to grammar and syntax only as the need arises.

**direct relationship:** *syn.* *correlation, positive*.

**direct sampling:** see *sampling, direct*.

**direct tax:** see *tax, direct*.

**direct teaching:** see *teaching, direct*.

**disability:** *syn.* *handicap*.

**disarranged-sentence test:** see *test, disarranged-sentence*.

**disbursements, cash:** money paid out in cash or by voucher checks that have been signed by the bookkeeper and approved and countersigned by the principal. (Entries noting the amounts of disbursement are usually made in the cash-book.)

**disciplinary class:** see *class, disciplinary*.

**disciplinary lesson:** see *lesson, disciplinary*.

**disciplinary officer:** a person appointed to enforce the rules established by the faculty or administration of an educational institution.

**disciplinary subject:** see *subject, disciplinary*.

**discipline:** (1) the process or result of directing or subordinating immediate wishes, impulses, desires, or interests for the sake of an ideal or for the purpose of gaining more effective, dependable action; (2) persistent, active, and self-directed pursuit of some selected course of action, even in the face of obstacles or distractions; (3) direct authoritative control of pupil behavior through punishments and/or rewards; (4) negatively, any restraint of impulses, frequently through distasteful or painful means; (5) (archaic) a branch of knowledge; (6) a course of training designed to develop a mental or physical ability or an attitude.

**discipline, constructive:** a program (usually in higher education) aimed at preventing misconduct or at providing reeducation or therapy for persons with tendencies toward delinquency.

**discipline, formal:** (1) a theory of instruction based on transfer of training and mental discipline and depending on the study of materials selected because they display a certain form or arrangement facilitating the generalization of principles, as is the case with mathematics or logic; (2) the theory or doctrine that the main purpose of education is the development of mental capacity rather than the acquisition of knowledge.

**discipline, mental:** (1) the training of mental "faculties" such as memory, imagination, reasoning, etc., by the performance of mental activities that result in the development of the faculties so that they function more adequately than previously; a theory seldom accepted by serious students of mental development; (2) *syn.* *discipline, formal*.

**discipline, military:** (1) a comprehensive system of ideals, loyalties, and conduct based on law and custom, to which every member of the military service is required to subject himself and of which the basic features are identification of the individual with the group and unswerving obedience to authority; (2) obedience to and exercise

of all military loyalties, orders, and regulations; (3) training afforded by military education, particularly as it pertains to conduct and relationships with superiors and fellow students; (4) punishment by military authorities for infractions of military laws and regulations or civil law; (5) occasionally used to designate school discipline that is severe, rigid, and authoritative.

**discipline, scholastic:** *syn.* discipline, formal.

**discipline, school:** the characteristic degree and kind of orderliness in a given school or the means by which that order is obtained, the maintenance of conditions conducive to the efficient achievement of the school's functions.

**discipline record:** *see* record, discipline.

**discontinuous:** *syn.* discrete.

**discontinuous data:** *syn.* data, discrete.

**discontinuous part-time class:** *see* part-time class, discontinuous.

**discontinuous variability:** *see* variability, discontinuous.

**discontinuous variation:** *see* variation, discontinuous.

**discrete:** permitting of no gradation or gradual transition from one value to another; capable of change only by finite amounts, for example, the number of children in a family. *Syn.* discontinuous, *ent.* continuous.

**discrete category:** *see* category, discrete.

**discrete data:** *see* data, discrete.

**discrete measure:** *see* measure, discrete.

**discrete series:** *see* series, discrete.

**discrete variable:** *see* variable, discrete.

**discrete variation:** *see* variation, discrete.

**discriminating power:** *syn.* discrimination (2).

**discrimination:** (1) a response, either overt or implicit, that varies according to the nature (that is, type, intensity, etc.) of the stimulus (discriminative responses may be inborn or learned, adaptive or nonadaptive; in the child after language develops, *discrimination* may apply to judgments concerning values, for example, *right vs. wrong*, *beautiful vs. ugly*, etc.); (2) the power of a test or test item to distinguish among good, mediocre, and poor students; thus, if a test that has high discrimination is administered to a group (other factors such as fatigue, nervousness, emotional set, and test conditions being equal), the best students in the group should perform very well on the test, the average students should earn marks close to the mean, and the less able students should earn low scores, the distribution of scores, moreover, should show a range equivalent to the spread of ability among the students (generally used to mean *positive discrimination*, as just described, unless used in conjunction with the term *negative*); *contr.* *w.* discrimination, *negative*; discrimination, zero.

**discrimination, auditory:** (1) the act of discerning the differences among sounds, especially the sounds making up words; the distinguishing of one word or word part from another, (2) the ability to distinguish among sounds of different pitch or intensity.

**discrimination, depth:** apprehension of the distance of an object from the observer, of the relation between given objects and the observer, or of the spatial relation from front to back of a single solid object.

**discrimination, form:** the act of distinguishing among geometrical forms such as squares or triangles, or the ability to do so; used to test the formation of concepts.

**discrimination, index of:** *see* index of discrimination.

**discrimination, intensity:** the ability to detect variations in loudness of sounds; measured in various music tests.

**discrimination, negative:** erroneous indication of good and poor students characteristic of a test or test item that would be answered correctly by the poorest students and incorrectly by the best students, usually caused by faulty construction of the test items, common faults being ambiguity of statements, overbroad assertions, etc. *Contr.* *w.* discrimination (2); discrimination, zero.

**discrimination, olfactory:** variation in response according to the type, intensity, or other characteristics of the chemical substance constituting the olfactory stimulus. *See* discrimination (1); reaction, differential.

**discrimination, perceptual:** (1) the act of discerning the differences among objects or symbols and of distinguishing one from another; in reading, the seeing of differences, (2) the power of identifying differences.

**discrimination, pitch:** the ability to distinguish between tones of differing frequency of vibration; measured in various music tests. *Syn.* sense of pitch.

**discrimination, positive:** *see* discrimination (2).

**discrimination, quality:** (1) *syn.* discrimination, timbre; (2) recognition of varying degrees of beauty of tone.

**discrimination, rhythm:** the ability to recall and distinguish between rhythmic patterns in which there are time or intensity variations; measured in various music tests. *Syn.* sense of rhythm.

**discrimination, sound:** the act of perceiving two phonetic units or speech sounds as different. *See* test, sound discrimination.

**discrimination, taste:** a response that varies according to the type, intensity, or other characteristics of the chemical substance constituting the taste stimulus. *See* discrimination (1); reaction, differential.

**discrimination, timbre:** the ability to distinguish between tones differing in overtones or quality, such as the tones produced by different musical instruments, measured in various music tests. *Syn.* discrimination, quality.

**discrimination, time:** the ability to judge the relative duration of intervals of time or of sounds; measured in various music tests. *Syn.* sense of time.

**discrimination, visual:** the process of distinguishing (or the ability to distinguish) one object from another.

**discrimination, zero:** lack of power of a test or test item to distinguish among good, mediocre, and

poor students; thus, an extremely easy question that is answered perfectly by the entire group or a very difficult item that is failed by the entire group is said to possess *zero discrimination*. *Dist. f.* discrimination, negative; discrimination, positive.

discursive reasoning: *see* reasoning, discursive.

discussion: an activity characterized by adherence to a topic, question, or problem about which the participants sincerely wish to arrive at a decision or conclusion; frequently used as a learning procedure, as in the *socialized recitation*; to be distinguished from *debating*, in which the participants seek to prove a point rather than to discover the truth.

discussion, group: a form of group guidance in which common problems are discussed in an informal student forum.

discussion activity: *see* activity, discussion.

discussion examination: *syn.* examination, essay.

discussion group: *see* group, discussion.

discussion period: *see* period, discussion.

disease, communicable: a disease that may be transferred from one person to another without actual contact. *See* disease, contagious.

disease, contagious: a disease that may be transferred from person to person by contact. *See* disease, communicable.

disinhibition: the temporary removal of an inhibiting response through action of an excitatory stimulus. (For example, a person in a formal social situation where laughter would be a breach of good manners may be inhibiting laughter; under such circumstances, nearly any sudden stimulus such as the dropping of a book may suffice to make the person laugh.)

dislocation: displacement of a part of the body (usually a joint) from its normal position.

dismissal: the act of dropping a pupil's name from the roll, whether at the demand of the school authorities or as the result of the pupil's voluntary and legal withdrawal. *See* dismissal of teacher.

dismissal, damages for: *see* damages for dismissal.

dismissal blank, guidance: *see* guidance dismissal blank.

dismissal charges: accusations that specify the reasons for dismissal of an employee.

dismissal for marriage: (1) a regulation of some boards of education that causes a pupil to be automatically dropped from the roll upon proof of marriage; (2) a state regulation that permits a youth to quit school when he or she marries.

dismissal hearing: a proceeding in which the plaintiff and the defendant may present evidence before a board or committee relative to the proposed dismissal of a school employee; ordinarily provided for by indefinite-tenure laws.

dismissal of teacher: the separation of an instructor from a school system by requesting his resignation or by a discharge effected by proper authority before the termination of the contract.

dismissal record: *see* record, dismissal.

dismissal report: *syn.* record, dismissal (1).

disorientation: a condition characterized by loss of ability to orient oneself in one's environment with reference to location, the approximate time, and persons who should be recognized.

dispersion: the scatter or variability of the observations of a distribution about some measure of central tendency. (Measures of dispersion include the *standard deviation*, *variance*, *probable error*, *average deviation*, *quartile deviation*, *10 to 90 percentile range*, etc.) *Syn.* scatter; variation.

dispersion, coefficient of: *see* coefficient of dispersion.

dispersion, relative: *syn.* variability, relative.

displacement table: *see* table, displacement.

display room: a room fitted and used for the purpose of displaying the products of a school, university, or college or of some department of such an institution, for example, a department of art or agriculture.

disputation: a method of verbal combat indulged in by many philosophers of ancient Athens, particularly the later philosophers known as *Sophists*, and revised in the later medieval universities, particularly by the *Scholastics*; it was sometimes carried out by a single reasoner, who alternately presented both sides of an argument, but usually by two or more disputants defending different points of view.

dissenting school: one of a number of schools that arose in England during the Restoration, founded by ministers and teachers from the universities who would not conform to the Established Church; were exceedingly popular during the period from 1662 to 1800.

dissertation: a formal treatise based on original investigation or research in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a doctor's degree; sometimes used interchangeably with *thesis*.

dissertation, academic: *syn.* dissertation.

dissociation: a mental disorder in which one or several groups of ideas become separated by the process of repression from the main body of the personality and so are not accessible to memory or consciousness. *See* personality, dual.

dissolution of district: the breaking up of a consolidation through legal process, with a return of each district that formed the original consolidation to the independent status that existed before the consolidation took place; also, the reversion of a school district to unorganized territory (as, for example, in Maine and Wisconsin).

dissolve: *syn.* lap dissolve.

distance from school: the distance in miles (to the nearest tenth) from the point in the public highway directly opposite the home of the child to the door of the school, measured along public roads and over school property. (Sometimes includes also the distance from the yard gate of the child's home to the public highway.)

distance vision: *see* vision, distance.

distributed repetition: a laboratory or teaching procedure utilizing practice periods repeated at intervals.

**distribution:** (1) a tabulation showing the frequencies of the values of a variable arranged in a sequence as to time, magnitude, etc.; see *distribution, frequency*; *distribution, historical*; *distribution, quantity*; (2) the branch of business that makes goods and services available to consumers.

**distribution, ability:** a frequency tabulation composed of scores representative of some ability.

**distribution, age-grade:** the number or percentage of pupils of each age in each grade, and vice versa, usually shown by an age-grade distribution table.

**distribution, continuous:** the frequency distribution of a continuous variable, that is, the frequency distribution of a variable of which the units of measurement may be infinitely subdivided.

**distribution, cumulative frequency:** a tabulation of the frequencies of a series of observations such that (a) each entry gives the sum of all frequencies less than the upper limit of each class interval or (b) each entry gives the sum of all frequencies greater than the lower limit of each class interval.

**distribution, frequency:** a tabulation showing the frequencies of the values of a variable when these values are arranged in order of magnitude, the frequencies usually being shown by tally marks, frequently shortened to *distribution*. *Contr. w. distribution, historical*; *distribution, quantity*.

**distribution, historical:** a tabulation showing the frequencies of a variable in successive intervals of time; a distribution in which time is the basis of classification. *Syn. temporal distribution*; *time distribution*; *contr. w. distribution, frequency*; *distribution, quantity*.

**distribution, J-shaped:** a frequency distribution having a J-shaped curve. *Contr. w. distribution, U-shaped*.

**distribution, normal:** a frequency distribution in which the quantities are so distributed that a normal probability curve is the best fitting curve. *Syn. normal frequency distribution*; *see curve, normal probability*.

**distribution, normal frequency:** *syn. distribution, normal*.

**distribution, probability:** a relative frequency distribution, showing the probability of occurrence of observations of the various possible magnitudes, a frequency distribution each ordinate of which is proportional to the probability of occurrence of an observation with the corresponding abscissa value.

**distribution, quantity:** a distribution showing the aggregate amount for each class, rather than the class frequency, for example, a table showing the total income received by the people at each of the various income levels. *Contr. w. distribution, frequency*; *distribution, historical*.

**distribution, rectangular:** a frequency distribution that has approximately the same number of observations in all class intervals (of equal width) within a certain range and no cases falling outside this range, so that the graphical representation of the distribution is a rectangle.

**distribution, sampling:** the expected distribution of values of a given statistic in a universe, for example, the distribution of means of samples of 62 observations of sixth-grade 12-year-old boys on a given test in common fractions.

**distribution, t:** the distribution of the ratio of a statistic to its standard error. (The significance level of *t* is a function of both its magnitude and the number of degrees of freedom.) *Syn. t function*.

**distribution, temporal:** *syn. distribution, historical*.

**distribution, time:** *syn. distribution, historical*.

**distribution, truncated:** a frequency distribution that is cut off by the removal of (or failure to obtain) certain classes of observations that would all fall at one extreme or the other; one cut off so that there are no cases beyond a certain point.

**distribution, U-shaped:** a rare type of frequency distribution in which the frequencies at the extremes are greater than those near the middle of the curve, the greatest frequencies being found at the two ends of the curve, no matter how small the class intervals may be made. *Contr. w. distribution, J-shaped*.

**distribution curve:** *syn. curve, frequency* (1)

**distribution of ability:** (1) the variation in ability (whether general ability or a specific ability) present in any group of individuals under consideration, (2) the frequency of occurrence of ability at each of successive levels; usually shown by means of a table or a graph, or both, representing the number and percentage of cases in each level or division, from high to low or from low to high.

**distribution of marks:** (1) the act or procedure of assigning school marks according to a predetermined plan to all pupils completing certain work at school, (2) a tabulation of the frequency of occurrence of each score, mark, or grade earned by the various members of a group whose work has been evaluated by a test or other means.

**distributive education:** a branch of education concerned with preparing persons to enter the field of selling and merchandising goods and services and with increasing the efficiency of those already so occupied.

**distributive occupations:** those occupations concerned with making available to consumers the goods and services produced by others, for example, *retail and wholesale selling, jobbing*, and the various types of *advertising*.

**distributive phase of guidance:** the phase of guidance that aims to distribute youth as effectively as possible to educational and vocational opportunities.

**distributive subjects:** *see subjects, distributive*.

**distributive variable:** *see variable, distributive*.

**district, attendance:** (1) *syn. attendance area* (1); (2) that section or part of a school district served by one attendance supervisor and his corps of field workers.

**district, city school:** a geographical area, generally coterminous with a legally established municipality, of which the population is rela-

tively high in number and density and which has been designated as a local school unit by state authority, which also establishes its powers and duties.

**district, consolidated:** a school district formed by the abolition of two or more districts and the combining of their territory into a single district.

**district, county school:** a unit of school administration in which school affairs of the county as a whole (sometimes with specified exceptions) are controlled by a county board of education.

**district, dissolution of:** see dissolution of district.

**district, elementary:** a school district in which no provision is made for public-school work beyond the elementary grades.

**district, enumeration:** (1) any area in which a count of population (total, school, or any other designated portion) is made; (2) (U.S. Census) the smallest area for which the United States Census Bureau supplies tabulations of the population as to sex, color, nativity, age distribution, and size of family; each political unit, whether incorporated place, township, or election district, consists of one or more enumeration districts, each organized to contain 1,500 to 2,000 people. *Dist. f. census tract.*

**district, exempted village:** (1) a school district or village that has autonomy or freedom from county control and supervision in matters pertaining to the schools; (2) a village school district that is exempt from taxes imposed for special purposes such as maintaining a county high school. (Almost any type of school district may be exempted from certain legal provisions applying to the nonexempted districts.)

**district, high-school:** see high-school district.

**district, inspection:** the specific geographical area for which a school inspector is responsible.

**district, rural school:** (1) a rural area designated according to state law as a local school administrative unit; (2) a body corporate and politic in an open-country area that, with such help as it may receive from the state or county, provides and maintains its own school or schools under the immediate control of its own board of trustees or directors, generally three in number. (Sometimes erroneously applied only to open-country schools.)

**district, school:** (1) the territory that is under the supervision of a given school board regardless of the number of school buildings; (2) that territory within which children may attend a given school building or center.

**district, special school:** (1) an agency of the state, usually organized under legislative authority, charged with particular and limited educational duties authorized by law, (2) a school district incorporated by a special act of legislature.

**district, union school:** a type of local school unit formed by the uniting of two or more contiguous school districts for the purpose of providing elementary or secondary education, or both.

**district board of education:** see board of education, district.

**district institute:** see institute, district.

**district junior college:** see junior college, district.

**district library:** *syn.* library, regional.

**district meeting:** an assembly of the resident legal voters of the school district, called to elect officers and to transact business or to decide educational matters of local importance.

**district-owned:** *syn.* board-owned.

**district playground:** see playground, district.

**district principal:** see principal, district.

**district school:** (1) historically, a school in a district that is small enough to enable children to walk to school; (2) an elementary one- or two-teacher school maintained by the rural school district and usually cared for by a locally elected representative body, generally three in number and known as the *district school trustees* or *district school board* (more generally spoken of as a *rural school*).

**district school association:** an organization of persons connected with or interested in schools, formed within the territorial limits of the district for the promotion of some object or purpose relating to education.

**district superintendent:** *syn.* principal, district.

**district supervisor:** see supervisor, district.

**district system:** a form of educational organization in which the school district is the local unit of administration, largely independent except for such supervision as is given by the county superintendent of schools or county board of education, if such a body exists, acting under general laws of the state. (Under the *district system*, local organization and control are at a maximum and central control at a minimum.)

**district tax rate:** see tax rate, district.

**district unit:** *syn.* district, rural school.

**disuse, law of:** see law of disuse.

**divergent squint:** see squint, divergent.

**diversified-activity shop:** *syn.* shop, composite.

**diversified-occupations program:** see program, diversified-occupations.

**diversified program:** see program, diversified.

**diversion:** (1) the act of diverting funds from one account to another; (2) a reassignment or reallocation of funds from one planned category of expenditure to another category of expenditure.

**diversity in taxation:** (1) variety in sources of tax receipts; (2) a plan or system by which the proper coordination of several taxes to form a unified tax system ensures a uniform amount of income and prevents concentration on a few forms of taxation.

**divided-period plan:** a plan of supervised study in which the recitation period is divided into two parts, one for teaching and recitation and the other for supervised study.

**dividing net:** a type of net made of rope and used as a partition to divide a gymnasium into two or more floor areas.

**division:** (1) an administrative unit of a college or school usually consisting of more than one department, as the *division of the humanities*; (2)

a unit of a college or university consisting of a combination of years, as the *junior division*, comprising the first 2 years; (3) a branch of the college or university, either instructional or non-instructional, that is separate from the program of resident instruction, as the *extension division*; (4) occasionally, any of the principal administrative units of a college or university, as the *division of arts and sciences*.

**division facts:** most commonly, the 90 statements of the even division of a number by another number together with the result of that division, from  $0 \div 1 = 0$  to  $81 \div 9 = 9$ . (These are known as the *even division facts*; there are also *uneven division facts* such as  $82 \div 9 = 9$  and 1 remaining.)

**division of administration:** see administration, division of.

**division superintendent:** see superintendent, county.

**dizygotic:** di'af-got'ik; arising from two separate fertilized ova of a given female; used to describe twins not the product of one and the same ovum. See multiple birth; twins.

**dizygotic twins:** see twins, dizygotic.

**docent:** dō'sent; (1) one who explains exhibits in a museum; (2) a member of a teaching staff below professorial rank in a college or university.

**doctor, public-school:** a physician employed by the board of education for health supervision and health services to children in a public-school system.

**doctor of education degree:** see degree, doctor of education.

**doctor of laws (LL.D.):** a high degree granted by an American college or university, usually honorary and given to a person who has achieved distinction in a professional field.

**doctor of pedagogy degree:** see degree, doctor of pedagogy.

**doctor of philosophy degree:** see degree, doctor of philosophy.

**doctor of philosophy in education (Ph.D.):** the highest earned degree awarded by colleges or universities for the advanced study of educational problems, usually granted at the completion of the equivalent of a minimum of 3 years of graduate work; similar to the Ph.D. or Ed.D. degree except that the major field of specialization is recognized in the title itself. *Dist. J.* degree, doctor of education.

**doctor's degree:** see degree, doctor's.

**doctrine of determined action:** see determined action, doctrine of.

**doctrine of equality:** see equality, doctrine of.

**doctrine of free will:** see free will, doctrine of.

**doctrine of interest:** see interest, doctrine of.

**doctrine of maternal impressions:** see maternal impressions, doctrine of.

**doctrine of mental states:** see mental states, doctrine of.

**doctrine of specificity of traits:** see specificity of traits, doctrine of.

**document:** (1) in a general sense, any publication, (2) more narrowly, a publication by some branch of the government; (3) in historical research, one of the several types of original source containing a written record that represents a writer's report on a condition or activity with which he had firsthand contact.

**documentary broadcasting:** see broadcasting, documentary.

**documentary evidence:** the facts, including their evaluation and interpretation, that may be obtained from documents.

**documentary film:** see film, documentary.

**documentary frequency study:** see study, documentary frequency.

**documentary source:** see document (3).

**documentation:** the process (or result) of citing illustrative or supporting references for statements made, usually through the use of footnotes.

**dogma:** (1) an opinion, tenet, or belief held as authoritatively established without further support of demonstration or experience; (2) a body of doctrines authoritatively proclaimed by a church or sect for belief by its adherents.

**dogmatic:** (1) (of persons) given to highly authoritative pronouncements, (2) (of statements) characterized by dogmatism, (3) (of systems) based on a priori assumptions; (4) (of teaching) characterized by authoritative statements on the part of the teacher intended for acceptance by pupils without question, to be contrasted with teaching that guides pupils to conclusions from a problematic beginning.

**dogmatism:** (1) positiveness in stating or adhering to beliefs and opinions as if they were established facts; (2) a philosophy or belief that assumes its fundamental postulates unconditionally.

**domestic art:** see art, domestic.

**domestic science:** see science, domestic.

**domicile:** the place one regards as his permanent home, in the sense that if absent from it he intends to return eventually, recurrently, or permanently and if present in it he has no immediate intent of making a permanent change.

**dominance:** *syn.* ascendancy.

**dominance, cerebral:** (1) dominance in language and reading of neither the right nor the left hemisphere of the brain, as opposed to the theory of lateral dominance held by Orton and others; (2) balance between the two hemispheres of the brain in controlling voluntary action.

**dominance, cerebral:** see cerebral dominance.

**dominance, hand-and-eye:** preference for the use of the right or left hand and the corresponding eye in writing and reading and in certain sports and manual activities.

**dominance, mixed cerebral:** see cerebral dominance, mixed.

**dominance, ocular:** the preferential use of one eye for such purposes as sighting, in which fixation is involved. *See* dominant eye.

**dominance, social:** ascendancy in social interactions or relationships.

dominance behavior: see behavior, dominance.

dominance feeling: self-esteem coupled with confidence in one's ability to get his own way in social relationships.

dominant: a character present in one parent that appears in all the hybrid offspring, to the exclusion of a contrasting character present in the other parent [Strictly speaking, the gene for such a character is the dominant entity and, whenever present in an individual, is able to overcome (dominate) the influence of its recessive *allelomorph* (that is, the gene for the contrasting character)] See Mendel's law.

dominant eye: the eye that leads in reading and seeing, the fixing eye. *Syn.* master eye.

dominative behavior: see behavior, dominative.

Dominican education: a type of teaching developed in the thirteenth century by the Dominicans, or Black Friars, who strongly established themselves in connection with many universities and sought to control higher education and to defend Catholic orthodoxy.

dormitory: a building providing living quarters for students, containing sleeping rooms, study rooms, reception rooms, etc.; originally, and especially, a building having sleeping rooms.

dormitory, director of: *syn.* director of residence.

dormitory library: see library, dormitory.

dorsiflexion: bending toward the back of the body or of a member, for example, a bending of the fingers toward the back of the hands.

dot chart: *syn.* map, dot.

dot diagram: *syn.* map, dot.

dot map: see map, dot.

dotting test: see test, dotting.

double-alternation problem: see problem, double-alternation.

double-entry table: see table, double-entry

double-frame thirty-five mm.: the designation of the negative area covered by most of the 35-mm. still cameras of the Leica type, yields a negative measuring (exclusive of the borders) approximately 1 by 1½ inches, or double the area of the single-frame 35-mm. negatives yielded by professional motion-picture cameras; the size from which 2 by 2 slides are usually made.

double-frequency table: *syn.* table, double-entry.

double logarithmic chart: see chart, double logarithmic.

double logarithmic graph: *syn.* chart, double logarithmic.

double period: see period, double.

double promotion: see promotion, double.

double rating table: *syn.* table, double-entry.

double-session day: a school day divided into two parts, usually one before noon and one after noon.

double sessions: the designation of an administrative device, sometimes used to combat serious overcrowding in schools, according to which the pupil population is divided into two

groups, each with its own teachers, one group having 4 hours of schooling in the morning, the other having a like period in the afternoon, amounts to forming two separate schools within a single school building.

double taxation: see taxation, double.

double-track plan: a promotional plan of school organization providing courses of study on the two-track principle and a number of points for transfer from either track to the other to permit of different rates of progress at various times during a pupil's school career.

double vibration: (d.v.) one complete oscillatory cycle of a sound wave; used as a measure of pitch.

double vision: *syn.* diplopia.

doubling: the immediate repetition of a letter in a word, whether incorrectly, as in *raate* for *rate*, or correctly, as in *bitten*, a common source of error in spelling.

doubt: a state of uncertainty, hesitancy, or suspended judgment in coming to a conclusion or belief; intermediate between complete acceptance and complete rejection of the truth of a proposition, arises when the evidence at hand seems contradictory or inconclusive. *Contr. w.* belief; certainty.

Douglass formula for teaching load: an equation devised by Earl R. Douglass for measuring teaching load, which considers such factors as the complexity of the subjects taught, the number of class periods taught per week, the number of pupils in each class, and the length of the class period.

downstroke: a movement of the writing instrument toward the line of writing from above or away from the line of writing below the line.

drafting: *syn.* drawing.

drafting, trade: drafting related to a particular trade, for example, *machine drafting*.

drainage: (1) provision for the removal of water from a campus or school grounds by means of pipes or ditches; (2) the running off of water due to the contour of the campus or school grounds.

drainage theory: the theory that the neural impulse moves from areas of higher resistance to areas of lower resistance, the direction of conduction to certain pathways being traceable to a drainage of energy from the usual discharge route of the less active pathway into the discharge route of the more active.

drama, school: (1) a play presented by pupils as a definite part of their school activity, either before audiences of their fellow pupils or more rarely before general audiences; (2) the systematic organization of dramatic presentations as a recognized part of school procedure.

drama, student: a play produced by students with a minimum of teacher aid or participation.

drama, university: a dramatic performance before a student or general audience as a recognized part of the curriculum of the university; frequently used as a part of training in dramatics, playwriting, etc.

dramatic play: see play, dramatic.

**dramatic rhythm:** an activity involving the interpretation and acting out of an idea or story rhythmically, with or without musical accompaniment

**dramatics:** (1) the activities of any organization devoted primarily to the creation, preparation, and production of plays; (2) activities in the creation, preparation, and production of plays as a part of classroom work.

**dramatization:** strictly, the recasting into dramatic form of a story or other material not already in dramatic form; loosely and incorrectly used to designate the acting out of a story or any piece of literature or the acting out of an item to be learned.

**draw-a-man behavior:** see behavior, draw-a-man.

**drawing:** depicting objects on a surface, such as paper, with pencil, crayon, pen, brush, or other graphic means of representation; may be freehand or instrumental, representational or purely informational, or diagrammatic.

**drawing, architectural:** drawing made use of by the architect, including freehand and instrumental representation in plan, elevation, and perspective, involving isometric and orthographic projection, and rendered in pencil, pen and ink, and other mediums. See drawing; drawing, instrumental.

**drawing, freehand:** drawing done by hand without the aid of mechanical instruments such as rulers, triangles, and compasses. (Types of freehand drawing frequently mentioned in art curriculums are nature, pictorial, object, figure, animal, illustrative, outline, contour, and form drawing.)

**drawing, instrumental:** drawing done with the aid of instruments rather than freehand, for example, mechanical, geometric, and architectural drawing done with the help of instruments such as ruler, triangle, compass, French curve, and T squares. See drawing.

**drawing, memory:** representing an image on a surface through recall, from memory. See drawing.

**drawing, mirror:** copying or tracing a drawing perceived in a mirror while the subject's drawing hand and the pencil and paper are concealed.

**drawing, perspective:** representation, on a two-dimensional surface, of two- or three-dimensional objects surrounded by space so that they appear in the picture as they do to the eye. (Perspective drawing may be divided into linear and aerial types each based on special principles of representation. Linear representation may be divided into parallel, or one-point, angular, or two-point, and oblique, or three-point perspective. The terms curvilinear and verticilinear are also applied to types of perspective drawing.) See drawing.

**drawing, prerepresentative:** spontaneous imaginative symbolic drawing done by children before feeling a desire or need to represent objects and things realistically according to adult standards

**drawing, representative:** see representation.

**drawing, scale:** a picture or diagram made according to regularly graded proportions, for example, a drawing made to the scale of 1 inch = 1 foot.

**drawing, schematic:** (1) a preliminary plan or diagram; (2) an imaginative or symbolic type of expression practiced by kindergarten and primary-grade children before reaching the stage of representative expression, or realism. See drawing, prerepresentative; schema.

**drawing, trade:** *syn.* drafting, trade.

**dressage:** *dra'shij*; Fr. *drae-shah*; (Fr., lit. "training") (behav. psych.) a term used by Bechterev to designate the process of training an animal for experimental purposes by conditioning.

**dress design:** see art, costume.

**dress room:** a room used for the purpose of changing apparel, usually connected with a gymnasium or auditorium. See locker room.

**drill:** (1) a teaching technique intended to bring about automatic accuracy and speed of performance in any subject, (2) repetitive practice of fundamental skills for purposes of instruction in physical-education activities.

**drill, corrective:** (1) repetitive practice for the purpose of eliminating errors; (2) (business ed.) practice material and procedures used to help eliminate the most frequent errors of typewriting students, as previously determined by an analysis of student errors. *Syn.* remedial practice, skill-improvement practice.

**drill, formal:** any type of drill or repetitive activity in which the form of the activity is stressed and the goal is an automatic response to a stimulus.

**drill, formal handwriting:** practice by learners during handwriting instruction that involves copying and recopying set exercises, especially such materials as running ovals and push-and-pull exercises.

**drill, military:** a pattern of, practice in, or the execution of, military exercises, formations, and evolutions in both close and extended order.

**drill, rhythmical:** a handwriting exercise consisting in successive strokes or stroke combinations of about the same length, to be inscribed while following a set rhythm.

**drill, speed:** (1) repetitive practice aimed at increasing speed of performance; (2) (read.) an exercise for increasing reading speed by having the subject read under time control, or by having him read words and phrases exposed in quick succession.

**drill field:** a level plot of ground used by students for military drill.

**drill subject:** see subject, drill.

**drive:** (1) a physiological tension that induces activity that will relieve the tension, for example, hunger, thirst, see desire, etc.; *syn.* physiological drive, (2) a roadway through or around a campus or school grounds, not for general use as a public street.

**drive, physiological:** *syn.* drive (1)

**drive, primary:** (1) the tendency for an organism to respond directly to its environment without the intervention of experience, (2) a direct urge, (3) a fundamental, elemental need

**drive, secondary:** an urge or motivation that has been acquired through experience and education, in distinction to a primary drive, which arises out of the direct needs of the organism,



**driver, pupil:** a pupil who attends the public high school and who operates a school bus.

**driver, student:** a college student who operates a school bus.

**driver, substitute:** a bus operator available for irregular employment.

**driver clinic:** see clinic, driver.

**driver education:** classroom instruction and practice driving designed to develop proper habits, attitudes, skills, and background knowledge in motorists. *Dist. f. training, driver.*

**driver-mechanic:** a school-bus operator who also works part time as a mechanic; usually drives a bus and keeps one or more busses in repair.

**driver's assistant:** a person (often one of the more dependable pupils) who watches the pupils, helps them on and off the school bus, flags the bus across railroad tracks, and otherwise helps to provide safe pupil transportation.

**driver's certificate:** see certificate, driver's.

**driver's daily report:** see report, driver's daily.

**driver training:** see training, driver.

**drivometer:** (1) a device attached to an automobile to measure and sometimes record a driver's manipulation of controls in response to highway and traffic situations; (2) a device simulating the controls of an automobile, used to measure and sometimes record a driver's reactions to simulated highway and traffic situations.

**drivometer test:** see test, drivometer.

**dropout:** a pupil who leaves school before the completion of a grade or before graduation (colloquial).

**dropping decimal:** a process of eliminating or omitting decimal places beyond a certain point of approximation or a certain number of significant figures.

**dropping of pupils:** (1) the act of removing pupils from the rolls of a school because of absences of 3, 5, 10, or more days (this practice was so common as to be almost universal in the United States during the latter part of the nineteenth and the early part of the twentieth centuries; it exists today but is rapidly dying out); (2) the practice of obliging a probation pupil to withdraw from a particular school or course because of constant failure or inability to do the work of the school or course.

**drop temporarily:** see dropping of pupils (1).

**drum corps:** an ensemble of drums, used independently, in company with files, or as part of a band, employed chiefly to accompany marching groups.

**dual control:** the duplication of the controls of an automobile, so that either of two persons in the driving compartment may operate the vehicle; commonly used in driver-training classes.

**dual-control system:** the system by which vocational education is administered separately from general education; may involve the establishment of separate school boards for vocational education, with their own staffs of professional workers, as in the system followed in Wisconsin;

uncommon in the United States. *Contr. w. unit-control system* (2).

**dualism:** in general, any system of thought that recognizes two ultimate independent or irreducible principles, such as mind and matter or good and evil, commonly the designation of the philosophical doctrine of the fundamental separation of mind and matter or body and soul.

**dualistic ethics:** see ethics, dualistic.

**dualistic metaphysics:** see metaphysics, dualistic.

**dual personality:** see personality, dual.

**dual routing:** the use of a bus for two trips, both morning and afternoon.

**dual sport:** see sport, dual.

**dual type of administration:** see administration, dual type of.

**dullard:** a child who is unable to keep up with his grade in school because of a moderately sub-normal intelligence.

**dull child:** see child, dull.

**dull normal:** the designation of children or adults who are just below the average in general intelligence.

**duplicate classes:** see classes, duplicate.

**duplicate newspaper:** see newspaper, duplicated.

**duplicate form:** (1) *syn.* similar form; (2) any form of a test that, in addition to being a comparable form, also has the same mean as the original test; any form of a test that measures the same function, is equally reliable, is expressed in the same units, and has the same mean as the original form of the test; *dist. f.* alternate form; comparable form; equivalent form.

**duplicate school:** *syn.* alternate school.

**duplicate section:** see section, duplicate.

**duty:** (1) what one is under obligation to do, such obligation being usually moral but sometimes legal or contractual; (2) participation in the necessary routines, obligations, and requirements that arise in connection with any situation, association, or phase of life.

**dwarf:** a person of abnormally small size for his age (under 4 feet tall at maturity). (Dwarfs may be classified, broadly, as well-proportioned, disproportioned, and malformed. In the disproportioned dwarf, the head is comparatively large and the limbs are extremely short. Dwarfs having malformations, always the result of disease, may exhibit a curved spine, bent bones in the limbs, and a deformed pelvis.)

**dynamic:** energetic, stimulating, actively and forcefully influential; the term frequently has the connotation of interaction and complexity or of purpose and direction toward a goal.

**dynamic morality:** see morality, dynamic.

**dynamic psychology:** see psychology, dynamic.

**dynamics:** active, functional relationships of importance in the causation of the phenomenon in question; the term often has the connotation of energetic interaction and shifting equilibrium; frequently used in connection with emotional factors underlying behavior; to be

contrasted with pure (static) description or normative data and distinguished from the Freudian concept of *dynamism*.

**dynamics, cultural:** (1) the study of the modifications produced in a culture by the invention or borrowing of new traits or the disappearance of old traits, (2) the modifications themselves viewed as a dynamic process. *Contr. w. dynamics, social.*

**dynamics, social:** the branch of social study dealing with the laws, forces, and phenomena of change in society. *Contr. w. dynamics, cultural.*

**dynamism:** (1) a defense mechanism; (2) in general, any mechanism; (3) (psychoanal.) a device by which the ego placates the id or subdues its demands.

**dynamometer:** dī'no-mom'ō-ter; any one of a number of instruments used to measure the strength of muscular exertion, for example, one used to measure the strength of grip.

**dynamometer, back-and-leg:** a device consisting of a handle attached to a strong spring connected with a dial and pointer and fastened to a small wooden platform; used for measuring lifting strength.

**dynamometer, hand:** an instrument, used to measure strength of handgrip, in which resistance is usually provided by powerful springs that must be compressed, the number of pounds of pressure exerted being registered on a dial.

**dysarthria:** dis-ā'r-thri-ə; faulty articulation of speech sounds due to lesions or defects in the central nervous system. *Dist. f. anarthria; dyslalia.*

**dyogenic:** dis-jen'ik; referring to anything that tends to impair the qualities of future generations. *Ant. eugenic.*

**dyslalia:** dis-lā'li-ə; faulty articulation of speech sounds due to causes other than lesions or defects in the central nervous system. *Dist. f. dysarthria.*

**dyslogia:** dis-lō'ji-ə; faulty formulation and expression of ideas in spoken form, particularly as a symptom of severe mental disease.

**dysphasia:** dis-fā'zhi-ə; any disorder of linguistic symbolization due to lesion or defect in the central nervous system, particularly in the association areas of the cerebrum; generally synonymous with aphasia, although the latter term usually refers to more profound or severe conditions of linguistic disorder.

**dysphemia:** dis-fē'mi-ə; (1) any disorder of speech due to a psychoneurotic condition and having no known organic basis; includes aphemia, paraphemia, spasmophemia, and tachyphemia; (2) sometimes used to designate a condition or predisposition assumed to underlie stuttering.

**dysphonia:** dis-fō'ni-ə; any disturbance of vocalization or phonation, differing from aphonia in degree of severity. *See aphonia.*

**dysplasia:** dis-plā'zhi-ə; disproportion or abnormality of size among elements, parts, etc., especially among external dimensions of the body.

**dysplastic development:** *see development, dysplastic.*

**dysteleology:** dis'tel-ē-ol'ō-jī; dis'tē-lē-; the doctrine of purposelessness, particularly the theory that nature operates without purpose or ends. *Ant. teleology.*

**dystrophy:** dis'trō-fi; imperfect or faulty nutrition.

## E

**early room:** a school room provided for supervised play activities before school begins in the morning

**earmarking:** the allocating of money to a specified purpose

**ear training:** *see* training, ear.

**easy book:** a book for young children, such as a picture book or reader

**ecclesiastical foundation:** *see* foundation, ecclesiastical.

**E chart:** *see* chart, E.

**echolalia:** ek'6 lă'li ə; a disorder characterized by involuntary repetition of words heard spoken by others, sometimes a symptom of dementia praecox

**echopraxia:** ek'6 pŕk'si ə, a condition characterized by the meaningless imitation of motions and gestures made by others; met with in dementia praecox.

**eclecticism:** (1) the practice of formulating a composite body of thought made up of views chosen from various systems, especially the borrowing of doctrines from differing philosophical schools or religious sects; (2) a school of philosophy that endeavors to construct a coherent and harmonious system of thought or belief by adopting selected beliefs from various rival schools or systems.

**eclectic method:** a method of teaching foreign languages combining features of various methods as need arises.

**eclectic reasoning:** *see* reasoning, eclectic.

**ecology:** the study of plants or animals (including human beings) in relation to their physical environment.

**ecology, human:** the study of the distribution of human beings in relation to sociocultural and natural phenomena and of the processes involved in this distribution.

**economic approach:** the consideration of an issue from the standpoint of its relation to economic factors, namely, the creating and using of wealth.

**economic biology:** *see* biology, economic.

**economic botany:** *see* botany, economic.

**economic cities:** *see* cities, economic.

**economic conditions:** (1) situations composed of all factors associated with the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services; (2) conditions relating to making a living in a community that affect materially the growth and development of the individual and the group.

**economic democracy:** *see* democracy, economic.

**economic determinism:** *see* determinism, economic.

**economic education:** a broad term for all education that is aimed at increasing the individual's understanding, knowledge, and appreciation of the economic structure of modern life, includes business, consumer, and distributive education, as well as the study of such areas as economics, economic geography, banking, finance, and foreign trade.

**economic-factor method:** *syn.* multiple-factor method.

**economic geography:** *see* geography, economic.

**economic history:** *see* history, economic.

**economic, margin:** the minimum reward or return largely covering the costs of production and constituting a limit below which economic activity under existing conditions cannot be maintained.

**economic motive:** a drive that is based on considerations of wealth getting or wealth using as a means of achieving status or survival.

**economics:** the branch of social study that deals with the production, distribution, and consumption of commodities having exchange value and with the social phenomena arising from such activities.

**economics, business:** a study concerned principally with such business operations as financing and funding commercial enterprises, accounting, methods and practices of buying and selling, and personnel and public relations.

**economics, commodity:** a major branch of economics primarily concerned with the production, distribution, and consumption of material commodities.

**economics, consumer:** (1) the science that deals with the use of resources to satisfy the needs and wants of consumers as individuals and as a group; (2) the economic principles and forces that affect the consumer, and the interpretation of economic theories in terms of consumer interest as distinguished from producer interest.

**economics, historical school of:** a school of thought in economics principally concerned with the historical study of economic systems and theories, without any attempt to evaluate them in terms of desirability. *See* institutionalism.

**economics, labor:** a field of study primarily concerned with labor problems, including the welfare of laborers (accidents, old age, pensions, etc.), labor unions, and job security.

**economics, land:** a major branch of economics primarily concerned with the production, distribution, and consumption of agricultural

products and other products taken from the earth, such as minerals, petroleum, and timber.

**economics, personal:** *syn.* economics, consumer.

**economic science:** *see* science, economic.

**economics of consumption:** *syn.* economics, consumer.

**economic surplus:** (1) monetary return in excess of normal, expected profits; (2) monetary return in excess of the minimum yield necessary for the continuance of enterprise.

**economic welfare:** the condition resulting from the establishment of a reasonable standard of living for the whole people.

**economy, planned:** an economic system purposefully organized by the mind of man, opposed to such weaknesses as the wasteful duplication of effort in the competitive system, inequitable distribution of goods and services, and wastes caused by conflict between capital and labor. *See* social order, tele.

**economy, political:** (1) an old name for the science now usually called *economics*. (2) the economic activities and relations of the state, such as taxation, expenditure of state money, and control of state over business.

**economy, principle of:** a working rule for the treatment of scientific data expressed in the fewest or most simply related concepts that are adequate.

**economy of abundance:** a way of economic life based on the ideal of producing and distributing sufficient goods, foodstuffs, and services so that everyone may have all the necessities and some of the comforts of life.

**economy of potential plenty:** roughly synonymous with *economy of abundance*, but with the implication that through defective distribution not all needy persons are supplied with sufficient quantities of the necessities and comforts of life. *See* economy of abundance.

**economy of scarcity:** an organization of economic life in which output is restricted in order to regulate prices. *Contr.* w. economy of abundance.

**ecstasy:** a trance-like state sometimes seen in hysteria and catatonias, resembling a powerful emotion of happiness.

**editing:** (photog.) the process of cutting and putting together scenes as photographed to produce the desired complete film. *Syn.* cutting.

**educability:** the capacity of an organism to profit by experience and to adjust to conditions that recur.

**educability, motor:** the ability to learn neuromuscular coordinations or motor skills.

**educable:** capable of learning to a degree that exceeds mere repetition.

**educand:** a general term for a pupil or student; anyone undergoing the process of education.

**education:** (1) the aggregate of all the processes by means of which a person develops abilities, attitudes, and other forms of behavior of positive value in the society in which he lives, (2) the social process by which people are subjected to the influence of a selected and controlled

environment (especially that of the school) so that they may attain social competence and optimum individual development; (3) ordinarily, a general term for the so-called "technical" or more specifically classified professional courses offered in higher institutions for the preparation of teachers and relating directly to educational psychology, philosophy and history of education, curriculum, special and general methods, instruction, administration, supervision, etc.; broadly, the total pattern of preparation, formal and informal, that results in the professional growth of teachers; *see* teacher education.

**education, adolescent:** *see* adolescent education.

**education, adult:** *see* adult education.

**education, aesthetic:** *see* aesthetic education.

**education, agricultural:** *see* agricultural education.

**education, alien:** *see* alien education.

**education, apprenticeship:** *see* apprenticeship education.

**education, business:** *see* business education.

**education, character:** *see* character education.

**education, child-centered:** *see* child-centered education.

**education, childhood:** *see* childhood education.

**education, Christian:** *see* Christian education.

**education, church:** *see* church education.

**education, civic:** *see* civic education.

**education, commercial:** *syn.* business education.

**education, comparative:** *see* comparative education.

**education, completion:** *syn.* terminal education.

**education, compulsory:** *see* compulsory education.

**education, consumer:** *see* consumer education.

**education, continuing:** *see* continuing education.

**education, cooperative:** *see* cooperative education.

**education, correctional:** *see* correctional education.

**education, creative:** *see* creative education.

**education, culminal:** *syn.* terminal education.

**education, cultural:** *see* cultural education.

**education, democratization of:** *see* democratization of education.

**education, director of:** *see* director of education.

**education, distributive:** *see* distributive education.

**education, driver:** *see* driver education.

**education, economic:** *see* economic education.

**education, elementary:** *see* elementary education.

**education, experimental:** *see* experimental education.

**education, family:** *see* family education.

**education, folk:** *see* folk education.

- education, formal: *see* formal education.
- education, Franciscan: *see* Franciscan education.
- education, free: *see* free education.
- education, freedmen: *see* freedmen education.
- education, general: *see* general education.
- education, health: *see* health education.
- education, higher: *see* higher education.
- education, home economics: *see* home economics education.
- education, homemaking: *see* homemaking education.
- education, industrial: *see* industrial education.
- education, Jewish: *see* Jewish education.
- education, language arts: *see* language arts education.
- education, liberal: *see* liberal education.
- education, mass: *see* mass education.
- education, mathematical: *see* mathematical education.
- education, military: *see* military education.
- education, moral: *see* moral education.
- education, museum: *see* museum education.
- education, music: *see* music education.
- education, nursery: *see* nursery education.
- education, parent: *see* parent education.
- education, pauper: *see* pauper education.
- education, philanthropic: *see* philanthropic education.
- education, philosophy of: *syn.* philosophy, educational.
- education, physical and health: *see* physical and health education.
- education, police: *see* police education.
- education, political: *see* political education.
- education, postdoctoral: *see* postdoctoral education.
- education, postentry: *see* postentry education.
- education, preentry: *see* preentry education.
- education, proparental: *see* preparental education.
- education, preschool: *see* preschool education.
- education, preservice: *see* preservice education.
- education, provocational: *see* provocational education.
- education, primary: *see* primary education.
- education, prison: *see* prison education.
- education, private: *see* private education.
- education, private denominational: *see* church school.
- education, professional: *see* course, professional; curriculum, professional; preparation, professional; teacher education.
- education, progressive: *see* progressive education.
- education, public: *see* public education.
- education, radio: *see* radio education.
- education, reformatory: *see* reformatory education.
- education, religious: *see* religious education.
- education, rural: *see* rural education.
- education, safety: *see* safety education.
- education, science of: *see* science of education.
- education, secondary: *see* secondary education.
- education, sex: *see* sex education.
- education, social: *see* social education.
- education, social aspects of: *see* social aspects of education.
- education, socialization of: *see* socialization of education.
- education, special: *see* special education.
- education, specialized: *see* specialized education.
- education, teacher: *see* teacher education.
- education, technical: *see* technical education.
- education, technical professional: *see* technical education.
- education, terminal: *see* terminal education.
- education, trade: *see* trade and industrial education.
- education, trade and industrial: *see* trade and industrial education.
- education, universal: *see* universal education.
- education, visual: *see* visual education.
- education, vocational: *see* vocational education.
- education, workers': *see* workers' education.
- educational ability profile: *see* profile, educational ability.
- educational administration: *see* administration, educational.
- educational administrator: *see* administrator, educational.
- educational age: *see* age, educational.
- educational aid: *see* aid, educational.
- educational background: the pupil's past educational experience as shown by his school record and school history.
- educational broadcast: *see* broadcast, educational.
- educational corporation: *see* corporation, educational.
- educational cost: *see* cost, educational.
- educational counseling: *see* counseling, educational.
- educational development: *see* development, educational.
- educational diagnosis: *see* diagnosis, educational.
- educational effort: *see* effort, educational.
- educational endowment: *see* endowment, educational.

educational equalization: *see* equalization, educational.

educational ethics: *see* ethics, educational.

educational extension: *see* extension, educational.

educational finance: *see* finance, educational.

educational foundation: *see* foundation, educational.

educational frontier: the partly explored or experimental region where new educational developments are taking place.

educational growth: *see* growth, educational.

educational guidance: *see* guidance, educational.

educational ladder: the form of the American educational system in which each level is succeeded by a higher level of public education, in the following order: elementary school, junior high school, senior high school, sometimes junior college, and state university.

educationally blind: *see* blind, educationally.

educationally operated station: *see* station, educationally operated.

educational maladjustment: *see* maladjustment, educational.

educational measurement: *see* measurement, educational.

educational motion picture: *syn.* film, instructional.

educational objective: *see* objective, educational.

educational personnel: *see* personnel, educational.

educational philanthropy: *see* philanthropy, educational.

educational philosophy: *see* philosophy, educational.

educational prediction: *see* prediction, educational.

educational profile: *see* profile, educational.

educational program: *syn.* program, school.

educational propaganda society: an organization (common about 100 years ago) whose purpose usually was to promote the establishment or improvement of public schools, one of the earliest was the Pennsylvania Society for the Promotion of Public Schools, organized in 1828.

educational psychology: *see* psychology, educational.

educational quotient: *see* quotient, educational.

educational radio director: *see* director, educational radio.

educational radio program: *see* radio program, educational.

educational radio station: *see* radio station, educational.

educational ratio: *see* ratio, educational.

educational research: *see* research, educational.

educational retardation: *see* retardation, educational.

educational shortages approach: a method of attack on the problem of curriculum revision in which analysis is made of the shortcomings of the existing educational system and material for study selected with a view to correcting those shortcomings, a supplementary method useful in determining the amount of emphasis that should be placed on the various aspects of the curriculum, rather than a fundamental method of deciding on the scope, direction, and philosophy of the curriculum.

educational society: an organization whose purpose is to concern itself with ideas and problems of education. (An outstanding example is the National Herbart Society formed in 1895, which still functions actively as the National Society for the Study of Education.)

educational sociology: *see* sociology, educational.

educational supplies: *see* supplies, educational.

educational test: *see* test, educational.

education as adjustment: *see* adjustment, education as.

education committee: in connection with boards of education employing the committee system, a committee charged with the examination and direction of matters pertaining directly to instruction.

education course: *see* course, education.

education department: *see* department, education.

education for democracy: that type of education in which the relation of the individual to democratic society is stressed.

educationalist: (1) one who has achieved competence through specialization in the field of educational theory and practice, often used specifically to refer to instructors or professors in professional departments of education, as distinguished from other educators; (2) a specialist in pedagogy. *Dist. f.* educator.

education of mentally deficient: *see* mentally deficient, education of.

education of mentally superior: *see* mentally superior, education of.

educative experience: *see* experience, educative.

educator: one who teaches, instructs, or otherwise contributes to the educational development of others; as often used, it implies a quality of achievement or performance higher than usual. *See* education; *dist. f.* educationalist.

educator, radio: a person who is primarily interested in developing the instructional and educational possibilities of radio broadcasting; may be connected with an educational institution or with a broadcasting company.

education: the process of deriving a generalization, concept, theory, etc., as a result of observation and reflection.

effective order: the order of presenting the ideas and activities involved in a teaching unit that most facilitates the regular and systematic development of the learner.

effective range: *see* range, effective.

effective weight: *see* weight, effective.

**efficiency:** the ability to achieve desired results with economy of time and effort in relation to the amount of work accomplished.

**efficiency of plant:** (1) the effectiveness with which a plant lends itself to use; (2) the degree of absence of waste space in a plant.

**efficiency of prediction:** see *index of forecasting efficiency*.

**efficiency principle:** a term used by Paul Mort and others to designate the concept that the state should make adequate provisions for local initiative within the minimum program of education as defined by the state; also implies the idea that local school districts should have tax leeway over and beyond the minimum program.

**efficiency records:** see *records, efficiency*.

**efficient statistic:** see *statistic, efficient*.

**effort, educational:** (1) the relative exertion of power or financial ability made by a governmental unit toward the support of a given or proposed educational program; (2) a variable factor in the evaluation of educational programs designed to express the extent to which a school administrative unit tries to support public schools; (3) the relation between the available resources of a school administrative unit and the amount of money actually devoted to educational purposes.

**egg:** *syn. ovum*.

**ego:** (1) (metaphysics) that in the person which knows, and hence is not itself directly known but rather inferred; (2) (metaphysics) that which is experienced as the subject of the individual's experiences and which provides awareness of personal identity; (3) primitive selfishness; (4) that in the individual which demands realization of its ends and controls perception, thought, feeling, and behavior; (5) (*Gestalt*) a central subsystem within the life space of the individual that is activated when the individual enters into novel or dangerous relations with his environment; (6) (psychean.) that part of the psyche, involving both conscious and unconscious processes, which has as its chief function perceiving reality and mediating between the primitive drives of the individual (namely, the *id*) and the physical and social pressures of his environment; (7) the self; (8) that part of the self which is distinguished from other selves and the physical world.

**egocentric:** (1) selfish, or unheeding of the interests of others; (2) self-centered; (3) of or pertaining to a state alleged to obtain in the early development of children and characterized by a partial or total lack of discrimination between the self and that which is not the self.

**egocentric predicament:** a term first defined and used by R. B. Perry to designate the difficulty of achieving objectivity in truth seeking and in recognizing the realities of a world external to one's own mental processes, since each person perceives the external world through the medium of his own senses and gives his perceptions an exclusively personal interpretation.

**egocentric response:** see *response, egocentric*.

**egocentrism:** (1) selfishness; (2) self-centeredness; (3) a stage in mental development characterized by lack of discrimination between the self and

the rest of the world; (4) a state of limited awareness of the social aspects and implications of one's reactions.

**ego dystonic:** *dis ton'ik*; unacceptable to the ego. *Ant. ego syntonic*.

**ego ideal:** a standard of personal perfection envisioned through self-identification with a personality conceived as ideal—a personality that may never be equaled but may be constantly approached.

**ego instinct:** (psychoan.) any nonsexual instinct

**egotism:** the tendency toward greater interest in the welfare of the self than in that of others; implies a prevailing attitude of selfishness.

**ego libido:** *li br'ido*; (psychoan.) (1) inversion of sexual impulses, with consequent libidinal attachment to the self; (2) failure to extend sexual impulses to others. (*Basic to narcissism and similar disorders*)

**ego syntonic:** *sin-ton'ik*; acceptable to the ego. *Ant. ego dystonic*.

**eidetic image:** see *image, eidetic*.

**eight-four plan:** the administrative organization of the educational program of a school system into an elementary school of 8 years exclusive of kindergarten (grades 1 to 8) and a secondary school of 4 years (grades 9 to 12).

**eight-grade elementary school:** *syn. elementary school, eight-year*.

**eight-year elementary school:** see *elementary school, eight-year*.

**elena:** *P'lan*; a term applied to the Spartan youth when he reached the age of 20 and his training became practically that of real military life, he then took the oath of loyalty to Sparta and entered the army.

**elastic admission:** see *admission, elastic*.

**elasticity:** (finance) that quality of a tax system manifested by prompt and reliable responses in the tax yield to changes in the tax rate.

**election, popular:** the choice of a person or persons for office of any kind by the voting of a body of qualified or authorized electors (the people); the common method of electing members of local boards of education.

**elective:** (1) (*acc. ed.*) an optional course not required of all pupils but that may be taken in accordance with individual aptitudes or special interests; (2) (*higher ed.*) any of a number of studies from which the student is allowed to select. *Syn. option*; variable; *contr. w. constant*; course, required; subject, required.

**elective, free:** any subject or course that is not required in the curriculum being pursued. *Contr. w. elective, group*.

**elective, group:** one of a number of courses that a pupil or student may select from an area in which he is required to do a certain amount of work; for example, a high-school pupil may be required to take 2 years of one modern foreign language from an offering of French, German, and Spanish and may elect to take Spanish I and II. (*NOTE: certain areas may be compulsory for all pupils or students or only for those following a certain curriculum.*) *Contr. w. elective, free*.

**elective, restricted:** a subject that a student may choose from among a limited number of specific courses.

**elective music:** *see* music, elective.

**elective office:** a position in a school system filled by public election, usually for a stipulated period of time. *Dist. f.* appointive office.

**elective system:** (1) the practice of permitting a student to make certain choices in planning his school program; (2) formerly, the practice of permitting each student to determine his own program (in a few schools, graduation was based merely on the number of courses taken, in other schools, election of courses was permitted only among alternative courses in the same general field, such as foreign languages).

**Electra complex:** *see* complex, Electra.

**electrical transcription:** *see* transcription, electrical.

**elementary algebra:** *see* algebra, elementary.

**elementary business:** *syn.* training, junior business.

**elementary certificate:** *see* certificate, elementary.

**elementary course:** *see* course, elementary.

**elementary curriculum:** *see* curriculum, elementary.

**elementary district:** *see* district, elementary.

**elementary education:** (1) the period of formal education beginning in childhood, usually at the age of 5 to 7 years, and ending approximately with adolescence, at the beginning of secondary education; variously defined as including grades 1 to 8, and sometimes nursery school and kindergarten, or as ending with grade 6, as in places in which the six-six and six-three-three plans are in common use; (2) the division of any educational program that is concerned primarily with general education, including those skills, facts, and attitudes that are required by society of all its members, opposed to secondary and higher education as being less specialized in content and less selective as to pupils or students.

**elementary grade:** *see* grade, elementary.

**elementary industrial arts:** *see* industrial arts, elementary.

**elementary instruction:** *see* instruction, elementary.

**elementary school:** a school offering work in any combination of grades from 1 to 8.

**elementary school, eight-grade:** *syn.* elementary school, eight-year.

**elementary school, eight-year:** a school of eight grades for children of elementary-school age that normally requires 8 years to complete the work provided. *Syn.* eight-grade elementary school.

**elementary school, reorganized:** an elementary school from which one or more of the upper grades have been subtracted, the latter having been incorporated into the program of secondary education.

**elementary school, six-grade:** *syn.* elementary school, six-year.

**elementary school, six-year:** a school for children of elementary-school age that normally requires

6 years to complete the work provided. *Syn.* six-grade elementary school.

**elementary school, summer:** a school offering instruction for children of elementary-school age during the summer months when the regular school is not in session.

**elementary school, university:** an elementary school, usually on a university campus, used by the university for experimental, participation, demonstration, or practice teaching purposes in the preparation of elementary teachers, supervisors, and principals. *See* laboratory school.

**elementary-school board:** *see* board, elementary-school.

**elementary-school principal:** *see* principal, elementary-school.

**elementary-school supervisor:** *see* supervisor, elementary-school.

**elementary science:** *see* science, elementary.

**eleven-year school:** a school for children of elementary and high-school age that normally requires 11 years to complete the work provided.

**eligible for transportation:** the designation applied to any child who may ride to school because of distance, traffic hazard, or physical disability.

**elimination:** (1) the act or process of dropping a pupil or student from membership in a class or school, usually by reason of failure or expulsion; (2) the evolutionary disappearance of structures or characteristics unfavorable to environmental adaptation; (3) the act or process of removing a quantity, symbol, or object from the domain of a discussion, for example, in the equation  $b(cd) = b(cf)$ ,  $b$  can be eliminated by dividing both sides of the equation by  $b$ , the result being the equation  $cd = cf$ .

**emancipation:** an act by which one who was once in the power of another is rendered free; especially the emancipation of the child from the authority of the parents upon attainment of the age of majority, upon marriage, or after having supported himself for a reasonable length of time outside the home of his parents.

**embossed type:** any raised-line or raised-dot type for finger or touch reading, for example, *Braille type* or *Moon type*.

**embryonic period:** (1) the period of prenatal development beginning with the implantation of the fertilized ovum in the uterus (in man, about the end of the second week) and terminating when the species characteristics are assumed (in man, the fifth to sixth week); (2) frequently used in a general sense to apply to all of prenatal existence.

**emergency aid:** *see* aid, emergency.

**emergency class:** *see* class, emergency.

**emergency transportation:** *see* transportation, emergency.

**eminent domain:** (1) the power to take private property for public use, whether exercised by the sovereign directly or by one to whom the sovereign power has been delegated for quasi-public purposes, (2) the superior right of property subsisting in a sovereignty by which private



property may in certain cases be taken or its use controlled for the public benefit, without regard to the wishes of the owner.

**emmetropia:** *em'ta trō'pī-ā*; the condition of the normal eye, which, accommodation relaxed, focuses the image exactly upon the retina; the condition in which there is no manifest ametropia (hyperopia, myopia, or astigmatism)

**emotion:** a response to a stimulus, characterized by a strong degree of feeling, typically involving both mental and physical reactions, and often accompanied by motor expression or readiness for overt physical action.

**emotion, conditioned:** an emotional response that has become elicitable by originally inadequate stimuli.

**emotional adequacy:** the feeling that one can achieve what is expected of him in any given situation.

**emotional adjustment:** *see* adjustment, emotional.

**emotional behavior:** *see* behavior, emotional.

**emotional blocking:** *see* blocking, emotional

**emotional constellation:** *see* constellation, emotional.

**emotional control:** a healthy functioning of a well-integrated nervous system.

**emotional development:** *see* development, emotional.

**emotional instability:** *see* instability, emotional.

**emotional maladjustment:** *see* maladjustment, emotional.

**emotional maturity:** *see* maturity, emotional.

**emotional-maturity scale:** *see* scale, emotional-maturity.

**emotional pattern:** the grouping or organization of overt responses which characterizes a particular emotional state and by which it can be distinguished from other emotional states. (Some parts of the overt response are under voluntary control; others are not.) *See* anger.

**emotional rapport:** *see* rapport, emotional.

**emotional reaction, conditioned:** *see* reaction, conditioned emotional.

**emotional reinforcement:** *see* reinforcement, emotional.

**emotional stability:** *see* stability, emotional.

**emotional stereotype:** *see* stereotype, emotional.

**emotional stereotypy:** *syn.* stereotype, emotional.

**emotional suppression:** *see* suppression, emotional.

**emotional tension:** *see* tension.

**empathy:** (1) (psychoanal.) a state in which the individual identifies himself with another individual or group; (2) projection of the self by imagination into an external object; (3) the state of physical, emotional, and intellectual response elicited in a person who has been aroused aesthetically, frequently expressed by a desire to create, in some form of art, the embodiment of that feeling.

**empirical:** derived from or based on experience or observation. (Popularly used to designate methods or procedures used because they "work," without precise knowledge as to why this is so.)

**empirical analysis:** *see* analysis, empirical.

**empirical formula:** *see* formula, empirical.

**empirical regression line:** *syn.* line of means.

**empirical test:** *see* test, empirical.

**empiricism:** the doctrine that all knowledge is a posteriori, that is, derived from experience, that truth is to be sought in immediate sense experience, and that knowledge is to be tested in the last analysis by an appeal to observed fact and not to theories about fact. *Contr.* *ie.* rationalism.

**employee personnel:** *see* personnel, employee.

**employer's report to attendance officer:** *see* report to attendance officer, employer's.

**employment, part-time:** employment engaged in by holders of a *part-time age-and-schooling certificate*. (Employment may be on alternate weeks or months or for a similar period, or it may be outside of regular school hours.)

**employment, teacher:** the state of being employed in the instructional services of the field of education, usually under the terms of a contract, written, oral, or implied.

**employment bureau:** *syn.* placement bureau.

**employment certificate:** *syn.* age-and-schooling certificate.

**employment counselor:** *see* counselor, employment.

**employment of minors:** the act of hiring children or youths to work full time for pay.

**employment survey:** *see* survey, employment.

**employment test:** *see* test, employment.

**empty mileage:** *syn.* mileage, deadhead.

**emulsion:** the light-sensitive coating on photographic film base by which the picture is recorded.

**encephalitis:** en-sef'ō-lī'ton; (1) any acute infection of the brain; (2) an infectious disease of the brain known as epidemic *encephalitis* or *encephalitis lethargica* or, less accurately, because of the frequency of disturbance of the sleep rhythm, as *sleeping sickness*; not the same as sleeping sickness of Africa. (*Encephalitis* has educational significance because it may result in serious neurological and psychological changes that persist after the patient has recovered from the acute stage.) *See* postencephalitic.

**encumbrances:** obligations, in the form of purchase orders or contracts as yet unpaid, which are to be met from an appropriation and for which a part of the appropriation is reserved. (They cease to be encumbrances when paid or approved for payment.)

**endocrine gland:** any one of several ductless glands of internal secretion (such as the thyroid) producing chemical substances (hormones) that are passed directly or indirectly into the body fluids and that frequently have a regulatory effect on the body.

**endocrinology:** on'dō-kri-nol'ō-jī; the study of the glands and their secretions.

**endophasia:** on'dō fr'ahī ə, the silent, implicit reproduction of a word or sentence without motion of the vocal organs.

**endowed college:** *see* college, endowed.

**endowed institution:** *see* institution, endowed.

**endowed public school:** *see* public school, endowed.

**endowed school:** any school receiving a considerable portion of its operating budget from invested funds that must be held in perpetuity. *See* free school.

**endowed university:** *see* university, endowed.

**endowment:** (1) a permanent financial provision for any purpose or object (such as funds provided for the use of a school, church, or research agency), the principal of which must be kept intact and prudently invested, while the income may be expended for the purpose for which the provision was made; may be general, as for all the purposes of a college, or special, as for the support of a chair in American history, (2) natural capacity for physical or mental development as determined by the heredity of the individual.

**endowment, educational:** an endowment provided for some purpose deemed by law to be educational. (There is no legal distinction between educational endowments and other charitable or eleemosynary endowments; they differ only in the purposes to which they are devoted.) *See* endowment.

**endowment, hypothecation of:** *see* hypothecation of endowment.

**endowment, native:** the total inherited capacity of the individual for mental and physical function, as contrasted with any capacity resulting from experience. *See* trait, native.

**endowment, plant:** money set aside, the earnings of which are restricted to expenditures for land, buildings, or equipment.

**endowment fund:** *see* fund, endowment.

**endowment income:** *see* income, endowment.

**endowment of research:** the provision of a principal fund to be held in perpetuity and prudently invested, the income from which is to be used to advance the boundaries of knowledge by means of research.

**end test:** *see* test, end.

**English laboratory:** *see* laboratory, English.

**engram:** en'gram; a term originated by R. Semon to designate a memory trace or pattern assumed to be left in the cells of the brain following a mental stimulus. *Syn.* neurogram.

**enriched curriculum:** *see* curriculum, enriched.

**enrichment, art:** (1) the cultural values derived from art; (2) the contribution made by art to the curriculum. *See* enrichment, subject.

**enrichment, subject:** the act or process of increasing the quality or quantity of the offering in a subject of instruction.

**enrichment of experience:** development of more or deeper meanings about a given topic or within

a given area already partly familiar (one of the values claimed for reading and the study of literature).

**enrichment plan of promotion:** *see* differentiated-course plan; multiple-course plan.

**enrolled pupils:** *syn.* enrollment (2).

**enrollment.** (1) the process of entrance into a school, college, or university that eventuates in the act of writing the student's name on the roll, register, or file of the institution; (2) (in schools under the college or university level) the total of all the different pupils who are registered in a state, city, school district, school, or classroom during any given period of time such as a school year, semester, term, or month, each name being counted only once (to avoid duplication, students who move or transfer from one school to another during the school year are counted as being enrolled only by the first school attended during that school year); *syn.* enrolled pupils, (3) (loosely) the number of pupils on the roll (or register) at any given date; (4) (in college and university) the total number of different students registered during a given quarter or semester, as of a given date, minus withdrawals previous to that date; for two or more quarters or semesters, it is the sum of the enrollments for those quarters or semesters minus all duplications. *Syn.* registration.

**enrollment, average:** (1) *syn.* membership, average; (2) an average of the monthly average daily enrollments; (3) an average of the monthly total enrollments.

**enrollment, average daily:** *syn.* membership, average.

**enrollment, city net:** the sum of the net enrollments of all schools within the city.

**enrollment, net:** the number of pupils on the school roll as of a given date, consisting of the first day enrollment plus all later enrollees minus all withdrawals.

**enrollment, original:** (1) *syn.* enrollment (2); (2) the act on the part of a pupil of enrolling in school for the first time during a given school year, (3) a pupil whose first enrollment in a given school year was within the school in question, for example, "John was an original enrollment in school A."

**enrollment, state net:** the sum of the net enrollments of all the local school districts (city and county) within the state.

**enrollment, total:** the entire number of pupils who have been on the roll at any time during the period for which total enrollment is being reported. (Total enrollment is never a decreasing figure; it either remains constant, as when no new pupils enroll after the first day, or is an increasing figure.)

**ensemble:** (1) a combination of musicians performing together; (2) the total effect produced by such a combination.

**ensemble method:** procedures designed for teaching all band or orchestra instruments simultaneously, as contrasted with the *class method* of teaching a relatively small number of identical or closely related instruments and the *private method* of individual instruction. *See* class method; private method.

entire correlation. *syn.* correlation, total.

entire correlation coefficient: *syn.* coefficient, total correlation.

entrance age: *see* age, entrance.

entrance credit: *see* admission requirements.

entrance examination, college: *see* examinations, entrance.

entrance requirements *syn.* admission requirements.

entrance training: *see* training, entrance.

entry: a child who has just placed his name on the school register or roll.

entry notice: an administrative form used by the school teacher or principal to inform the central office (county or city) of the enrollment of a pupil.

enumeration: (1) the act of counting, (2) the counting of all youths of the school district who are of school census age.

enumeration, school: *syn.* census, school.

enumeration district: *see* district, enumeration.

enumeration sheet: a type of form used in taking a school census for the purpose of recording essential, pertinent data concerning each child from birth to the age of 18.

enunciation: (1) vocal production of articulated sounds; (2) careful pronunciation of the parts of words so as to make them clearly audible to the listener, (3) correct use of lips, teeth, and tongue in clearly sounding words so that they can readily be distinguished.

enuresis, nocturnal: *on'û-r'is*, involuntary emission of urine during sleep. *Syn.* bed-wetting.

environment: a general term designating all the objects, forces, and conditions that affect the individual through such stimuli as he is able to receive. *See* environment, external; environment, internal.

environment, external. everything outside the organism that affects it. *Dist. f.* milieu; *contr. w.* environment, internal.

environment, internal: everything within the organism, both actually and figuratively, that affects it, including physical conditions and processes, emotions, and mental processes. *Dist. f.* milieu; *contr. w.* environment, external.

environmental determinism: *see* determinism, environmental.

environmental differences, interfamily: the ways in which one home environment is unlike another in such features as family income, social status, and educational level of parents. *Dist. f.* environmental differences, intrafamily.

environmental differences, intrafamily: those factors present in the home that cause some differences in the influences acting on the various children reared in the same family. *Dist. f.* environmental differences, interfamily.

environmentalism: a viewpoint or school of thought emphasizing the influence of the environment—whether physical, biological, psy-

chological, or cultural—on the development, structure, and behavior of any living organism (particularly man) and tending to minimize heredity as a causal factor.

environment study: *see* study, environment.

enzyme: *en'zim*; *on'zim*; a catalytic agent that promotes chemical reactions, especially, one of those bodily secretions having the catalytic property of promoting chemical reactions in digestion.

eonism *ê'on-iz'm*; a perversion, named after the Chevalier d'Eon, a French diplomat who posed as a woman, characterized by the subject's assumption of the clothing, appearance, and attitudes of the opposite sex. *Syn.* transvestitism.

ephebic training: *see* training, ephebic.

epieritic sensibility: *see* sensibility, epieritic.

Epicureanism: the philosophy of Epicurus, which regarded pleasure as the basis of all good and the object of morality—pleasure in terms, not of luxury, sensuousness, and extravagance, but of simplicity, honor, and justice.

epiglottis: a thin, yellow, cartilaginous plate projecting up behind the base of the tongue, capable of movement backward so as partly to close the opening into the larynx.

epilepsy: a nervous disorder characterized by sudden loss of consciousness accompanied by convulsions.

epiphenomenalism: *ep'i-fe-nom'e-nal-iz'm*; a theory of mind-body relation that regards mind as an incidental effect of brain processes and considers consciousness in no sense a causal agent, but merely as correlated with certain causally effective physiological processes. (This view was held by Thomas Henry Huxley.)

epiphenomenon: *ep'i-fe-nom'e-non*, a secondary manifestation or occurrence that accompanies a primary process and that is merely incidental, having no effect on the furtherance of the process.

epiphysis cerebri *ep'i-fe-nis ser'e-bri*; *syn.* pineal gland.

episcopal school: *see* cathedral school

epistemological idealism: *see* idealism, epistemological.

epistemology: the subdivision of philosophy dealing with the possibility and methods of gaining valid knowledge and with its origin, nature, and limits.

epistemology, materialistic: the branch of epistemology that finds the nature, grounds, limits, and criteria of knowledge in materialism.

epochal psychosis: *see* psychosis, epochal.

equal-additions method: a method of performing subtraction when a figure in the minuend is smaller than the corresponding figure in the subtrahend, based on increasing the minuend figure by 10 and then increasing the next subtrahend figure by 1; thus, in the example  $74 - 25$ , the student thinks, "4 plus 10 is 14; subtract 5 from 14, and put down 9; add 1 to 2, and subtract 3 from 7." (The minuend and subtrahend figures having been adjusted, subsequent operations may be carried out either by the addition, or Austrian,

method or by the *take-away method*.) *Syn* borrow-and-repay method; carry method; take-away-carry method, *dist. f.* addition method.

equal form. *syn.* similar form.

equalitarianism: the social and moral philosophy based on the doctrine of equality. *See* equality, doctrine of.

equality, doctrine of: a basic concept of democracy, originally, the doctrine that all men are created equal, in modern usage, the belief that all persons are entitled to equal opportunities to achieve their optimum development. *See* equalitarianism.

equalization, educational: (1) an even, or equal, distribution of the burden, or cost, of supporting public education among the subordinate units within a central governmental unit, in terms of the principles of taxpaying ability, (2) the act of equalizing or state of being more nearly equal with respect to the support of education.

equalization aid: *see* aid, equalization.

equalization fund: *see* fund, equalization.

equalization grant: *see* aid, equalization; fund, equalization; grant.

equalization program, state: a plan, endorsed and supported by the state government, for equalizing or distributing more equitably the costs of a basic educational program required in all school administrative units in the state.

equal weight: *see* weight, equal.

equate: (1) to match individuals or groups in terms of one or more factors, for example, groups may be equated on the basis of age, sex, mental ability, past performance, etc.; (2) (math.) to put in the form of an equation.

equated scores: *see* scores, equated.

equating test: *syn.* test, matching (2).

equation approach: a method of teaching the principles of bookkeeping and accounting by starting with consideration of the bookkeeping equation (assets equal liabilities plus proprietorship) and proceeding to the study of the complete bookkeeping cycle. *See* bookkeeping equation, *dist. f.* balance-sheet approach.

equation of teacher service: the act of establishing a reasonable average teaching load for teachers in a given school or school system, taking into consideration (a) current practices in similar schools of the locality or state and (b) what is considered to be a reasonable per pupil cost for instruction.

equipment: articles such as furniture, machinery, and books that are used without being consumed; to be distinguished from *supplies*. *See* supplies, educational.

equipment, library: the furniture and fittings of a library building, such as stacks, books, tables, or lamps.

equipment, service: machinery, tools, and other articles used for building service, such as floor machines, brushes, or coal conveyers.

equipment, sight-saving: special equipment, such as large-type books, large-size maps, slant-top desks, and large-type typewriters, designed to

minimize eyestrain in the education of the visually handicapped; may be equipment provided for an organized sight-saving class or materials that may be loaned to a school for use in teaching a visually handicapped child when no sight-saving class is available.

equipment, value of: *see* value of equipment.

equipment inventory: *see* inventory, equipment.

equity in taxation: (1) fairness, justice, or equality with respect to the impact of taxation; (2) one of the so-called "requisites of sound taxation" that relates to the fairness or justice of the tax or tax system.

equivalence of groups: the condition or characteristic of the groups under consideration of having the same distribution on one or more variables, usually ascribed to groups so selected that corresponding measures of central tendency and variability differ by amounts considerably smaller than might reasonably be accounted for by chance errors in random sampling (The equivalence of groups is a specific characteristic; groups are equivalent, not in general, but only in regard to specific variables.)

equivalent form: (1) *syn.* similar form; (2) a form of a test that measures the same function and is as reliable as the original test, *dist. f.* alternate form; comparable form; duplicate form.

ergasomania: *ἐργασίη-μανία*, a condition characterized by morbid activity in work projects (which are often left uncompleted), characteristic of overactive phases of manic excitement.

erogenous: *ερωγενος*; producing or relating to sexual feelings and reactions.

erogenous zone: an area of the body surface such as the lips and genitals sensitive to tactual stimulation and releasing sexual feelings and reactions.

eroticism: (1) (psychoan.) a broad term for sexual arousal or desire, may be associated with the urethral or anal tract or the mouth, skin, or muscles, as well as with the genitals, (2) (pathol.) an overdevelopment of sex reactions.

eroticism, anal: (psychoan.) a state in which value is attached to and satisfaction derived in large measure from the objects, habits, attitudes, and feelings associated with the functions of defecation and urination and with the experiences that accompanied the training for the control of these functions. *Contr. to* eroticism, genital; eroticism, oral.

eroticism, genital: (1) a condition in which pleasure is derived from the stimulation of the genitals; (2) a condition in which sexual excitement is aroused by the stimulation of the genitals, (3) (psychoan.) a stage in libidinal development in which the genitals are the focal erotogenic zone.

eroticism, oral: (psychoan.) a condition in which the chief source of the individual's erotic gratification is in such oral activities as sucking.

erotic urge: the drive related to sexual sensation or stimulation.

erotism, anal: *syn.* eroticism, anal.

erotism, genital: *syn.* eroticism, genital

erotism, oral: *syn.* eroticism, oral.

**erotomania:** ər'ɒ'tɒ-mā'ni-ə; -rɒ'tɒ-; a pathological degree of sexual excitement occurring spontaneously.

**error:** *syn.* error, absolute (1).

**error, absolute:** (1) the observed or obtained value of a measurement of a quantity minus the true value or mean value; *syn.* deviation; *error, contr.* *to* error, relative, (2) the true value or mean value minus the observed or obtained value of a measurement of a quantity; *syn.* correction, *contr.* *to* error, relative.

**error, accidental:** (1) (stat.) *syn.* error, variable; (2) (arith.) a mistake in computation ascribable to carelessness rather than to faulty understanding and that should be avoided by checking.

**error, accumulative:** *syn.* error, constant

**error, average:** *syn.* deviation, average.

**error, biased:** *syn.* error, constant.

**error, chance:** *syn.* error, compensating.

**error, compensating.** an error ascribable to chances, without bias or system, such that the sum of a number of such errors approaches zero; one of a type that, in the long run, does not materially alter the accuracy of a large series of observations. *Syn.* chance error; fortuitous error; random error; unbiased error; *dist. f.* mistake; *contr.* *to* error, constant.

**error, constant:** (1) strictly, an error that consistently affects all observations or measurements by an equal amount in the same direction and that, accordingly, introduces a systematic bias into the observations or measurements, (2) loosely, a factor influencing a set of measurements or observations in the same direction, but not necessarily by equal amounts. *Syn.* accumulative error, biased error; cumulating error; cumulative error; persistent error; systematic error.

**error, cumulating:** *syn.* error, constant.

**error, cumulative:** *syn.* error, constant.

**error, estimate of:** an objective estimate of the magnitude of the experimental error; commonly consists of the standard error or error variance. (The errors involved may be errors of measurement, errors of estimate, or sampling errors.)

**error, experimental:** the error in the result of an experiment that is due to a number of such factors as the indirect character of measurement, the lack of precise definitions of the thing to be measured, sampling, the influence of irrelevant factors, the inadequacy of testing instruments, and the fluctuating character of the individuals involved in the experiment.

**error, fortuitous:** *syn.* error, compensating.

**error, grammatical:** (1) any mistake made in choosing the conventionally accepted forms of words, such as using *seen* when *saw* is needed; (2) any mistake made in the arrangement of words within one of the conventionally accepted sentence structures.

**error, grouping:** (1) the error introduced by the assumption that all data of a given interval are concentrated at the mid-point of that class interval, when a continuous series of observations is divided into class intervals; (2) the error introduced by any stated assumption as to the

manner of distribution of data within a class interval, when the data have been grouped into class intervals. *Syn.* error of grouping.

**error, mean:** *syn.* deviation, average.

**error, mean absolute:** *syn.* deviation, average.

**error, mean square:** *syn.* variance.

**error, median:** *syn.* deviation, median.

**error, oral-usage:** a mistake made in speaking, for example, a mispronunciation.

**error, percentage:** 100 times the absolute error divided by the corresponding true score; 100 times the relative error.

**error, persistent:** *syn.* error, constant.

**error, probable:** (PE) 0.6745 times the standard error. *Syn.* probable deviation; probable discrepancy; *dist. f.* deviation, quartile.

**error, random:** *syn.* error, compensating.

**error, refractive:** a defect of the refractive mediums of the eye resulting in failure of the light rays to be brought to a single focus exactly on the retina; includes *myopia*, *hyperopia*, *presbyopia*, and *astigmatism*. *Dist. f.* ocular defect; visual defect.

**error, relative:** the difference between an observed (or obtained) value of a quantity and the true value, divided by the true value; thus, *relative*

$$\text{error} = \frac{X_o - X_t}{X_t}$$
 where  $X_o$  equals the observed

or obtained value and  $X_t$  equals the true value *Contr.* *to* error, absolute.

**error, residual:** the actual or observed value of a single measurement minus a computed value regarded as the most probable (the most probable value is often the arithmetic mean of a number of similar measurements or a value obtained from a regression equation, the residual then being a deviation from the mean or from the regression line or plane). *Syn.* error of estimate; residual; *dist. f.* error, true.

**error, root-mean-square:** *syn.* deviation, root-mean-square.

**error, sampling:** *syn.* error of sampling.

**error, standard:** *see* standard error.

**error, subjective:** an error due to the conscious or unconscious bias of a person working with the data. *Syn.* personal equation.

**error, systematic:** *syn.* error, constant.

**error, true:** the difference between the observed value of an item and its true value. *Dist. f.* error, residual.

**error, unbiased:** *syn.* error, compensating.

**error, variable:** a deviation of an obtained score or measure from its true value, as a result of the operation of some random factor that in varying degree and direction affects comparable scores or measures individually.

**error count:** the frequency of specific errors by categories, such as errors in spelling in children's compositions, errors in computation in arithmetic, or errors in punctuation.

**error in estimate:** *syn.* error of estimate.

error in estimation: *syn.* error of estimate.

error in measurement: *syn.* error of observation.

error in observation: *syn.* error of observation.

error of estimate: the amount by which the actual value of an observation differs from an estimated or computed value, or the deviation of a value of a dependent variable from the regression line. *Syn.* error in estimation; error of prediction.

error of grouping: *syn.* error, grouping.

error of measurement: *syn.* error of observation.

error of observation: the amount by which a given measurement or observation deviates from the true value, or from the most probable value, or from an estimate of the most probable value, of the quantity measured. *Syn.* error of measurement (especially when used in reference to mental and educational test scores).

error of prediction: *syn.* error of estimate.

error of refraction: *syn.* error, refractive.

error of sampling: the chance deviation of a statistic from the true value of the parameter it is designed to estimate, the variation in a statistic due to the fact that the given observations are not perfectly representative but only a random sample of a population. *Syn.* sampling error.

esophoria: *es'f-fô'ri-ô*, (1) a type of heterophoria characterized by a tendency of the eyes to turn inward (toward the nose) when the extrinsic muscles are relaxed (usually this tendency can be overcome by muscular effort), (2) a postural position of the eyes inward (toward the nose) when fusion is broken (the deviation does not exist when fusion takes place). *Contr.* *ex. exophoria*.

esotropia: *es'f-trô'pl-ô*; *syn.* squint, convergent.

essay: a short, nonfictional, literary production on any subject; in the writing done in schools, may be synonymous with *article*, *theme*, or *composition*.

essay examination: *see* examination, essay.

essay test: *see* test, essay.

essentialism: the doctrine that there is an indispensable, common core of culture (certain knowledge, skills, attitudes, ideals, etc.) that can be identified and should be taught systematically to all, with rigorous standards of achievement, it being regarded as a definite adult responsibility to guide education in this direction; presupposes, not that individual pupil freedom is to be dismissed, but rather that such freedom is to be made an aim or achievement instead of a means of education. *Syn.* philosophy of constant fundamentals.

essentially military college: *see* college, essentially military.

essentially military school: a residential school the primary purpose of which is educational but which is organized on a military basis and in which the student is at all times subject to a prescribed military discipline and uniform is the required dress, the term derives from the type of organization rather than from the basic purpose.

establishment in farming: a status of relative stability as a farm operator, whether owner,

tenant, or manager. (Vocational education in agriculture in the high school and the part-time school is intended to assist persons to become established in farming, while evening classes in vocational agriculture are intended primarily for established farmers.)

estate tax: *see* tax, estate.

estimate: *n.* the value arrived at by rough calculation or assumed to be approximately correct on the basis of one or more related known values.

estimate: *v.* (1) (math.) to arrive at a value either by inspection without calculating the result or by a rough calculation; (2) (stat.) to use any statistic derived from a sample to infer the value of a parameter in the universe from which the sample was taken or of a statistic derived (or to be derived) from another sample.

estimate of error: *see* error, estimate of.

estimation: (1) *syn.* estimate *n.*; (2) the act or process of making an estimate.

eta: *ê'tô; ê'tô*; (1) the lower-case Greek letter  $\eta$ , which is used as the symbol for the correlation ratio; (2) a designation of the correlation ratio.

ethical character: *see* character, ethical.

ethical freedom: *see* freedom, ethical.

ethical guidance: *syn.* guidance, moral.

ethical instruction: *see* instruction, ethical.

ethical judgment: *see* judgment, ethical.

ethical nihilism: *see* nihilism, ethical.

ethical sense: (1) as developed by English and Scottish philosophers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, a theory of moral judgments opposed to rationalism and holding that such judgments are formed by direct intuition rather than by appraisal of the component values, (2) the faculty or capacity to judge the moral quality or form of acts directly, without recourse to any accepted standard, and independently of reason. *Syn.* moral sense.

ethics: the principles of moral duty and ideal human character or conduct, as based on the conception of the highest good and the nature of duty, and the application of these theories to the life conduct of the individual or group.

ethics, algedonic: *al'jô-don'ik*; a system of ethics that defines the good in terms of pain and pleasure considered as contrasting qualities of experience, to be contrasted with hedonistic ethics, which defines the good in terms of pleasure alone.

ethics, business: the branch of ethics that deals with business relationships, seldom taught as a separate subject in secondary school or college, but often stressed in the teaching of business subjects, especially salesmanship, retailing, advertising, business law, and business finance.

ethics, code of: *see* code of ethics.

ethics, dualistic: two different and sometimes even conflicting sets of standards for determining conduct where duty is at stake.

ethics, educational: the principles of desirable ethical conduct expected between pupils and teachers, between teacher and teacher, between

teachers and parents, and between teachers and their employing public trustees.

**ethics, idealistic:** the theory that the true norms and proper goals of conduct are ideals of human perfection, both personal and social, with special emphasis on the superorganic, rational, and spiritual elements involved. *Contr.* w. ethics, materialistic.

**ethics, materialistic:** the theory that the true norms and proper goals of conduct are physiological well-being, material comfort, and sensual pleasure. *Dist. f.* Epicureanism, *contr.* w. ethics, idealistic.

**ethics, professional:** the principles of right and wrong professional conduct as differentiated from personal conduct. (It is not always possible to draw a clear line of demarcation between personal and professional conduct, but *professional ethics* includes all situations in which the profession is involved.)

**ethics, relativistic:** the theory that there are no universally valid moral principles, but only individual notions of right and wrong and group customs, which vary greatly from person to person, from group to group, from place to place, and from time to time

**ethics, selling:** a branch of business ethics dealing with the relationship of salespeople to their customers, to their competitors, to their employers, and to one another, seldom taught as a separate subject in secondary school or college, but given increased stress in such courses as salesmanship, advertising, and retailing.

**ethics, teachers':** see ethics, professional.

**ethnography:** a branch of anthropology dealing with the origins and development of the various human races.

**ethnology:** a branch of anthropology dealing with the division and classification of human beings into races and with the distribution, origin, and distinctive characteristics of these races.

**etymology:** the study of the origin, derivation, and history of words.

**etymology, folk:** the process by which an unfamiliar or foreign word becomes transformed so that it appears to be related to a familiar word.

**eugenic:** tending to improve the inherited qualities of future generations. *Ant.* dysgenic.

**eugenics:** (1) the study of factors under social control that may improve or impair the inherited qualities of future generations; (2) the conscious application of the principles of heredity to the improvement of the race.

**euphoria:** a feeling of well-being; (2) an exaggerated sense of health and physical ability

**eurythmics:** a system of combined muscular and musical instruction developed by Jacques Dalcroze; unites education in musical theory with bodily movements, and is intended to make feeling for rhythm a physical experience; teaches the interpretation through bodily movements of musical compositions, especially those employing complex rhythms.

**euthenics:** a then-ics, the science and art of wholesome living, especially with respect to

supplies of material goods such as foods, clothing, shelter, ventilation, and light.

**evaluation:** (1) the process of ascertaining or judging the value or amount of something by careful appraisal, (2) (psych.) the process of determining the relative significance of phenomena of the same sort in terms of some standard; (3) the step in directed study in which teacher and pupils appraise the progress made in the study of a subject or unit

**evaluation, institutional:** the process of studying and analyzing the strengths and weaknesses of an educational institution, often for the purpose of determining whether it shall be accredited

**evaluation, post broadcast:** the act or process of judging the merits of a radio program after it has been presented to a pupil-teacher audience as an aid to instruction, intended, theoretically, to be used for the improvement of future radio lessons.

**evaluation, prebroadcast:** the process of judging the merits of a projected radio program prior to its formal presentation over the air, as at a rehearsal, with a view to improving it, sometimes resorted to in the case of educational broadcasts.

**evaluation, program:** see evaluation, radio.

**evaluation, radio:** the act of judging the merits and faults of a radio program.

**evaluation, test:** the process of determining experimentally or subjectively the merit of a test, on the basis of such characteristics as validity, reliability, ease of administration and scoring, adequacy of norms, availability of equivalent or duplicate forms, and ease of interpretation.

**evaluation period:** see period, evaluation.

**evaluation scale:** see scale, evaluation.

**evaluative criteria:** the factors considered by an accrediting agency in analyzing the status of an educational institution to determine whether it shall be accredited.

**evaluative labeling:** naming that implies a favorable or unfavorable judgment of that which is named; diagnostic terms, for example, tend to be negatively evaluative in that they imply abnormality. (Names of speech disorders may be regarded as negatively evaluative labels and consequently as conducive to varying degrees of maladjustment on the part of the person whose speech is so labeled.)

**evaluative method:** (res.) the procedures in a study that has evaluation as its chief purpose and that in most cases includes some definite fact finding, through observation, and that involves the careful description of aspects to be evaluated, a statement of purpose, frame of reference, and criteria for the evaluation, and the degrees or terms that are to be employed in recording judgments. (Check lists, score cards, questionnaires, and rating scales are devices often employed in the evaluation of ability, aptitude, personality, etc., and sometimes for evaluating, indirectly, the institutions or practices that contributed to the observed results. The routine use of such instruments does not in itself, however, constitute research.)

**evaluative therapy:** see therapy, evaluative.

evening class. *see* class, evening.

evening college. *see* college, evening.

evening course. *see* course, evening.

evening industrial class. *see* class, evening industrial.

evening industrial school. *see* class, evening industrial.

evening school (1) in general, an institution, public or private, that offers an organized program of courses, at home other than those commonly used for elementary- and secondary-school classes, for persons who are not in regular attendance at such classes, (2) more specifically, an adjunct of the public elementary and secondary school, offering continuation classes, vocational training, and avocational and recreational activities to adults, sometimes known as *community school*, *opportunity school*, *adult center*, *people's college*, *people's university*, *leisure-hour school*, etc.

evening school, agricultural: a school providing 10 or more evening meetings per year, conducted as a part of a local public school system, to give adult farm operators (usually 25 years of age or more) systematic and organized instruction related to their specific farm problems. *See* class, adult-farmer.

evidence: that which is submitted to a tribunal as a means of ascertaining the truth of any alleged fact under investigation; to be distinguished from *proof*, which is the effect of *evidence*, and from *testimony*, which is a form of evidence given orally.

evolution, determinate: variation of an organism from generation to generation along a particular line, producing new types irrespective of the effect of natural selection or other external factors.

evolution, mental: the progressive increase and refinement of mental function seen in the evolutionary animal scale. *See* mental; *dist. f.* development, mental.

examen pro facultate docendi: eks-a'men pro fak'el-ta'to do-seen'di (Lat., lit., "examination before the teaching staff") the examination required of the Prussian teachers of the *Gymnasium* beginning in 1810, administered at the Universities of Berlin, Breslau, and Konigsberg.

examination (1) an appraisal of ability, achievement, or present status in any respect; (2) the instrument used in making such an appraisal.

examination, admission: a test used as a whole or partial basis for admission to a school, to a division of a school, to a profession, or to any selected group, frequently used by colleges before permission to matriculate is granted.

examination, civil-service. An examination for any government service except the military, naval, legislative, or judicial; widely used by the Federal government in selecting and promoting its employees; used less widely as the examination given by local boards of education to applicants for teaching and other positions.

examination, college entrance. *see* examinations, entrance.

examination, comprehensive: *syn.* test, comprehensive achievement.

examination, contemporary-affairs: a test or other measuring instrument devised to determine a person's knowledge and awareness of present-day events or conditions and of their implications for education.

examination, content: a test, whether objective or subjective, designed to measure achievement or proficiency in a particular body of subject matter, for example, a test in American history.

examination, dental: an examination of the teeth by a dentist or an oral hygienist.

examination, diocesan (R.C. ed.) a comprehensive achievement examination prepared by the office of the diocesan superintendent and administered to pupils in all schools of the diocese under his jurisdiction.

examination, discussion: *syn.* examination, essay.

examination, essay: a term frequently applied to written examinations of the discussion type, in which pupils are asked to discuss, summarize, outline, criticize, compare, reorganize, evaluate, state, show, analyze, etc.; usually implies that the scoring is done subjectively.

examination, eye: a complete examination of the appearance and functioning of the eye, usually under a cycloplegic, including inspection of the interior of the eye, to determine the presence or absence of pathological conditions and refractive error. *Dist. f.* test, eyesight.

examination, final: a test given at the conclusion of a course or at the end of a period of instruction such as a year, a semester, or a quarter.

examination, formal, strictly, any examination conducted formally, with strict regulations relating to such matters as time limits, seating arrangements, prevention of cheating, etc., sometimes loosely used to designate the *traditional* or *essay* type of examination.

examination, health: a physical examination given by a doctor of medicine to discover the health status of a person, usually recorded along with a health history and an account of tests and immunizations.

examination, leaving: an examination administered to pupils at the leaving of a particular level of education. (In most European countries it is given at the end of both the elementary and the secondary levels.)

examination, medical: an examination by a physician to determine the health status of a person.

examination, mental: the act of applying a set of tests to a person in order to compare his mental status with that of other individuals in a given group.

examination, mid-term: an examination given at the conclusion of the first half of a school term.

examination, objective: *syn.* test, objective.

examination, old-type: a somewhat vague term used to designate the essay examination when compared with the objective test or so-called "new-type" examination.

examination, physical: an examination for the purpose of determining the individual's general health condition and of discovering defects or disturbing conditions of any kind.



**examination, qualifying.** (1) a battery of achievement and aptitude examinations given to determine the adequacy of a student for continued work in a teacher-training institution, may be given at specified stages, as when the student applies for admission to the institution, is to begin work in the laboratory school, or is applying for a teaching certificate; (2) a battery of oral or written examinations that must be passed for admission to candidacy for a graduate degree.

**examination, short-answer:** *syn.* test, objective.

**examination, teacher:** (1) a battery of educational tests, either written or oral, given under the auspices of the state or of some subdivision of the state, to ascertain the breadth and depth of a teacher's preparation, qualifications, and training to teach in certain fields, (2) any test or battery of tests designed to measure the preparation or qualifications of a teacher or prospective teacher for teaching in general or in a restricted area.

**examination, traditional:** *syn.* examination, essay.

**examination for certification:** a test, oral and/or written, given to a candidate for a teaching position to determine his knowledge of academic subject matter or principles of teaching, or both; the usual method of determining teaching fitness during the colonial period and the first half of the nineteenth century, when there were few teacher-preparing institutions.

**examination report:** *see* report, examination.

**examinations, entrance:** (1) *syn.* examinations, prematriculation; (2) examinations used to determine whether college students transferring from one institution to another have gained the minimum mastery of subject matter required for admission; also used in the granting of transfer credits from another institution that may be unaccredited in all subjects or in particular fields. *See* admission requirements.

**examinations, prematriculation:** aptitude or achievement tests administered by an educational institution to candidates before they have been officially admitted and registered, for the purpose of determining whether they meet admission requirements and, in some cases, to classify and place them in required subject-matter classes.

**examination schedule:** a timetable indicating day, time of day, and place for the administration of examinations.

**examination system, state:** a system by which examinations are administered by the state or under its direction and jurisdiction, to determine the individual's proficiency in a given field or area.

**examinee:** a person examined or questioned, as by means of a test, interview, or questionnaire.

**examiner:** one who administers examinations or tests.

**examiner, psychoeducational:** one who appraises the mental endowment and the educational attainments of children, particularly for the purpose of diagnosing learning difficulties and outlining remedial treatment.

**example:** (1) a problem solved for illustrative purposes, (2) an arithmetic task or exercise involving figures only.

**exceptional:** *syn.* atypical.

**exceptional child:** *syn.* child, atypical.

**exchange classes:** *see* classes, exchange.

**exchange professor:** *see* professor, exchange.

**exchanges:** copies of student publications from other schools and colleges received by the staff of a student publication in exchange for copies of its own.

**exchange teacher:** a teacher brought into a school system from another system for a limited period of time (usually 1 year), to replace a teacher who likewise has temporarily left his regular position to teach in another school system.

**excise:** an internal duty, toll, or tax levied upon rights, commodities, acts, or transactions produced or consumed within the country.

**exciter lamp:** a lamp in a sound projector or sound camera that supplies the light which, by being directed through the sound track to the photoelectric cell, activates the sound-producing mechanism.

**exclusion:** the act of refusing to permit a youth to enroll or of forcing him to withdraw after having been enrolled in an educational institution.

**exclusion, temporary:** (1) an order refusing a pupil the right to participate in the work of the school for a limited period of time, (2) an order granting a pupil permission to remain out of school for a limited period.

**excursion, school:** *syn.* school journey.

**excused absence:** *see* absence, excused.

**excuse slip:** (1) an administrative form used to explain a pupil's absence from his regular school assignment; (2) a statement written by the pupil or by his parents explaining the pupil's absence or tardiness.

**execution:** (1) the process for conveying into effect the decree of a court; (2) the enforcement of such a decree by arrest of the person or seizure of the property of a debtor; (3) a judicial writ by which an officer is empowered to carry a judgment into effect.

**executive officer:** an educational administrator concerned with putting into effect a program, policy, or regulation, with power to give orders and directions to others; for example, the superintendent of schools is an executive officer, though much of his work may be advisory and may be thought of as staff rather than line service.

**exempted village district:** *see* district, exempted village.

**exemption:** (1) freedom from any charge, duty, burden, or liability, (2) the varying degree of immunity of schools and colleges to taxation; (3) those conditions under which youths are freed from the requirements of the state's compulsory school-attendance laws (*equivalent schooling, physical inability, mental inability, lawful employment, etc.*, are examples of the more common exemptions; *poverty and distance from school* used to be generally accepted exemptions, but they are being rapidly dropped from the statutes).

**exemption, homestead:** (1) special privileges or exemptions (often from taxation) granted to owners of residences or homesteads; (2) a law

exempting a homestead from attachment or sale under execution for general debts.

**exemption, tax:** a freedom from taxation enjoyed by the Federal government, the states, and religious, educational, and charitable corporations under certain conditions based on fundamental law or statutes.

**exemption census file:** *see* census file, exemption.

**exercise:** a structural unit of a test, usually composed of items of a single sort and governed by a single set of directions.

**exercise, action:** a reading exercise requiring some type of overt response, such as demonstration, construction, or drawing, that can be checked objectively.

**exercise, classification:** a vocabulary exercise in which the pupil is required to arrange words according to similarities and differences in form or meaning.

**exercise, developmental:** a problem, example, theorem, or assignment used for the purpose of aiding the pupil to arrive at desired conclusions or to attain desired proficiencies.

**exercise, dictation:** words, phrases, sentences, or paragraphs, read to and written by the pupil for the purpose of providing practice or testing on spelling or on certain aspects of language such as capitalization and punctuation.

**exercise, experimental:** a problem, example, theorem, or assignment used to arouse curiosity and lead the pupil to original investigation and better understanding of material to be presented subsequently.

**exercise, formal:** an exercise or activity that is part of a highly organized performance and is carried on with the idea that improvement in this activity will improve the total performance.

**exercise, interpretation:** (Lang.) (1) an exercise in expression, (2) practice material involving communication of ideas rather than translation.

**exercise, law of:** *syn.* law of disuse.

**exercise, learning:** a task assigned to a class or individual as a means of promoting learning, for example, a lesson to be studied, an essay to be composed, or a map to be drawn.

**exercise, matching:** a reading exercise in which the reader is required to match words, words and pictures, or words and definitions as a means of indicating his grasp of meaning.

**exercise, pronunciation:** (1) material used to provide practice in the pronunciation of words; (2) an important activity used in connection with the teaching of a spelling lesson or a speech lesson in which the words are correctly pronounced by teacher and pupils.

**exercise, skimming:** (read.) training in skimming or partial reading, either for the purpose of getting the gist of the meaning or selecting some special item or as a device for increasing the rate of reading.

**exercise, test:** a major structural unit of a test, for which a single set of directions is provided, frequently consists of a number of items to be done in the same way, such as a series of true-false questions; may be identical with the stem

(as when the exercise consists of a single problem in arithmetic) or with the test (as when the test consists of a single set of true-false questions). *See* item.

**exercise, vocabulary:** (1) a teaching or learning experience that concentrates on word recognition and word meaning; (2) a device such as the matching, completion, or multiple-choice test, which measures power in word discrimination.

**exercises, context:** phrases, sentences, or paragraphs containing the words of a spelling lesson, to be used as a test or as practice material.

**exhaust ventilation:** *see* ventilation, exhaust.

**exhibit:** a collection of objects and materials arranged in a setting so as to convey a unified idea, often displayed for educational purposes.

**exhibit, art:** *syn.* exhibition, art.

**exhibition, art:** a display of two- or three-dimensional art products or of reproductions, whether in the form of a showcase display, a wall display, or a demonstration. *Syn.* art exhibit.

**exhibitionism:** (1) exaggerated effort to attract attention; (2) an immodest exposure of the body or parts of the body.

**existential psychology:** *see* psychology, existential.

**exit:** a door or other means of egress from a building, room, or enclosed area.

**exit interview:** *see* interview, exit.

**ex officio:** eks'ō-fish'ē, (Lat., lit., "by reason of the office") used of an officer whose position by statute automatically makes him holder of another office or member of a board, for example, in some states the governor or the state superintendent of public instruction is *ex officio* a member of the state board of education.

**ex officio member:** usually, a person who is a member of a board of education or similar body by virtue of holding an elective or appointive office, sometimes by virtue of former membership in the board or group.

**exophoria:** eks'ō-fōr'ē; (1) a type of heterophoria characterized by a tendency of the eyes to turn outward (away from the nose) when the extrinsic muscles are relaxed (usually this tendency can be overcome by muscular effort), (2) the postural position of the eyes outward when fusion is broken (the deviation does not exist under normal conditions of fusion). *Contr.* w. esophoria.

**extropia:** eks'ō-trō'pē-ə, *syn.* squint, divergent.

**ex parte:** eks pārt'ē, (Lat., lit., "of the one part") applied to actions taken by or with the knowledge of only one party, with respect to matters involving two or more adversary parties, emanating from or relating to one side only, implying bias, for example, *ex parte* testimony.

**expendable funds:** *see* funds, expendable.

**expenditure:** any outlay, whether in cash or as an obligation, in return for an asset, tangible or otherwise.

**expenditure, capital:** expenditure for other than operating or expense accounts. *See* capital investment; capital outlay.

**expenditure, current:** any outlay or liability that is payable immediately or in the near future out of current resources, as distinguished from a long-term liability to be met out of future resources.

**expenditures:** if the accounts are kept on the accrual basis, a designation for total charges incurred, whether paid or unpaid, including expenses, provision for retirement of debt not reported as a liability of the fund from which retired, and capital outlays; if the accounts are kept on the cash basis, the term covers only actual disbursements for these purposes.

**expense:** the cost of goods delivered or services rendered for the operation of an institution, whether actually paid or unpaid.

**expense, current:** charges incurred, whether paid or unpaid, for operation, maintenance, interest, and other charges that are presumed to benefit the current fiscal period.

**expense, nonoperating:** expense incurred in relation to operation of properties or overuse of functions not used in the supplying of service.

**expense, operating:** expense incident to the maintenance of an enterprise, the rendering of service, and the collection of revenue.

**experience:** (1) the totality of all states or processes of consciousness or awareness, or any such state or process taken separately; (2) acquisition of knowledge, attitudes, or skills through one's own perception and participation, or knowledge, attitudes, or skills so acquired.

**experience, aesthetic:** that phase of experience dealing essentially with the perception, interpretation, and enjoyment of beauty. *See* appreciation, aesthetic.

**experience, appreciational:** (art ed.) the phase of the art experience characterized by interpretation, appraisal, contemplation, and enjoyment of objects of art or of art expression. *See* appreciation, art; experience, art.

**experience, art:** participation of the pupil in creative, appreciational, instructional, and functional art activities; may be further characterized as *graphic* (drawing and painting), *glyptic* (modeling and carving), *design* (projective or decorative), *chromatic* (color), and *motor-constructive* (various forms of hand- and machine-made or industrial arts). *See* activity, art; art education; curriculum, art.

**experience, chromatic:** the phase of the art experience that comprises understanding, appreciation, and use of color in all its forms. *See* color theory; experience, art; teaching, color.

**experience, creative:** (1) that phase of the art experience characterized by actual application of art techniques and the making of original art products, rather than by examining, studying, and appreciating works of art; (2) that phase of the art experience characterized by the production of original, rather than copied or imitated, art forms.

**experience, design:** (art ed.) (1) practice in planning structural forms, for example, the relationships of space and mass in painting or architecture, (2) practice in creating unified expression in any medium of art; (3) practice in creating surface decoration; (4) the second stage

in the development of a unit of teaching in art, the preceding stage being *orientation*. *See* design; experience, art.

**experience, educative:** any interaction of the individual with his environment such that desirable changes are brought about in him in the direction of higher development, the desirability of such changes being determined by his needs and by the social and educational standards of the culture to which he belongs.

**experience, enrichment of:** *see* enrichment of experience.

**experience, extension of:** the development of meanings previously more or less strange to the learner (one of the values claimed for the reading and study of literature).

**experience, field laboratory, actual practice, within schools or their environment, in dealing with educational problems; part of the program offered by a teacher-preparing institution, usually conducted in schools that are not formally under the direct control of or affiliated with the teacher-preparing institution, usually more limited and incidental and less formal and concentrated than the extended internship, sometimes refers to practice in supervision, administration, or guidance.**

**experience, functional:** (art ed.) the transfer and application of art concepts and fundamental art understandings to the solution of problems—specifically, those involving aesthetic or artistic judgment—encountered either in the classroom or in life. *See* activity, art; art concept; art information.

**experience, glyptic:** *glif'ik*; the phase of the art experience that comprises modeling, carving, or other manipulation of plastic materials, including the field of sculpture in all its forms. *See* experience, art; modeling; sculpture.

**experience, graphic:** the phase of the art experience characterized by drawing, painting, and related activities; in art education, graphic representation in all its forms, may also include the processes of reproducing expressions of art through the medium of printing from various kinds of blocks, plates, or type. *See* art, graphic; experience, art.

**experience, motor-constructive:** the phase of the art experience characteristic of the crafts and of industrial arts; activities requiring manual-mental coordination and involving the planning and building of objects through the use of materials and tools, as distinguished from such activities as drawing and painting, for example, designing and building a coffee table. *See* curriculum, art; experience, art; handicraft; industrial art.

**experience, number:** (arith.) experience gained in practical problem work when children are led to gather data in fields that are relatively new to them. *See* problem, practical.

**experience, reading:** (1) experience gained through the act of reading as contrasted with that gained through listening, observing, or other physical participation; (2) a unique experience peculiar to reading that can be gained in no other way.

**experience, tectonic:** *tek-ton'ik*; that part of the art experience characterized by work in building

or construction. *See* experience, motor-constructive; industrial arts.

**experience, vicarious:** experience that is acquired, not by direct, or firsthand, means, but rather by indirect, or secondhand, means, such as reading, conversation, or motion pictures; one of the outcomes usually proposed for the teaching of reading and literature

**experience, work:** actual experience in an occupation before a person begins a full-time job, may occur (a) in connection with a course of study, where the student spends a part of his time on an actual job in a regular business or industry; (b) in connection with an educational institution where production of articles in quantity takes place; or (c) in connection with a part-time job earned on before and after school hours, outside of the educational institution attended and not connected with it in any way.

**experience-activity chart:** *see* chart, experience-activity.

**experience-activity method:** a method of teaching beginning reading that utilizes as reading material children's experiences formulated in their own language

**experience curriculum:** *see* curriculum, experience.

**experience method:** *syn.* experience-activity method.

**experience unit:** *see* unit, experience

**experiment:** (1) the trial of a planned procedure accompanied by control of conditions and/or controlled variation of conditions together with observation of results for the purpose of discovering relationships and evaluating the reasonableness of a given hypothesis; (2) an integral part of any learning process, usually with less conscious attention to the elements listed under (1) and containing more of the trial-and-error element.

**experiment, classroom:** an experiment confined within the limits of a classroom or classroom. *Contr. w.* experiment, laboratory.

**experiment, controlled:** an investigational procedure in which the factors that do or do not cause changes or results may be controlled or varied as the experimenter desires. (Only one factor may be allowed to vary at one time if the experimenter is to be certain what factor or factors cause the changes or results)

**experiment, group:** (1) an experiment involving a relatively large number of persons as contrasted with one involving only a single person, (2) an experiment involving the use of two or more groups or classes, such as an experiment to determine the weight increase of pupils resulting from (a) a glass of milk at morning recess, (b) a number of relaxation periods scattered throughout the day, and (c) no change from previous practice.

**experiment, laboratory:** an experiment under the more strictly controlled conditions of the educational or psychological laboratory or clinic, as contrasted with an experiment under the practical limiting conditions existing in regularly established classrooms; frequently performed on one person or on a very small number of persons. *Contr. w.* experiment, classroom.

**experiment, methods:** (1) strictly, an experiment in which the variable being studied is the teaching procedure, while an effort is made to hold constant the content presented for learning, (2) broadly, any experiment testing the effect on educational outcomes of any factor related to or incorporated into the instructional program.

**experiment, multiple-variable:** an experiment in which the effects of two or more factors are studied simultaneously, as in *factorial design*. *See* design, factorial.

**experiment, one-group:** an experiment in which a single group is subjected to a given set of conditions for a given time period and a description obtained of the final status of the group; or the same group may be subjected successively to two or more different treatments and the effects or relative effects observed.

**experiment, partner:** an experimental technique designed to reveal or cast light on the development of certain social attitudes and reactions such as submissiveness, helpfulness, competitiveness, vindictiveness, and generosity; characterized by the observation and analysis of the behavior exhibited by persons while they work in pairs on some activity.

**experimental behavior disorder:** *syn.* neurosis, experimental.

**experimental cabinet:** a room or chamber designed to exclude or to control external stimuli in investigation of the behavior of human subjects and animals.

**experimental control:** *see* control, experimental.

**experimental data:** *see* data, experimental.

**experimental education:** (1) the type of education offered by experimental schools, characterized by practices different from those of the typical public or private school, perhaps based on an essentially different philosophy of education; the program may be so arranged as to fit into the pattern of a number of formal experiments, though usually the appraisal of the undertaking is informal and may be unprovided for, the experimental character may consist largely in frequent change in the program of work as the need for modifications is sensed by the school-workers through direct contact and group discussion, (2) courses of instruction offered in the professional education of teachers, administrators, or research workers, covering experimental methods of research.

**experimental error:** *see* error, experimental.

**experimental exercise:** *see* exercise, experimental.

**experimental extinction:** *see* extinction, experimental.

**experimental factor:** *see* factor, experimental.

**experimental farm:** a farm of an agricultural and mechanical arts college devoted to experiments in agriculture. *See* experiment station; experiment station, agricultural.

**experimental geometry:** *see* geometry, experimental.

**experimental group:** *see* group, experimental.

**experimental introspection:** *see* introspection, experimental.

**experimentalism:** a term frequently used to designate the pragmatic educational philosophy of John Dewey and his followers, which accepts only the experimental techniques of sciences as the valid test of beliefs and practices. *See* instrumentalism.

**experimental method:** (1) the method or procedure by which are studied the relative effects of various treatments applied to members of a population or of the same treatment when applied to members of different populations, by control or manipulation of conditions; (2) the method or procedure by which is studied the effect of a single designated factor by applying it to one individual or group and not to another or by varying the factors under controlled conditions.

**experimental neurosis:** *see* neurosis, experimental.

**experimental psychology:** *see* psychology, experimental.

**experimental research:** *see* research, experimental.

**experimental-research report:** *see* report, experimental-research.

**experimental school:** an elementary or secondary school, frequently connected directly or indirectly with a teacher-preparing institution or a large city school system, in which new teaching methods, new organizations of subject matter, psychological hypotheses, personnel practices, etc., are tried and tested; may also be used as a model, practice, or demonstration school.

**experimental science:** *see* science, experimental.

**experimental study:** *see* study, experimental.

**experimental treatment:** a deliberate variation or series of variations in any factor of which the influence on some measurable trait or performance is to be evaluated by means of an experiment.

**experiment station:** a farm or plot of ground properly equipped for carrying out experiments in agriculture, engineering, mining, or other kinds of research. *See* experimental farm; experiment station, agricultural.

**experiment station, agricultural:** an organization, usually a department of a land-grant college, established to conduct research in agriculture and connected subjects and to disseminate information regarding scientific agriculture.

**exploration:** (ind. arts) the seeking of insight and knowledge having industrial significance through a wide range of shop experiences, contact with a wide range of materials, and the study of various industrial occupations.

**exploratory course:** *see* course, exploratory.

**exploratory language:** *see* language, exploratory.

**exploratory language study:** *see* language study, exploratory.

**exploratory mathematics:** *syn.* mathematics, general.

**exploratory method:** a method of organizing the program of studies that provides children with the opportunity for free experimentation and investigation.

**exploratory movement:** any movement of reaching or manual or oral manipulation that serves to acquaint the young infant with the characteristics of objects.

**exposure:** the admission of light to a sensitized surface (film, glass, or paper) in taking or printing a photograph.

**expressed class limits:** *see* class limits, expressed.

**expression:** (1) the act of reading or speaking in such a manner as to place proper emphasis on related words and word groups and thus reveal meaning, (2) the art of effective speech.

**expression, art:** (1) emotional release through art; (2) the result of one's feelings and thoughts made manifest in a work of art.

**expression, manual:** that phase of the child's motor activity in which use is made of the hands in creative and imitative work through such mediums as paints, clay, blocks, and sand, as a means of expressing ideas, feelings, and impressions; serves both as a stimulus for thinking and as a way of expressing and clarifying thought. *See* expression, motor.

**expression, motor:** a generic term designating all bodily means by which children express ideas and feelings, for example, dancing, dramatic or imitative play, and various forms of manual expression such as drawing, modeling, and block construction. *See* expression, manual.

**expression, oral:** the special techniques or characteristics of communication by word of mouth.

**expressionnaire:** a form of questionnaire designed to elicit a fairly free expression of opinions, attitudes, and/or other personal reactions on indicated topics; much the same as an *opinionnaire*. *See* opinionnaire.

**expressional skill:** *see* skill, expressional.

**expression subject:** *see* subject, expression.

**expression unit:** *see* unit, expression.

**expressive activity:** *see* activity, expressive.

**expulsion:** the act of forcing a pupil to withdraw from school; applies particularly to cases of extreme misbehavior or incorrigibility where the youth is ejected under pressure of school authority.

**expulsion, teacher:** the dismissal by proper legal authority of the teacher before the expiration of his contract.

**extended employment:** (home ec.) a period usually of 2 weeks to 3 months beyond the regular school term (provided by some schools having homemaking departments), during which the homemaking teacher supervises home experiences of the students, makes visits to homes in the community, works with adults or out-of-school youth, and carries on any other activities that may improve the entire program of education for home living. *Syn.* summer employment; tenth month.

**extension:** the motion of straightening a part of the body that is in flexion.

**extension, agricultural:** the diffusion of agricultural and related knowledge concerning rural life through demonstration, extension lectures, directed group study and discussion, bulletins,

reading courses, and sometimes farmers' institutes and short courses.

**extension, director of:** *see* director of extension.

**extension, educational.** the general expansion of educational opportunity, especially through the efforts of colleges, universities, museums, and library organizations to expand the formal and informal services of the parent institutions to reach beyond their traditional clientele.

**extension, general:** the extramural and extension services of a university or college directed largely to the nonrural population or for other than agricultural interests. *Dist. f.* extension, agricultural.

**extension, home-economics:** formal and informal programs of information, demonstration, and instruction projected into rural and urban communities by the land-grant colleges and other agencies concerned with problems of production, consumption, and family life.

**extension, kindergarten:** (1) the adaptation and use of kindergarten principles and procedures in nursery and primary schools that tend to articulate child education as a process of continuous growth, not merely by instruction but more particularly by purposeful and varied activities in an educational environment appropriate to age-level interests and needs of young children; (2) progress in the establishment of kindergartens marked by three periods of growth (a) a period of establishment of kindergartens by pioneer advocates (1855-1880); (b) a period of establishment of kindergartens as a means of improving social conditions for underprivileged children by philanthropic groups, churches, and associations (1880-1890); (c) a period of incorporation of kindergartens in public-school systems beginning about 1890.

**extension, library:** the promotion of libraries and wider library service by state, local, or regional agencies.

**extension, trade:** instruction designed to supplement or extend the trade knowledge or skill, or both, of employed workers in industry.

**extension, university:** (1) in general, a historical development and contemporary process by which institutions of higher learning develop, in widening geographical areas, educational and welfare services for academic and nonacademic groups, individuals, associations, and institutions; (2) specifically, the program of formal, academic instruction (limited in amount and type of credit applicable to a degree) offered by the faculty of a college or university, on or off the campus, in classes and by mail, to persons unable to carry the usual program of full-time, resident students; includes also a varied program of informal services through such procedures as lectures, library loans, audiovisual aids, school contests, conferences, institutes, demonstrations, short courses, forums, advisory services, publications, and radio broadcasts.

**extension agency, state library:** an organization created or authorized by a state to promote library service in the state by the establishment, organization, and supervision of public and, sometimes, school libraries and by the lending of books and other material to libraries and to communities without libraries; for example, *library commissions and state libraries.*

**extensionalization:** (1) the relating of verbal statements or other symbols to facts or reality; (2) defining terms nonverbally by "acting out," exhibiting, or pointing to what they represent; (3) the general process of abstracting by going from nonverbal experience or observation to descriptions and generalizations, and then re-checking the generalizations against further experience or observations, revising generalizations accordingly, etc. *See* abstracting, orders of; therapy, general semantic.

**extension bureau, university:** an administrative unit in a university extension division, usually designed to promote one type of educational or welfare interest such as parent-teacher relations, audiovisual aids to secondary schools, and library extension.

**extension center, university:** (1) a place, relatively remote from the parent organization, in which classes, institutes, lecture series, or other educational services of a university or college are established with some permanency, but with limitations on the amount and type of credits applicable to a degree; (2) a place where classwork is specifically validated for residence credit applicable in full to a degree, as in such similar organizations as a downtown college, university college, or evening school of a university. *Contr. w.* continuation study, center for.

**extension class:** *see* class, extension.

**extension clinic:** *see* clinic, mobile

**extension course:** *see* course, extension.

**extension department:** *see* department, extension.

**extension division:** one of the major administrative units of a university, ranking roughly with such other units as a resident school or college, which utilizes the staff and faculties of the other units as well as its own for the administration of university extension services.

**extension division, agricultural:** a division of a college teaching agriculture that offers extramural teaching by members of the college staff and shares in administering county programs of agricultural extension conducted through county agricultural agents (agricultural extension agents or farm advisers).

**extension education, Jewish:** *syn.* supplementary education, Jewish.

**extension library service:** *see* library service, extension.

**extension of experience:** *see* experience, extension of.

**extension reeducation:** *see* reeducation, extension.

**extension service:** a system of institutional contacts and other educational activities directed toward the community or a clientele outside of the immediate student body. *See* extension, agricultural; extension, university; extension service, state.

**extension service, state:** (1) a system of statewide contacts and activities maintained by educational and governmental institutions and agencies to further participation in adult and extension education; (2) the designation of the agricultural and general extension systems.

**extension work:** instructional activities of a college or university other than those connected with the instruction of students on the campus, involves correspondence study, classes given for part-time students off the campus or at unusual hours on the campus, and similar instructional arrangements. See *extension work, cooperative agricultural*.

**extension work, cooperative agricultural:** instruction and practical demonstrations in agriculture and home economics to persons not resident in land-grant colleges, carried on by land-grant colleges in the various counties of their respective states in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture; sometimes referred to as *cooperative extension work* or *cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics*.

**extension worker, county:** an employee in a county who carries on cooperative extension work in accordance with the Smith-Lever Act (1914) and supplementary legislation, there are three types of county *extension workers*: (1) the *agricultural agent*, who devotes his efforts principally to agricultural matters and to working with farmers and farm boys and is usually in charge of the cooperative extension program in the county; (2) the *home demonstration agent*, who devotes her efforts to problems of home economics, rural family living, and community life; and (3) the *Four-H Club agent*, who devotes his efforts to the development of 4-H clubs. (These agents represent the land-grant college of the state and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and practically all full-time extension agents hold appointments with the U.S. Department of Agriculture as well as with the land-grant college of the state.)

**extensive method:** a teaching method in which reference is made by the teacher to a number of illustrations or applications in order to convince students of the importance of a generalization, as well as to explain its meaning.

**extensive reading:** *see* reading, *extensive*.

**extensive sampling:** *see* sampling, *extensive*.

**extensive study:** *see* study, *extensive*.

**external criticism:** *see* criticism, *external*.

**external environment:** *see* environment, *external*.

**external morality:** *see* morality, *external*.

**external strabismus:** *syn.* *squint, divergent*.

**external:** *eks-tér'nt*; (Lat., lit., "outsiders") a name applied to boys who entered a monastic school of the Middle Ages but who did not expect to enter the monastic order and therefore were considered outsiders.

**extinction:** the process by which the repeated response to a conditioning stimulus reduces the response to a minimum.

**extinction, experimental:** disappearance of a response after prolonged application or repetition of the eliciting stimulus; usually applied to the disappearance of a conditioned response when the unreinforced conditioned stimulus is successively presented.

**extinctive inhibition:** *see* inhibition, *extinctive*.

**extraclass activities:** *see* activities, *extraclass*.

**extracurricular activities:** *see* activities, *extracurricular*.

**extracurricular program:** *see* program, *extracurricular*.

**extrafoveal vision:** *see* vision, *extrafoveal*.

**extramural athletics:** *see* athletics, *extramural*.

**extramural class:** *see* class, *extramural*.

**extraneous movement:** in reading, a movement of the eye, head, lips, or any muscles of the body in a manner not essential or helpful to the reading process as such.

**extrapolation:** (stat.) the process of estimating values of a function outside the range of the known tabulated data or projecting a curve to points outside the range of the known data. *Contr.* *to*, *interpolation*.

**extra-teaching duties:** professional responsibilities and duties devolving on the teacher, other than those immediately connected with the teaching act and with the preparation and correction of pupil work.

**extremes:** the outside limits of a statistical series, the highest and lowest magnitudes of a statistical series.

**extrinsic-dualistic organization of supervision:** *see* supervision, *extrinsic-dualistic organization of*.

**extrinsic method:** an instructional method (often involving drill) that directs the pupil's interest toward extraneous goals rather than toward the intrinsic worth of the material being studied.

**extrinsic motivation:** *see* motivation, *extrinsic*.

**extroversion:** a general attitude or group of traits characterized by a predominant interest in the external world and social life and a correspondingly diminished concern for fantasies, reflections, and introspections. *Contr.* *to*, *introversion*.

**extrovert:** a person characterized by *extroversion*.

**eye coordination:** *see* coordination, *eye*.

**eye defect:** *syn.* *ocular defect*.

**eyedness:** a tendency toward use (typically unconscious) of a "preferred" eye (right or left) for sighting objects, looking through small apertures, etc. *See* *laterality*.

**eyedness, left:** the tendency for the left eye to assume the major function of seeing, being assisted by the right eye; usually associated with left-handedness.

**eyedness, right:** the tendency for the right eye to assume the major function of seeing, being assisted by the left eye; the most common type of *eyedness*, usually associated with right-handedness.

**eye dominance:** *syn.* *eyedness*.

**eye examination:** *see* examination, *eye*.

**eye-hand coordination:** *see* coordination, *eye-hand*.

**eye-hand span:** (typewriting) the distance, as measured in number of words, between the word that a typist is reading and what is being typewritten; usually varies from 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  words.

**eye movement:** the left-to-right progression of the eyes along a line of print (including fixations and the movement between fixations) and the return sweep to the beginning of the next line.

**eye-movement camera:** *syn.* oculo-photometer.

**eye-movement photography:** *see* photography, eye-movement.

**eye-movement record:** *see* record, eye-movement.

**eye movements:** changes in the position of the eyeball brought about by the activity of the external eye muscles; described as fixation, convergence, divergence, elevation, depression, pursuit, nystagmus, etc.

**eye movements, coordinated:** the normal adult manner of moving the two eyes in unison, as contrasted with moving them independently as in nystagmus or cross-eyedness, usually developed in infants by the end of the third month.

**eye-muscle balance:** the normal condition of the eyes in which the large, or extrinsic, muscles that control the movement of the eyeball in the socket direct the eyes in the correct visual angle.

**eye-muscle coordination:** *see* coordination, eye-muscle.

**eye physician:** *syn.* ophthalmologist.

**eye preference:** preferential use of one eye (usually the dominant eye), especially in sighting.

**eye record:** *see* record, eye.

**eye-rest period:** *see* period, eye-rest.

**eyesight conservation:** *syn.* sight conservation.

**eyesight test:** *see* test, eyesight.

**eye span:** the amount of material grasped during one fixation pause of the eyes, measured in terms of either letters or letter spaces.

**eyestrain:** fatigue of the eye from overuse, uncorrected refractive error, or external conditions such as glare.

**eye-voice span:** (oral read.) the distance, usually measured in number of letters, between the word being spoken and the word on which the eyes are focused. (The voice lags behind the eyes.)

**eyewink reflex:** *syn.* reflex, lid.



## F

**fables test:** see *test, fables*.

**face sheet:** a blank form, used as part of a case record, on which are placed a few outstanding facts, particularly those most useful for the identification of the family.

**face-to-face group:** see *group, face-to-face*.

**face value:** *syn.* mid-point.

**facial asymmetry:** a condition characterized by lack of structural uniformity in the opposite sides of the face.

**facial reaction:** see *reaction, facial*.

**facilitation:** the reinforcement of one stimulus-response mechanism by another, such that a response of heightened intensity is made to the first, though the second is not active, for example, a dog that has shown no interest in eating his dinner may begin to eat greedily when another dog approaches.

**facilitation, social:** (1) such augmentation of the efficiency of a performance as may result from having it take place in a social setting, that is, in the presence of other people; (2) the offset of contributory social stimuli on the response to a stimulus or situation, whether through increasing the readiness to respond or through augmenting the intensity of the response, for example, a shy child responds eagerly to an invitation to play ball because other children are already playing the game.

**fact-finding study:** see *study, fact-finding*.

**factor:** (1) (genet.) the determinant of an inheritable character; *syn.* gene; (2) (psych.) one of the forces or conditions that, acting together or separately, produce a given result; (3) (stat.) any one of the quantities that are multiplied together to form a product; (4) (stat.) any trait or variable considered in an investigation; (5) (stat.) a cause or determinant, common to several variables, that may be used to account for the correlations among the variables.

**factor, common:** a factor that is present in more than one test in a battery.

**factor, experimental:** any factor that is deliberately varied in an experiment in order that its effects may be studied.

**factor, general:** a factor that is present in the variances of all the tests in a battery; the first factor extracted from a set of positively correlated tests by (a) any of the centroid methods of factoring; (b) by the bifactor method; (c) by Hotelling's iterative process; (d) by Spearman's tetrad methods. (The general factors determined by these methods from a particular correlation matrix are not the same factor.)

**factor, group:** a factor that is present in more than one test in a battery but not in all.

**factor, nonexperimental:** any factor not deliberately introduced or varied in an experiment but that may be present.

**factor, overlapping specific:** *syn.* factor, group.

**factor, primary:** a factor that satisfies the criteria of simple structure.

**factor, randomized:** any factor assigned by chance methods to groups or individuals in an experiment.

**factor, selective:** the component of a total situation that is the primary factor on which selection depends.

**factor, specific:** a factor that is present in only one test of a battery. (The difference between the reliability of a test and its communality is the square of the specific-factor loading on the test.)

**factor, unique:** a factor that defines the unique variance of a test. (The unique variance of a test is the part of its variance that can be accounted for by factors not shared with any other tests in the battery.)

**factor analysis:** a method of analyzing tests or the correlations of tests for one of two purposes, (a) to describe the test correlations with the smallest possible number of factors or (b) to discover the nature of the underlying processes that determine the test performances. (These two purposes frequently lead to different factorial methods and different factorial results.)

**factorial design:** see *design, factorial*.

**factorial matrix:** a table in which are given the factor loadings of each variable for every factor.

**factory:** a building or group of buildings where raw or processed materials are changed into finished products ready for the consumer by means of tools, machine processes, and individual operations.

**factory method:** (ind. arts) the organization and administration of school experience according to trade and industrial standards. *Syn.* production method.

**factory training:** *syn.* training, plant.

**factual book:** see *book, factual*.

**faculty:** (1) the body of persons responsible for administration and instruction in a school, college, or university; (2) the teachers of an educational institution; (3) a branch of learning or instruction in a university, as the faculty of arts and sciences or law.

**faculty adviser:** see *adviser, faculty*.

**faculty athletic committee:** see *athletic committee, faculty*.

faculty counselor: *syn.* adviser, faculty (1).

faculty director: one responsible for supervision and professional leadership of the staff of an educational institution. *See* faculty.

faculty load: *see* load, faculty.

faculty meeting: a gathering of some or all of the educational employees of a school for the purpose of discussing common professional problems, to aid in administration, and to stimulate the professional growth of teachers in service.

faculty member: an employee of an educational institution who is engaged in instructional activities.

faculty offices: rooms of a university or college devoted to the use of members of the teaching staff, in which they study, meet students for conferences, and carry on other activities connected with their work.

faculty promotion: *see* promotion, faculty.

faculty psychology: *see* psychology, faculty.

faculty rank: *see* rank, faculty.

faculty remuneration: *see* remuneration, faculty.

faculty sponsor: a teacher who is responsible for the leadership or supervision of a specified activity (usually extracurricular) included in the educational program.

faculty-student ratio: (1) the ratio of the number of instructors and administrators of a school, college, or university to the number of students enrolled for instruction in the institution, such as 16:200, (2) the quotient resulting from the division of the number of students by the number of instructors and administrators; thus, if a faculty numbers 15 and the students 200 then the ratio is 13.33.

faculty theory: the theory that mind is composed of certain distinct *faculties*, or abilities, that are capable of being trained through specific exercises, the basis of *faculty psychology*, now largely discredited.

faculty turnover: *see* turnover, teacher.

fade-in: (1) a motion-picture technique used to minimize the abruptness with which a picture appears on the screen, the scene appearing dimly at first and then increasing to normal brightness; (2) the technique by which the volume of sound in radio broadcasting is gradually increased from zero to normal intensity, used in starting programs and as a transitional device in conjunction with *fade-outs* for dramatic effect.

fade-out: (1) a motion-picture technique used to minimize the abruptness with which a scene ends, the scene becoming increasingly dim until it disappears, (2) the technique by which the volume of sound in radio broadcasting is gradually reduced from normal to zero amplitude and/or intensity; used in terminating programs and as a transitional device in conjunction with *fade-ins* for dramatic effect.

failure, pupil: lack of success on the part of a pupil in the accomplishment of a school task, whether a small unit, such as an individual project, or a large unit, such as the work of a school subject or grade; often implies non-promotion of the pupil.

failure, school: *syn.* failure, pupil.

failure, scholastic: (higher ed.) failure to secure marks in a subject or subjects above the level required by the institution for continued residence or for graduation.

failure, subject: deficiency or nonattainment on the part of a pupil in a given subject, usually resulting in nonpromotion.

failure, teacher: lack of success on the part of an instructor in performing his assigned duties.

fake: (journal) a piece of journalistic writing that lacks factual foundation or perverts the facts it presents (colloquial).

fallacy: (1) an error in reasoning due to failure to conform to the principles of valid inference, (2) an untrue statement arrived at through an error in logic.

fallacy, mathematical: a false conclusion derived from spurious calculations, illogical deductions, or pseudohypotheses.

false accuracy: *see* accuracy, false.

falsetto: (1) high-pitched artificial tone of voice; (2) a voice quality that exceeds the speaker's natural or normal voice with regard to pitch.

false vocal cords: *see* vocal cords, false.

family: pertaining to a family or to that which tends to appear in various members of a family; to be distinguished from *hereditary*, since a *familial* trait may depend on similarities of environment as well as on inherited factors.

family: (child accounting) the parents (or parent) and children of a single household (Two or more household groups living at a common address are considered as separate family groups.)

family allowance: a sum of money in addition to salary granted periodically to a teacher for the maintenance of dependents.

family census: *see* census, family.

family census file: *see* census file, family.

family census record: *see* census record, family.

family constellation: *see* constellation, family.

family education: (1) formal training by schools, and religious and other groups, in preparation for effective husband-wife and parent-child relationships; (2) the learnings acquired by infants, children, and youths within the sphere of family living and contacts.

family history: all available and pertinent data regarding all relatives of the pupil, present and past.

family information: data regarding the number in the family, their ages, occupations, nationality, color, place of birth, etc.

family relations, psychology of: *see* psychology of family relations.

family relationships: a phase of home economics concerned with the solution of problems that arise among members of the family group.

family romance: (psychoanal.) the Oedipus situation through which it is alleged all persons pass. *See* complex, Oedipus.

**fanaticism:** unreasonable zeal or bigotry; excessive enthusiasm for a cause or interest.

**farm bureau:** a county organization of farmers used as a local outlet for agricultural extension service by the agricultural colleges of certain states.

**farming, establishment in:** *see* establishment in farming.

**farming program, supervised:** *see* program, supervised farming.

**farm practice, supervised:** *syn.* supervised practice.

**farm practice, supplementary:** a phase of supervised practice in vocational agriculture concerned principally with the introduction of new farming practices and the acquisition of new farming skills, providing experience on the home farm in addition to that afforded by agricultural production and improvement projects. *See* supervised practice.

**farm project:** *see* project, farm.

**farm school:** *syn.* parental school.

**farightedness:** *syn.* hyperopia.

**far vision:** *syn.* vision, distance.

**fascism:** (1) (nsp.) the governmental, economic, and social theories and practices of the Fascist, or Fascist party, in Italy, according to which the individual was subordinated to the state, government was highly centralized under one-party control; industry, commerce, and business remained under nominal private control but were subject to strict governmental supervision; freedom of speech, press, and assembly were closely restricted or denied; power and control were vested in an "elite" class; (2) similar theories or practices based on the Italian example in countries other than Italy. *See* nazism; *contr. w.* communism; democracy; socialism.

**fast motion:** a technique used in motion pictures to cause movement on the screen to appear faster than normal; accomplished either by slowing down the camera in taking the scene or by speeding up the projector in showing the scene.

**fatalism:** the theory that all events, including the acts and destiny of each person, are absolutely predetermined and that human intelligence and effort are unable to modify the fixed course of events.

**father complex:** *see* complex, father.

**father fixation:** *see* fixation, father.

**father image:** *see* image, father.

**faulty emphasis:** (1) speech characterized by a pattern of pitch and intensity variation, or accent, such as to produce relative distortion of meaning; (2) distribution of the relative stress on sounds and words to produce a pattern not characteristic of the speech being used, as in foreign accent or dialect, although the meaning may or may not be distorted.

**favorable seat:** a seat located in the front center of a classroom and recommended for seating a pupil with impaired hearing. *Syn.* advantageous seat.

**fear:** an emotional response characterized by alarm or dread, resulting from activity of the sympathetic nervous system.

**feature profile test:** *see* test, feature profile.

**Federal aid:** *see* aid, Federal.

**Federal grant:** *see* grant, Federal.

**Federal junior college:** *see* junior college, Federal.

**Federal reservation:** public lands held by the Federal government for a particular purpose and not intended to be disposed of.

**Federal school:** a school operated by the Federal government, such as the United States Military Academy, Inankell Institute (for Indians), and schools for the natives of Alaska.

**Federal support:** *see* support, Federal.

**fee:** an amount of money payable for professional services or for the enjoyment of some privilege for a designated period of time; ordinarily used in education to designate a general or specific charge to the student in an educational institution or a charge for admission to various scholastic or recreational activities, for example, *tuition fee, locker fee, laboratory fee.*

**fee, activity:** *syn.* tax, blanket.

**fee, incidental:** (1) a blanket payment or charge, arbitrarily fixed by a governing body to cover contingencies not immediately foreseen, (2) the designation of a fee to be paid by students in certain institutions that legally or for some other reason are prevented from charging "tuition" fees.

**fee, remitted:** (1) a fee that is returned or restored in consideration of some attainment or service; (2) a form of grant-in-aid to a student that permits him to enjoy institutional privileges without the payment of all the fees usually required.

**fee, student:** a fixed charge for enjoyment of stated privileges, qualified to apply particularly to those attending educational institutions.

**feeble-mindedness:** (1) in the United States, a generic term to designate the condition, from early life, of a person so defective in intelligence or general ability that he requires care and supervision for his own protection and for the protection of others; it includes the three grades of idiocy, imbecility, and morosity (the social and legal concept); (2) in England, limited to the highest grade of mental defectiveness; (3) sometimes used arbitrarily to designate the condition of a person with an IQ (Binet) below a certain point, for example, below 70, 65, or 60. *Syn.* *amentia; hypophrenia; mental defectiveness; oligophrenia.*

**feeble-mindedness, progressive:** a gradual retardation of mental development usually due to an organic disease of the brain.

**feeble-mindedness, pseudo:** (1) the assumed appearance of being feeble-minded, the performance being due to factors other than mental defect; (2) functional mental deficiency.

**feeble-mindedness, subcultural:** mental deficiency resulting from lack of training or poor environment.

**feeder route:** the designation of a short side route covered by a small bus or automobile for the purpose of bringing pupils from a side road to the main bus line.

**feeling of inadequacy:** *syn.* inferiority feeling.

**feeling tone:** *syn.* affective tone.

**fellow.** (1) the holder of a fellowship; (2) a member of a learned literary or scientific society; (3) in some universities, a member or trustee of the corporation.

**fellowship:** (1) a position in a college or university, held by a graduate student and carrying a stipend to assist him in continuing his study, sometimes involving some service to the institution along the line of the student's special academic interest, (2) an endowment or foundation for the support of a graduate student, (3) an honorary position bestowed upon a graduate student.

**felt need:** a desire for something essential to happiness or satisfaction but not to existence.

**female seminary:** *see* seminary, female.

**fertilization:** the union of a male gamete with an ovum, normally resulting in the development of a new individual. *See* gamete; zygote.

**fertilization age:** *see* age, fertilization.

**fetal life:** that period of prenatal existence during which the developing organism is known as the fetus, sometimes loosely applied to all of prenatal existence.

**fetishism:** (1) a state in which sexual pleasure is derived from the contemplation, handling, or mere possession of some symbol of a loved person, such as an article of the person's clothing; (2) a state in which sexual pleasure is derived from the contemplation, handling, or mere possession of some symbol having sexual significance, related, not necessarily to an individual, but to a class or group, such as women in general or men in general, (3) a belief common to savage and semicivilized peoples that material objects possess some of the powers belonging to the thing of which they are or have been a part; thus, a wisp of the hair of an enemy is believed to be dangerous because it harbors the hostile spirit of the enemy; the heart of the rabbit is not eaten, for fear that the eater will become timid, like the rabbit.

**fetus:** *fœtus*; in man, the organism during the third phase of prenatal development, which extends from the sixth week after conception until birth at full term.

**feudal training:** *see* training, feudal.

**field:** (stat.) one or more columns on a punch card, representing a single variable.

**field agent:** an individual representing a school for the purpose of securing enrollments

**field ball:** a game, devised by L. R. Burnette, played between teams of 11 players, resembling basketball played on a soccer field with a soccer ball; points are scored by throwing the ball through the goal, kicking the ball at any time being forbidden.

**field captain:** (phys. ed.) the player who acts as captain of a team on the field during play

**field day:** a day on which the pupils of one or more schools engage in organized outdoor sport and play activities, especially track and field events, usually on a competitive basis.

**field house:** a large building with a high vaulted roof and, usually, a dirt floor, used for athletic activities in inclement weather.

**field laboratory experience:** *see* experience, field laboratory.

**field lesson:** *see* lesson, field.

**field observation:** *see* observation, field.

**field of concentration:** (teacher ed.) the particular area of work selected by a student for primary specialization in his professional and academic (subject-matter) preparation for the teaching profession. *See* major, broad-fields; major, departmental.

**field of concentration, major:** a single broad field of thought in which the senior-college or graduate-school student specializes, with emphasis on depth of penetration of the subjects involved.

**field of interest:** (1) the particular subject or group of related subjects in the curriculum that a teacher likes and is best prepared to teach; (2) the subject or group of related subjects that a pupil or student chooses of his own accord.

**field of special preparation:** *see* field of concentration; major, broad-fields; major, departmental.

**field of study, major:** a principal subject of study in one department or field of learning, in which a student is required or elects to take a specified number of courses and hours and for which he will receive a diploma or degree.

**field of study, minor:** a subject of study in one department or broad field of learning in which the student is required or elects to take a specified number of courses or hours, fewer than required for a major field, implies less intensive concentration than in the major field.

**field of vision:** the entire area that can be seen without shifting the gaze. *Syn.* visual field.

**field of vision, binocular:** the combined fields of the two eyes, which overlap centrally and extend 160 to 180 degrees horizontally. *See* field of vision.

**field practice:** *syn.* field work (3).

**field study:** *see* study, field.

**field trip:** (1) a trip arranged for by the school and undertaken for educational purposes, in which pupils or students go to places where the materials of instruction may be observed and studied directly in their functional settings; for example, a trip to a factory, or to a city waterworks; (2) a visit to an industrial or business establishment or other location of vocational interest by pupils or students in order that they may see workers on the job and acquire occupational information; (3) (science ed.) an excursion for the purpose of studying biological and physical factors in the environment and collecting specimens. *Syn.* school excursion, school journey.

**field work:** (1) work, commonly of a practical nature, carried on outside an office, institution, or center of administration (2) library

ed.) the activities of a representative of a state library extension agency in direct contact with librarians and various groups, consisting of guidance in the administration of libraries and efforts to stimulate library development; (3) (library ed.) actual work by a student in one or several libraries for a definite period as part of a library-school course of study or a training course in a library; *syn.* field practice; practice work.

**fieldworker:** (1) one engaged in field work; *see* field work, (2) an educational officer or teacher employed by a governmental or private agency or by a school or college to organize and conduct such activities as advisory work, consultations, surveys, investigations, research, classes, and training courses in places outside the institution or center of administration; (3) a special agent or teacher employed in college or university extension outside the institution or center of administration.

**fifth year:** a fifth year of collegiate study beyond high school required in preparation for teaching, supervising, or administering in specific fields; usually leads to the advanced degrees of master of science, master of arts, or master of education or, sometimes, bachelor of education.

**film:** (photog.) (1) a thin, flexible, transparent strip made of nitrocellulose or cellulose acetate and coated with a light-sensitive emulsion, whether developed and printed or not, (2) a motion picture.

**film, acetate-base:** a type of photographic film the base of which consists of cellulose acetate. *Syn.* safety film.

**film, classroom:** a motion picture intended to be used in classrooms as an aid in instruction.

**film, color:** photographic film designed to yield either a positive image in a close approximation of the colors of the original subjects or a negative image in colors complementary to those of the original subject, from which a positive color print can be made.

**film, diapostive:** *syn.* film, positive (2).

**film, documentary:** a motion picture that presents factual material and that, though it has no plot, may achieve dramatic effect through selection of scenes, background music, and commentary.

**film, eight-millimeter:** motion-picture film 8 mm. (approximately  $\frac{5}{16}$  inch) wide.

**film, industrial:** a film produced by or for an industrial, commercial, or service agency for purposes of advertising or changing the attitudes of the audience. *Syn.* sponsored film.

**film, instructional:** any film planned and produced for use as an aid to or a means of teaching.

**film, nitrate-base:** a type of photographic film the base of which consists of nitrocellulose. *Dist. f.* film, acetate-base.

**film, positive:** (1) photographic film, generally of the process type, used for preparing positive transparencies (diapositives) from negatives; (2) black and white or color film that, after being exposed in the camera, is developed directly into a positive (usually by means of a chemical reversal) without the intermediate step of

making a master negative; often called reversal film, *reversible film*, or *dispositive film*.

**film, public-relations:** (1) a motion picture produced in or by a school for the purpose of interpreting all or part of the school program to the public, (2) a film produced by or for an industrial, commercial, or service agency for the purpose of interpreting the aims and methods of its program to the public.

**film, reversal:** *syn.* film, positive (2).

**film, reversible:** *syn.* film, positive (2).

**film, safety:** *syn.* film, acetate-base.

**film, silent:** a motion picture for which sound has not been recorded; usually taken and projected at slower camera and projector speeds than sound films.

**film, sixteen-millimeter:** motion-picture film 16 mm (approximately  $\frac{5}{8}$  inch) wide; used widely for educational purposes and for amateur motion-picture making, permits the production of sound or silent pictures.

**film, sound:** motion-picture film on which some form of sound has been recorded.

**film, sponsored:** *syn.* film, industrial.

**film, thirty-five millimeter:** photographic film having a width between sprocket holes of 35 mm. (approximately  $1\frac{3}{8}$  inches); used for professional, theatrical motion pictures, as well as for miniature still cameras of the Leica type and for certain identification cameras. *See* double-frame thirty-five millimeter; single-frame thirty-five millimeter.

**film cement:** a solution of cellulose acetate dissolved in acetone, used to cement two pieces of film together in making a splice.

**film depository:** any agency engaging in the distribution of motion pictures. *Syn.* film library.

**film gate:** the part of a motion-picture camera or projector that holds the film against the film aperture.

**film library:** *syn.* film depository.

**film manual:** a sheet or booklet containing printed suggestions for the use of an educational film, usually consisting of description of the film content, suggested techniques of use, objectives to be attained, etc. *Syn.* film study guide.

**film sensitivity:** *syn.* film speed (1).

**film slide:** *see* slide, film.

**film speed:** (1) the degree to which a film is sensitive to the action of light, which determines the length of exposure required at a given aperture; measured by the amount of light necessary to produce a negative of a given density under standardized conditions of development; variously expressed in degrees Scheiner, Weston, H. and W., DIN, etc., of which the Weston and American Scheiner systems are most commonly used in the United States; *syn.* film sensitivity; (2) the speed, as measured in frames per second, with which a motion-picture film moves past the aperture of a motion-picture camera or projector, commonly 16 frames per second for silent pictures and 24 for sound pictures.

**film strip:** a short length of film (usually 35-mm. film) containing a number of positives, each

different but usually having some continuity, intended to be projected as a series of still pictures by means of a film-strip projector. *Dist. f.* slide, film.

**film-strip projector:** see projector, film-strip.

**film study guide:** *syn.* film manual.

**final ability:** see final status.

**final blend:** see blend, final.

**final-blend theory:** a theory holding that the most effective approach to independent word recognition is to blend the end consonant or consonants with the preceding vowel, for example, the blending of *ack* in the word *catch*. See initial-blend theory.

**final examination:** see examination, final.

**final position:** the location of a sound occurring at the end of a word. *Dist. f.* initial position; medial position.

**final report:** see report, final.

**final status:** the condition or relative position of an individual or group with respect to a certain characteristic or ability at the conclusion of an experiment.

**finance, educational:** the science and practice of raising and expending revenue for education, the management of monetary affairs for schools.

**finance, mathematics of:** see mathematics of investments.

**financial ability:** see ability, financial.

**financial accounting:** see accounting, financial.

**financial administration:** see administration, financial.

**financial campaign:** a connected series of operations involving publicity to bring about some desired financial result, such as increasing endowments or raising current or building funds.

**financial foundations:** (1) those services and commodities available potentially for the operation of financial machinery, municipal enterprises, or other agencies; (2) the amount of money that can safely be spent for public education, (3) agencies to which large sums of money have been committed by a philanthropist and which are responsible for the disbursement of resources from the fund for the objects for which it was created.

**financial report:** a statement or series of statements concerning the financial operations of an activity, agency, or concern for a given period and its financial position at the close of that period. (Many different kinds of financial reports are prepared in local school systems. Most common are the balance sheet, which lists assets in the debit column, and equities, or liabilities and surplus, in the credit column; the statement of receipts and disbursements, or income and expenditures; the statement of bonded indebtedness, or bonds outstanding; the statement of sinking fund assets; the statement of school-plant assets, that is, land, buildings, and equipment, usually listed at acquisition value; the comparative statement of operations; the budget, the monthly recapitulation of unexpended budget balances. Financial reports are usually presented in the form of tables, which

may be supplemented by explanations, interpretations, and graphs.)

**financial report, state public schools:** (1) a fiscal accounting made by the officials charged with general oversight of the schools of a state; (2) a formal and official written statement of the receipts and expenditures for the operation and maintenance of schools, demanded of local officials in city, county, and district schools according to state law.

**financial support:** see support, financial.

**findings:** (res.) the results of data gathering and analysis, involving a certain amount of interpretation.

**fine and industrial art:** see art, fine and industrial.

**fine art:** see art, fine.

**fine arts:** see arts, fine.

**finger alphabet:** an alphabet in which letters are indicated by various positions of the fingers; used by the deaf for purposes of communication. (Two types exist, differentiated according to whether one hand or two hands are used to form the characters, namely, the *one-hand alphabet* and the *two-hand alphabet*.) See dactylography.

**finger gymnastics:** physical exercises for the fingers, performed in a typewriting class and intended to make the fingers stronger or more supple.

**fingering chart:** see chart, fingering.

**finger movement:** the use of the fingers or fingers and thumb in forming the letters in writing. (All writing may be done with the exclusive movement of the fingers, or such movement may be restricted largely to the formation of the smaller strokes or part strokes.)

**finger painting:** painting executed by applying a specially prepared, somewhat thick water paint to the painting surface and making designs with the fingers and hands; frequently rhythmic and abstract in nature; especially suitable as an aesthetic experience for young children.

**finger play:** a dramatization of a verse or poem with appropriate finger movements, used as an attention-getting device with young children.

**finger pointing:** keeping track of words in reading by placing the finger under each word as it is read. (Often a symptom of reading difficulty.)

**finger reading:** see reading, finger.

**finger spelling:** the use of the manual alphabet in communication. See manual alphabet.

**finger-thumb opposition:** the use of the thumb in opposition to the fingers in handling an object; first observable in infants about the fourth month, with proficiency by the seventh month; indicative of the degree of motor development.

**finite:** (1) having definable limits or boundaries; *contr. w.* infinite; (2) discrete; not capable of indefinite subdivision; concerned with discrete (usually unitary) differences; *contr. w.* infinitesimal.

**finite population:** see population, finite.

**finite universe:** *syn.* population, finite.

**fire drill:** practice in the systematic, safe evacuation of the children and teachers from a school

building upon the sounding of the fire alarm; legally required as a means of preventing panic, injury, and loss of life in the event of fire.

**fire escape:** a provision made for rapid evacuation of the upper stories of a building when egress may be shut off by fire and smoke through the lower stories and the stairways; the most common form is a flight of steel steps leading from the doors or windows of upper stories to the ground, other means are steel ladders and chutes leading from the upper stories to the ground.

**fire extinguisher:** a portable apparatus for extinguishing fires; generally based on the action of various chemical compounds and/or gases. *See* fire extinguisher, chemical.

**fire extinguisher, chemical:** an apparatus designed to extinguish fires by chemical action; there are four commonly used types. (a) a portable tank with containers for soda and acid, when the tank is inverted, the chemicals unite, generate pressure, and shoot out in a stream through a hose, (b) a tank with a built-in pump, containing carbon tetrachloride, to be squirted into a fire; (c) a small glass globe containing carbon tetrachloride, to be thrown into a fire; and (d) a tank (to be suspended at points of fire hazard) containing carbon tetrachloride or carbon dioxide gas under pressure and having nozzles sealed with an alloy such as Wood's alloy, which melts at about 150°F. from the heat of the fire, permitting the chemicals to spray out and smother the fire.

**fire hazard:** any condition that is a potential cause of fire, such as defective electric wiring, electric stoves or hot plates in use, heating pipes or smoke flues near joints, inadequate provision for the removal of ashes from the furnace and furnace room, the storage of waste paper or oily rags, coal in a bin during the summer, and scores of other similar conditions.

**fireproof construction:** *see* construction, fireproof.

**fireproof-structure building:** *see* building, fireproof-structure.

**fire protection:** (1) measures taken to protect a building from fire by eliminating fire hazards or by provisions for extinguishing fires; (2) provisions for warning and for the saving of lives in case of fire, such as fire gongs, fire escapes, or exits; (3) insurance against financial loss through loss of or damage to a building or equipment as a result of fire.

**fire resistant:** the quality of any substance (or type of construction) that can be ignited only with great difficulty and that is consumed slowly when ignited.

**fire-resistive building:** *see* building, fire-resistive.

**fire-resistive construction:** *see* construction, fire-resistive.

**fire stairs:** stairs leading from upper stories of a building to the lowest story, made of noncombustible materials, such as concrete and iron, completely enclosed, and set off from the corridors of the building by steel doors fitted with wire glass.

**fire stop:** any space in a building (for example, between floors and walls) filled with noncombustible material, to prevent the spread of fire.

**first-aid certificate:** *see* certificate, first-aid.

**first moment:** (1) (of a frequency distribution) the sum of the products of each separate frequency and its deviation from the point used as the origin, divided by the number of observations or cases (the first moment of any frequency distribution about its mean is zero), (2) (of a frequency distribution) the sum of the products of each separate frequency and its deviation from the point used as the origin, (3) (of a frequency) the product of the frequency and its deviation from the point selected as the origin.

**first-order correlation coefficient:** *see* coefficient, first-order correlation.

**fiscal:** of or pertaining to finances and financial matters in general and particularly to the period for which the financial program is set up.

**fiscal adequacy:** (1) financial productivity, (2) that property of a system of taxation through which the public authorities are provided immediately and ultimately with a supply of revenue sufficient to enable the state to discharge the functions for which the government has assumed responsibility; (3) the characteristics of a system of taxation that reflects the ability of the system to raise sufficient revenues for the needs of the government.

**fiscal control:** the power or authority to regulate financial matters.

**fiscally dependent system:** a school system in which the board of education cannot make estimates and decisions on financial matters without the approval of and control by municipal authorities.

**fiscally independent system:** a school system in which the state has delegated to the board of education complete authority in all matters pertaining to the financial management of public schools, the board having the power to determine the amount of the budget and to levy or enjoin to be levied taxes to raise the required funds.

**fiscal machinery:** (1) the means, appliances, and arrangements specifically designed for matters entailing the conduct of money; (2) the procedures followed in the operation of financial administration.

**fiscal monopoly:** *see* monopoly, fiscal.

**fiscal period:** any period at the end of which a governmental unit or private corporation determines its financial condition and the results of its operations and closes its books. (The period is usually a year, though not necessarily a calendar year.)

**fiscal year:** a period of 1 year (not necessarily corresponding with the calendar year), at the end of which financial accounts are reckoned, balanced, and settled and reports are made; usually ends on June 30 or Dec. 31 unless otherwise stipulated. *See* school year.

**fit: a. (stat.)** conformity to some standard, for example, the conformity of an observed distribution to a theoretical distribution.

**fit: v. (stat.)** to construct or select a curve or function to represent a set of empirical observations and to adjust the curve or function to the observations by some definite method.

**fit, best:** (1) a fit of a straight line or curve to a set of observations in such a manner as to conform to some criterion of goodness of fit; (2) a fit of a line (straight or curved) to a set of observations in such a manner that the sum of the squares of the deviations of the original observations from the line is a minimum. *Syn.* closest fit.

**fit, closest:** *syn.* fit, best.

**five formal steps:** the steps of teaching popularized by Tulsdon Zeller (1817-1883), based on certain steps first developed by Johann F. Herbart (1776-1841) in Germany and more commonly known as the *Herbartian steps*, they consist of (a) preparation, (b) presentation, (c) comparison and abstraction, (d) generalization, and (e) application, they became popular in the United States in the 1890's.

**five W's:** a term used to designate the typical content of the lead of a news article—the answers to the reader's expected questions, *who, what, when, where, and why*.

**five-year high school:** *see* high school, five-year.

**fixation:** (1) (psych.) the mechanism by which the first form of response to be reinforced persists, owing to its initial advantage, (2) a term used to indicate an arrest at one of the levels of personality evolution, as, for example, infantile, narcissistic, or homosexual, (3) *syn.* fixation pause; (4) the postural position of the eyes that maintains the visual axes on the object of regard; (5) (photog.) the process by which the visible image formed in development is rendered relatively permanent by chemical means, through the process of dissolving silver salts present in the emulsion that have not been affected by light during exposure.

**fixation, binocular:** (1) the act of focusing both eyes on the same point in space, (2) the normal pause of both eyes, as in reading, for the purpose of perception.

**fixation, child-parent:** an excessive attachment of a child to a parent or an excessively emotional child-parent relationship, either of love or of hate, usually resulting in partial or complete failure on the part of the child to develop the more differentiated and maturer forms of personal-social behavior, attitudes, and values that are typical of adequately developed persons of his age.

**fixation, father:** (1) *syn.* complex, Electra; (2) an excessively emotional relationship to the father, whether of love or of hate.

**fixation, law of:** the principle that if learning is carried far enough beyond the threshold it will become permanent.

**fixation, libidinal:** (psychoanal.) arrest in psychosexual development, usually because of faulty guidance or some psychological shock blighting personal relationships.

**fixation, mother:** (1) *syn.* complex, Oedipus; (2) excessive attachment to the mother; (3) retention for an abnormally protracted period of a relationship of attachment to and dependence on the mother, that in its pattern and degree is characteristic normally of younger persons; (4) excessively emotional relationship to the mother, whether of love or of hate.

**fixation, parent-child:** (1) excessive attachment of parent to child or of child to parent, (2) a relationship between parent and child that might have been appropriate at an earlier level of the child's development but that is inappropriate and development arresting at the time it is exhibited.

**fixation frequency:** (1) the number of stops made by the eyes in reading a line of print or writing, (2) the number of pauses per minute made by the eyes in reading.

**fixation pause:** a cessation of movement of the eyes, as in reading, for the purpose of perception. *Syn.* fixation.

**fixation point:** any point in space upon which one or both eyes are sharply focused when the eyes are motionless; the point of regard.

**fixation process:** (1) (vision) those muscular movements, especially of convergence and accommodation, as a result of which rays of light are so directed on the retina as to secure clearest vision, (2) (psych.) the process by which an act or function reaches its static or final form.

**fixation time:** (1) the time consumed in reading by pausing to fix the eye upon the unit of recognition, commonly a word part, a word, or a word group; (2) the duration of the fixation in reading measured in seconds or fractions of seconds.

**fixed assets:** *see* assets, fixed.

**fixed-association test:** *syn.* test, controlled-association.

**fixed charges:** a financial accounting classification which includes expenditures that are more or less regular and continuous and under which are found expenditures for such items as rents, insurance, and taxes.

**fixed collection:** a collection of books sent from a central agency, such as a library commission or a central school-system reservoir, that remains as a unit wherever it is sent. (If sent to a school, it may also be known as a *fixed unit* or *fixed classroom collection*.)

**fixed do:** a system of eight singing in which C is uniformly called *do*, D is *re*, etc., the various scales being sung in terms of these established names, the system is aimed at developing a sense of absolute pitch and is most popular in France and Italy. *See* absolute pitch; solfeggio.

**fixed idea:** a persistent idea that tends to recur and dominate the consciousness. *See* obsession.

**fixed salary schedule:** *see* salary schedule, fixed.

**fixed unit:** *syn.* fixed collection.

**fixed value:** *see* value, fixed.

**fixtures:** articles permanently attached to various parts of buildings, such as electric lighting devices, lavatories, drinking fountains, shelves, and counters.

**flageolet:** *see* blockflöte.

**flarimeter:** an instrument for measuring sweat-stained breath holding and expelling, used in a test of the response of the heart to exercise.

**flash card:** a small card of heavy cardboard having on it written or printed letters, words,



phrases, numerals, or combinations of numerals for computation; used as an aid to learning, the teacher holding each card up for the class to see for a brief interval.

**flash device:** any instrument or machine that exposes printed matter to a reader or readers under time control.

**flash synchronizer:** *syn.* synchronizer.

**flat picture:** a print that is intended to be viewed directly or projected in an opaque projector.

**flexibility of buildings:** the adaptability of buildings to various uses as needs change, for example, the possibility of turning laboratories into shops, shops into classrooms, or a gymnasium into an auditorium, enlarging or dividing rooms by relocating partitions, etc.

**flexibility of taxation:** the extent to which a tax system can be changed or modified to meet changed conditions, especially expanding or contracting public income, the opposite of rigidity in taxation

**flexible classification:** *see* classification, flexible.

**flexible daily program:** *see* program, flexible daily.

**flexible grading:** *see* grading, flexible.

**flexible promotion:** *see* promotion, flexible.

**flexible time schedule:** *see* time schedule, flexible.

**flexion:** the motion of a part of the body in folding back upon itself, for example, the bending of the arm at the elbow or the bending forward of the spine.

**floating debt:** *see* debt, floating.

**floor area, classroom:** the size of floor in a classroom or in all classrooms of a building or a number of buildings; expressed as the number of square feet of floor surface. *See* classroom size.

**fluctuation of attention:** variation in perception or concentration in carrying on a uniform task, as indicated by variation in performance.

**fluctuation of sampling:** variation in a statistical constant when its value is determined from successive samples of the same size chosen by the same method from the same group

**fluency:** smoothness and rapidity in reading, uninterrupted by failures in recognition or other faults.

**fluteolet:** *see* blockflöte.

**flutterboard:** a plank used as a support for the body in practicing a swimming kick.

**f. number:** (photog.) the numerical expression of the "speed" of a lens, representing the ratio between the diameter of the aperture and the focal length of the lens; thus the speed of a lens having a maximum aperture 1 inch in diameter and a focal length of 4 inches would be expressed as f. 4; likewise, the speed of the lens at smaller apertures would be indicated similarly, a  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch-diameter aperture, in this case, being expressed as f. 8. *See* f. system; lens speed.

**focal distance:** *syn.* focal length.

**focal length:** (1) the distance from the optical center of a lens to the plane in which infinitely distant objects are brought into sharpest focus; more specifically, the distance from the optical

center of a lens to the point at which parallel rays passing through the lens will converge at a point; (2) the distance from the eye to an object necessary to bring the object into clear focus on the retina. *Syn.* focal distance.

**focus:** the point at which light rays converge after refraction.

**focusing, binocular:** *syn.* accommodation, binocular.

**focus of infection:** any tissue or organ in the body in which infection is present and serving as a potential source for the spreading of the infection to other parts of the body.

**folk education:** (1) education relating to the arts and culture of the people; (2) vocational and cultural education for young people and adults, directed toward appreciation of commercial and national enterprises.

**folk etymology:** *see* etymology, folk.

**folk high school:** *see* high school, folk.

**folklore:** (1) traditional beliefs, customs, legends, and sayings, passed on and perpetuated by a people; (2) a branch of comparative sociology that studies the lives and customs of social groups as revealed in their traditional beliefs, customs, legends, and sayings.

**folk music:** (1) music attributed to the people of a certain race, nationality, or location, the actual composer being unknown; may be a product of collective or cooperative composition, seldom recorded by its originators, and usually found in more than one version; (2) musical compositions expressive of popular feeling, yet having a known composer, for example, the songs of Stephen Foster. *See* folk song.

**folk school:** (1) a school, founded in Germany in the sixteenth century and commonly known as *Volksschule*, that combined practical studies and Protestant religious instruction under the town council; was taught in vernacular German; (2) a term applied to a type of adult school inspired by Nicolai Grundtvig, founded in Denmark in 1851, and commonly known as the *Danish folk high school*; later became popular in all Scandinavian countries.

**folk song:** (1) a song originating with the common people that has been passed on from generation to generation until the identity of its composer or composers has been lost; attuned to the characteristics and life of its race or nationality; essentially rhythmic and melodic, and extremely simple in its structural form; (2) a song as defined above, with a known composer. *See* folk music.

**folkways:** standardized usages common to the members of a society; to be distinguished from *mores*, which are obligatory folkways believed essential for social welfare.

**followership:** the role of an individual as a follower in a group.

**follow-up:** a plan by which the experiences or status of young people who have left school are investigated or surveyed, either for the purpose of assisting them in further adjustment or for securing facts to improve the plan of guidance for those still in school.

**follow-up record, guidance:** *see* record, guidance follow-up.

follow-up study: *see* study, follow-up.

fontanel: *fon'to nel'*; an area in the cranium of the newborn child that has not yet become ossified; popularly known as the *soft spot*. (The anterior and larger fontanel at the crown just behind the forehead is an important index of physical development, normally closing at 18 months. Later closing is often associated with rickets, thyroid deficiency, or mental retardation. Early closing suggests the possibility of future interference with brain growth.)

fontanelle: *var.* fontanel.

foods: (home ec.) the designation of a course dealing with the selection, buying, care, preparation, and serving of foods in the home.

foot-candle: (1) the amount of light falling on a surface 1 foot from a standard candle, (2) the unit of measurement of the quantity of illumination.

foot-candle meter: an instrument that measures light in terms of foot-candle power, used frequently in measuring the illumination of school-rooms.

footedness: preference for either the right or the left foot in tasks performed with one foot, such as kicking a ball or operating a treadle, or in the more difficult or skilled parts of tasks requiring the use of both feet. *See* laterality.

foot mechanics: (1) the posture or alignment of the bones of the foot; (2) the functioning of the feet in locomotion.

foot-rule correlation: *syn.* Spearman's foot-rule method of gains.

foot-rule formula: *see* Spearman's foot-rule method of gains.

foot-rule method: *syn.* Spearman's foot-rule method of gains.

foot writing: writing executed by the use of the feet, with the writing instrument held by the toes; sometimes performed as a trick of skill, but more frequently having practical values for those deprived of their arms.

forcing: the use by stutterers of excessive muscular tension in speaking; the attempt literally to force a word out by muscular exertion.

forearm movement: a writing movement made by the forearm with the elbow joint as the pivot.

forecast: an estimate of a future trend, event, or magnitude, on the basis of previous experience. *Syn.* prediction.

forecasting efficiency: *see* index of forecasting efficiency.

fore-exercise: a preliminary or trial exercise intended to acquaint the testee with the correct procedure to be followed in the actual test. *Syn.* practice test; preliminary test.

foreign broadcast: *see* broadcast, foreign.

foreign dialect: *see* dialect, foreign.

foreign language arts: *see* language arts, foreign.

foreign news: (Journ.) a study, generally at college level, consisting in an analysis of the methods of gathering the news of other countries for the American press and transmitting it in spite of governmental and technical problems of communication.

foreman: a man who supervises work and workers on the job.

foreman, instructor: *see* instructor foreman.

foremanship training: *see* training, foremanship.

foreman training: *syn.* training, foremanship.

fore-question: a question introduced before an illustration, example, or unit of work to guide attention in reading, observation, or study.

forewoman: a woman who supervises work and workers on the job.

forfeiture of salary: the withholding or denial, for established violation of contract, of a portion of contractual payment that was to have been made for services rendered.

form: (1) the shape, contour, or configuration of an object, whether two- or three-dimensional, by which it can be recognized or distinguished, exclusive of consideration of its color or substance; in two dimensions, includes surface, area, shape, silhouette, and planes, in three dimensions, includes volume, mass, and shape; (2) a relatively invariable, set pattern for the execution of a work of art, such as the sonnet form, the rondo, the triolet, the sonata, and the round; *see* art form; (3) the study of plan or design in musical compositions; often linked with analysis as a subject of instruction; *see* analysis (7); (4) such aspects of language study as the spacing and placing of the parts of a letter, a report, or composition on paper, and the accepted procedures in making introductions; (5) (lang.) such aspects of composition as balance, contrast, symmetry, and the relation of the parts to the whole; (6) (meas.) *syn.* similar form.

form adaptation: *see* adaptation, form.

formal approach: (lang.) a procedure in teaching language usage that relies primarily on rules, technical terminology, mechanical drill, and deductive methods.

formal arithmetic: *see* arithmetic, formal.

formal course: *see* course, formal.

formal discipline: *see* discipline, formal.

formal drill: *see* drill, formal.

formal education: (1) any training or education that is conventional, given in an orderly, logical, planned, and systematic manner; thus, *formal education* is said to end with school attendance; (2) in a derogatory sense, any educational program that is confined to the experiences of the students within the classroom itself, failing to make use of the student's incidental and varied experiences outside the classroom.

formal examination: *see* examination, formal.

formal exercise: *see* exercise, formal.

formal grammar: *see* grammar, formal.

formal gymnastics: *see* gymnastics, formal.

formal handwriting drill: *see* drill, formal handwriting.

formalism: the determination of educational practice by adherence to prescribed rules and forms rather than by consideration of the purpose and function of the activity in question.

formalized recitation: *see* recitation, formalized.

formal mathematics: *see* mathematics, formal.

formal plan of instruction: in general, any method of teaching done in accordance with prescribed rules, especially those relating to the manner in which learning material is organized and presented; often used to signify a method of instruction utilizing the five formal steps of Herbart.

formal proof: *see* proof, formal.

formal recitation: *syn.* recitation, formalized.

formal steps: *syn.* five formal steps.

formal study: *see* study, formal.

formal subjects: *see* subjects, formal.

formative period: a period (sometimes hypothetical) in early growth during which the course of development or behavior is most susceptible to modification through environmental influences and the main lines or limits of subsequent growth, development, or learning are determined.

form board: the general term for a number of devices used in administering standardized performance tests, for example, a board with holes arranged in a geometrical pattern, into which the testee is required to fit pegs.

form-board test: *see* test, form-board.

form discrimination: *see* discrimination, form.

forming products: the third stage in the development of a unit of teaching in art, the preceding stages being orientation and design.

formula: (1) an algebraic statement of a rule for computation, (2) a computational law expressed in symbols.

formula, derivation of: *see* derivation of formula.

formula, empirical: a symbolic representation of the observed results of experimentation.

formula, fundamental: (1) a formula pertinent to the foundation of the science in question; (2) a formula that serves as the basis of a system.

formula, graph of a: *see* graph of a formula.

formulation: the organization of all the pertinent components of any particular project into a clear and concise pattern.

fortuitous error: *syn.* error, compensating.

forum: a form of adult education utilizing a lecture or lectures and providing an opportunity for audience participation. *See* panel.

forum, neighborhood: a discussion group usually confined to a relatively local clientele.

forum, open: an organized meeting for the purpose of platform presentation of controversial issues, followed by informal debate and discussion in which all may participate.

forum, symposium: a symposium, followed by audience participation in free discussion, presided over by a chairman.

forward slant: writing that has a slope of more than 90 degrees with the preceding line of writing, with the up and down strokes extending to the right of the vertical above the line and to the left of the vertical below the line.

foster child: *see* child, foster.

foster father: a man playing a paternal role with respect to a child who is not his own offspring.

foster home: a selected home, other than his own, in which a child may be placed for rearing, with or without adoption.

foster-home placement: the assignment of children to private homes not those of their natural parents.

foster mother: a woman playing a maternal role with respect to a child that is not her own offspring.

foster parent: a person who legally and officially assumes the responsibility of rearing a child and who takes the place of the child's real parents.

foundation, ecclesiastical: any of a number of incorporated charitable funds of an established church.

foundation, educational: a philanthropic foundation devoted to a purpose deemed educational by the courts. *See* foundation, philanthropic.

foundation, philanthropic: a legally chartered, eleemosynary fund, administered by a separate and independent board of control and of which the income or principal (or both) is dedicated to promoting the well-being of mankind, includes educational foundations.

foundation, semidetached: a foundation which is an integral part of some institution such as a college or hospital but of which the trustees, while connected with and subordinate to the parent institution, exercise some measure of autonomy in administering the foundation; the income and/or principal of the foundation is used by or through the institution with which it is affiliated; adopted as a legal device by many universities for pooling the income from the research activities of professors for use in further research.

foundation adviser: *see* adviser, foundation.

foundation grant: *see* grant, foundation.

foundation program: *see* program, foundation.

founding: an infant found after its unknown parents have abandoned it.

fourfold table: *see* table, fourfold.

Four-H Club: a club of boys and/or girls organized under the cooperative agricultural extension work system for training in agriculture and home economics, the improvement of farm and home practices, and the development of rural leadership. (The four H's stand for head, hand, heart, and health.)

Four-H Club agent: *see* extension worker, county.

four-year college: *see* college, four-year.

four-year high school: *see* high school, four-year.

four-year junior college: *see* junior college, four-year.

four-year reorganized high school: *see* high school, four-year reorganized.

four-year teachers' college: *see* teachers' college, four-year.

Fowler phenomenon: *syn.* recruitment factor.

**fracture:** the breaking of a bone.

**frame:** *n.* (photog.) one picture in a series comprising a motion picture.

**frame:** *v.* (photog.) to adjust the relative position of the aperture and the film-actuating mechanism of a motion-picture projector so that the top and bottom border of each picture will coincide with the top and bottom edges of the aperture. *See* **framer**.

**frame building.** *see* **building, frame**.

**frame of reference:** (1) a figure consisting of a line or lines used as axes and a point or points of reference, used to locate position; (2) (philos.) a system of basic principles, concepts, and values, usually characteristic of a group or culture, in accordance with which facts and policies are interpreted, appraised, and acted upon.

**framer:** (photog.) a device incorporated into motion-picture projectors, designed to permit shifting the film or the aperture up or down so that each frame will be in proper register with the aperture.

**frames per second:** the number of frames of motion-picture film that pass the film aperture per second in a motion-picture camera or projector, according to the speed at which the camera or projector is set to run.

**frameworks of society:** a loose term, used as a synonym for **social institutions**.

**franchise tax:** *see* **tax, franchise**.

**Franciscan education.** a type of teaching provided by the Franciscan Order founded by St. Francis about 1212, the teaching was similar to that of the Dominican Order except that it was directed more to preaching, missions, and public service and was more democratic.

**fraternal twins:** *syn.* **twins, dizygotic**.

**fraternity:** (from the Latin *frater*, "brother") (1) a brotherhood or association for men, formed for social or professional purposes or because of other common interests; (2) in colleges and universities, an organization formed for fellowship and the achievement of a common goal. [Fraternalism is classified as *general* (frequently called *social*), *professional*, *honor*, and *recognition*, according to their nature and purpose. American college fraternities are usually national in character and comprise affiliated branches, called *chapters*, in different institutions. They are known as *Greek letter fraternities* because the names are usually composed of the initial letters of words forming a Greek phrase or motto. Societies including both men and women in their membership are usually known as *fraternities*. Some societies whose membership includes women only choose to be known as *fraternities*.] *See* **fraternity, general**; **fraternity, professional**; **honor society**; **recognition society**, **sorority**.

**fraternity, general:** an essentially exclusive, self-perpetuating group, established in accredited 4-year degree-granting colleges and universities, that selects its members from any undergraduate school or department and that organizes the group life of its members as a factor contributing to their educational program, with especial emphasis on personal development and social competency. *Syn.* **social fraternity**; *see* **fraternity**.

**fraternity, honor:** *syn.* **honor society**.

**fraternity, professional:** a self-perpetuating, specialized fraternity that limits its student membership to a specific field of professional education, maintains essentially exclusive membership in that field, and organizes its group life specifically to promote professional competency and achievement within its field; established in accredited colleges and universities offering courses leading to recognized degrees in the given field. (Recognized professional fields include agriculture, architecture, business administration, chemistry, dentistry, education, engineering, forestry, home economics, journalism, law, library, medicine, music, nursing, pharmacy, social work, speech, theology, and veterinary medicine.) *See* **fraternity**.

**fraternity, recognition:** *syn.* **recognition society**.

**fraternity, social:** *syn.* **fraternity, general**.

**fraternity house:** a building containing sleeping and living rooms, devoted to use as living quarters for men students belonging to a particular fraternity.

**free academy:** *see* **academy, free**

**free-association test:** *see* **test, free-association**.

**free composition:** *see* **composition, free**.

**free conference:** *see* **conference, free**.

**free-creative activity:** *see* **activity, free-creative**.

**freedmen education:** the opportunities for education offered to freed Negroes before, during, and immediately after the Civil War, at first offered solely by benevolent freedmen aid societies, then from 1865 to 1872 with Federal government aid, and after 1872 again by benevolent societies.

**freedom, academic:** (1) liberty to teach, study through the medium of research, and publish opinions and findings without censure or censorship through the state or any of its units of authority, such as school boards; (2) the right of teachers, especially at high-school and college levels, to "teach the truth as they see it," without interference from lay boards, governmental authorities, or pressure groups; (3) freedom of speech, of the press, and of petition in those fields of study in which one is especially competent; (4) the right to interpret facts without coercion. *Syn.* **academic liberty**.

**freedom, degrees of:** *see* **degree of freedom**.

**freedom, ethical:** freedom to act in accordance with the dictates of one's own conscience or to form one's own set of beliefs as to what is right and what is wrong.

**freedom of contract:** the right of a worker to work under whatever conditions and for whatever wages he wishes to accept.

**freedom of the press:** (1) the right of the press to publish whatever its editors consider proper, without official restraint prior to publication, (2) the right of the press to publish whatever its editors consider proper without fear of reprisals from advertisers, pressure groups, or officials.

**free education:** education provided at public expense, without charges for tuition to the recipient or his parents.

**free elective:** *see* **elective, free**.

freehand drawing: *see* drawing, freehand.

free illustration: *see* illustration, free.

free period: *see* period, free.

free play: *see* play, free.

free reading: *see* reading, free.

free-reading period: *see* period, free-reading.

free-response test: *see* test, free-response.

free retirement system: *see* retirement system, free.

free school: (1) as commonly used, any school that does not require the individual to pay tuition, for example, any school supported by public taxation, (2) in colonial America, a philanthropically supported school that was neither a pauper school nor a tuition-supported school; (3) in the early national period, a school provided by philanthropic individuals organized as a *free school society* (the Free School Society of New York City, organized in 1805 by DeWitt Clinton, is a notable example.)

Free School Society: a society incorporated in the state of New York in 1805 at the request of private persons to provide education for poor children not provided for by any religious society. (The society opened its first school in 1806 and was granted aid by both state and city.)

free textbook: *see* textbook, free.

free will, doctrine of: (1) the theory that human action and volition are not compelled by an external agency or determined by habit or past conditioning; (2) the theory that denies universal immanent causation.

frenum: frén'am; (properly, *frenum linguae*) a convective fold of mucous membrane that ties the front part of the tongue to the floor of the mouth, limiting tongue movements. (Extreme limitation in movement results in *tongue-tie*.) *See* tongue-tie.

frequency: (1) the number of occurrences in a unit of time; (2) (hearing) the frequency of vibration in a second to produce a given tone as measured in double vibrations or cycles; used in referring to the pitch-range audiometer tones.

frequency, cell: the number of observations or measures in one of the cells of a double-entry table.

frequency, class: *syn.* class size (2).

frequency, cumulative: an entry in a column or row consisting of the sum of the simple frequencies up to and including the one corresponding to this entry. (If such addition starts at the lower end of the frequency distribution, the *cumulative frequency* is the total number of cases less than each successive upper class limit. If the addition of frequencies starts at the upper end of the frequency distribution, the *cumulative frequency* is the total number of cases more than each successive lower class limit.)

frequency, law of: *syn.* law of disuse.

frequency, percentage: the frequency of a class in a frequency distribution, expressed as a percentage of the total frequency; 100 times the

relative frequency; sometimes called *percentage weight*.

frequency, relative: the frequency of a given class in a frequency distribution expressed as a proportion of the total frequency. *Syn.* frequency coefficient.

frequency, total: the number of observations or measures in the sample; the sum of all the individual frequencies.

frequency, variate: *syn.* class size (2).

frequency chart: *syn.* graph, frequency.

frequency coefficient: *syn.* frequency, relative.

frequency count: (lang.) a tabulation of the relative frequency or use of individual vocables or idioms with a view to presenting and teaching the most widely used words or expressions in a foreign language.

frequency curve: *see* curve, frequency.

frequency diagram: *syn.* graph, frequency.

frequency distribution: *see* distribution, frequency.

frequency function: *see* function, frequency.

frequency graph: *see* graph, frequency.

frequency histogram: *syn.* histogram.

frequency list: an arrangement of words or expressions showing the number of times they occur in a given number of running words and often the number of different types of representative subject matter in which they are used, the arrangement may be alphabetical or in ascending or descending order of frequency of occurrence.

frequency modulation: *see* modulation, frequency.

frequency polygon: *see* polygon, frequency.

frequency rating: (lang.) a statistical expression, usually in the form of a ratio, that indicates the proportionate number of times a given factor occurs in a representative sample of running words.

frequency ratio: (lang.) a statistical expression showing the proportionate frequency of a given term in specified material as compared with the frequency shown in some standard tabulation.

frequency-recency theory of fixation: *see* law of disuse; law of recency.

frequency rectangle: a rectangle used to represent the frequencies of a given class of data, having a base proportional to the width of the class interval and an area proportional to the frequency. (The graph formed by placing all the *frequency rectangles* in order is a *histogram*.)

frequency study: *see* study, frequency.

frequency surface: (1) the surface formed if the frequencies of the pairs of values in a scatter diagram are plotted in the third dimension and then connected; *syn.* correlation surface; (2) the area under any given probability curve, usually the normal probability curve.

frequency table: *see* table, frequency.

frequency word list: *see* word list, frequency.

fresh-air room: a classroom in which the windows are kept open in all but the most inclement

weather and in which instruction is provided for tuberculous, anemic, frail, undernourished, or other groups of physically handicapped children

**freshman orientation:** see **freshman week**.

**freshman week:** a period of 1 to 7 days (usually immediately preceding the date for regular registration) set aside for the introduction and orientation of freshmen students to college environment, activities usually include individual counseling, convocations, testing, physical examination, registration, and social events. *Syn.* orientation week.

**fricative:** *frik'tiv*; a consonant produced by forcing the voiced or unvoiced breath stream through a restricted opening, *fricatives* as shown in the phonetic alphabet are the sounds *f* as in *fan*, *v* as in *very*, *ʃ* as in *ship*; *s* as in *son*; *z* as in *so*; *ʒ* as in *azure*; *θ* as in *thing*; and *ð* as in *there*. (Some authorities regard *r* as in *ray* as a *fricative*.)

**friend:** (1) a person for whom one has affectionate feelings and from whom one receives appreciation and interested support, (2) an intimate who seeks one's welfare, (3) one who, motivated through personal appreciation of another, attempts to further and protect the latter's welfare.

**friendship:** a relation of reciprocal attachment and mutually protecting interest between two or more persons.

**Froebelian gifts:** play materials for a kindergarten, formerly considered essential, recommended by Friedrich Froebel (1782-1852), and consisting of six sets arranged in ascending order of complexity, beginning with colored worsted balls and progressing through such objects as cubes, squares, and blocks, intended to furnish a series of exercises in forms of utility, artistic forms, geometric forms, and lessons in number for the first period of infant school life.

**Froebelian kindergarten:** see **kindergarten**, **Froebelian**.

**Froebelian occupations:** an organized series of handwork activities for applying the principle suggested by Froebel's gifts, and composed of various manipulative activities, such as perforating, sewing, drawing, intertwining, weaving, folding, cutting, and clay modeling.

**Froebel's games:** games originated by Froebel, for developing the limbs and senses of the child and for guiding and stimulating his awakening mind.

**frustration:** the blocking of a drive or attempted mode of reaction or behavior.

**f. system:** (photog.) the most commonly used method of designating, not only the maximum "speed" of a lens, but also the speed of the various apertures to which the lens diaphragm may be set; based upon *f. numbers*, the succession of *f. numbers* frequently being chosen so that each aperture marked admits approximately twice as much light as the next smaller aperture, for example, *f. 4, 5.6, 8, 11, 16, 22, 32*, etc. *See f. number; lens speed.*

**fugue:** *fūg*; (psych.) a state in which the subject forgets his identity and flees from an environment to which he cannot adjust, orientation

usually being regained after varying periods of time.

**full arm movement:** a type of movement used in handwriting in which the whole arm moves as a lever, the shoulder joint being used as a pivot.

**full-time-student equivalent:** (1) one student carrying a full, normal academic load, (2) the amount of service rendered by an institution expressed in terms of the number of students carrying a full, normal academic load, plus the appropriate fraction for each student carrying less than a full load.

**full-time teacher:** a teacher who devotes the entire school day to teaching or supervision, or both.

**function:** (1) one of two or more related variables whose value depends on that of the other or others; for example, the circumference of a circle is a *function* of its radius, (2) any mathematical expression involving a given variable; thus, any expression involving the variable *x*, such as *x<sup>2</sup>*,  $\sqrt{x}$ , or  $\log x$ , is called a *function* of *x*.

**function, communal:** equivalent to *popularizing function*, but emphasizing especially service to the community. *See function, popularizing.*

**function, frequency:** a mathematical function used to describe or represent a frequency distribution.

**function, guidance:** (jun. coll.) the function of taking a scientific interest in the traits, abilities, and personal welfare of the student, of training him to think, of helping him to organize his studies effectively, of making his college and life experience profitable to him to an optimum degree, of assisting him to fit into his place after leaving the junior college, whether in a higher educational institution, in a life occupation, or in a way of life.

**function, isthmanian:** (jun. coll.) equivalent to *preparatory function*, but less frequently used, implies that the work of the junior college is primarily an educational connecting link, rather than of importance in itself. *See function, preparatory.*

**function, popularizing:** (jun. coll.) the function of extending education of a general nature to secondary-school graduates who, for geographical or economic reasons, could not otherwise obtain it and of giving similar benefits to mature residents of the community.

**function, preparatory:** (jun. coll.) the function of giving 2 years of college work, equivalent to that offered in the freshman and sophomore years of standard universities, that will adequately prepare students for upper division specialization in the university. *See function, isthmanian; function, transfer.*

**function, terminal:** (jun. coll.) the function of giving specific preparation along vocational lines for occupations at the semiprofessional and other levels that will qualify students for immediate places in specific life occupations and of giving general education for citizenship and for life to other students who cannot continue their formal education beyond the junior college.

**function, transfer:** (jun. coll.) equivalent to *preparatory function*, but preferred by some,

especially in the Eastern States, because of the confusion of the term *preparatory* with the preparatory schools primarily engaged in preparing students for entrance as freshmen to 4-year colleges and universities.

**functional:** pertaining to operation or action but not to structure or substance.

**functional amnesia:** *see* amnesia, functional.

**functional analysis:** *see* analysis, functional.

**functional approach:** (1) a method of introducing new subject matter by evaluating its usefulness and teaching its use to the learners; (2) a technique of individual counseling in which the practical value of advice is stressed.

**functional arithmetic:** *see* arithmetic, functional.

**functional art:** *see* art, functional.

**functional autonomy of motives, hypothesis of:** the hypothesis (advanced by G. W. Allport) that, while the origins of the motives of adults may be traced to childhood experiences or later experiences, these motives become more or less independent of their origins and are able to initiate behavior in their own right.

**functional blindness:** *syn.* blindness, psychic.

**functional centers:** the major language activities in which people engage, such as conversation, letter writing, or storytelling.

**functional classification:** *see* classification, functional.

**functional deafness:** *syn.* deafness, psychic (1).

**functional defect:** any disability not ascribable to organic defects but due to lack of skill or to psychological causes.

**functional dependence:** *see* dependence, functional.

**functional disorder:** (1) a disorder resulting from a psychological cause without any known or discernible alteration of physical structure, for example, hysterical blindness, (2) a disorder in the function of an organ or part brought about by another function, for example, heart palpitation brought on by indigestion.

**functional experience:** *see* experience, functional.

**functional grammar:** *see* grammar, functional.

**functional grammar method:** a method of learning correct usage in language by observation of forms, constructions, and idioms in their natural setting in connected text, with appropriate exercises in imitation, completion, transposition, etc., only as the need arises in the daily work of the student or group.

**functional graph:** *syn.* graph, mathematical.

**functional information:** a type of knowledge or understanding that functions—that is, acts efficiently—in meeting specific classroom or life needs. *See* experience, functional.

**functionalism:** the doctrine that the mental processes should be regarded as functions, or operations, of the organism in its adaptation to and modification of its environment; the psychological basis of pragmatism and instrumentalism in philosophy. (This view is a protest against structuralism, for which the problem of psy-

chology is the analysis and description of the states of consciousness.)

**functional knowledge:** *see* knowledge, functional.

**functional mathematics:** *syn.* mathematics, practical.

**functional method:** a method of teaching shorthand devised by Louis A. Leslie, based on the conception that the pupil should not be given an opportunity to make a mistake until he is so thoroughly prepared for correct writing that there is the least possible likelihood of his committing any errors.

**functional organization:** a plan of school management based primarily on a clear formulation of the aims and purposes of the school and implemented by staff members chosen for their ability to contribute toward the realization of these purposes.

**functional problem unit:** *see* unit, functional problem.

**functional psychology:** *see* psychology, functional.

**functional reading chart:** *see* reading chart, functional.

**functional relation:** a connection between two or more variables or between the items of two or more sets of data, such that the magnitude, quality, or value of one variable or of one item in one set is known through knowledge of the magnitude, quality, or value of the other variables or of the corresponding item in the other sets of data; (2) a relationship between two or more quantities such that a change in some of the quantities brings about a corresponding change in the others.

**functional speech disorder:** *see* speech disorder, functional.

**functional swimming:** *see* swimming, functional.

**functional thinking:** *see* thinking, functional.

**functional unit:** *syn.* unit, experience.

**functional weight:** *syn.* weight, effective.

**function concept:** the notion of interdependent relationship.

**functioning content:** the portion of the material presented in a course that can be applied by the learner.

**functions, junior-college:** the distinctive aims or purposes of junior colleges. (The four most widely recognized functions of the junior college were designated and criteria for their existence determined by F. W. Thomas in his doctoral dissertation at Stanford University in 1920, as follows: *popularizing, preparatory, terminal, and guidance.*)

**fund:** a sum of money or other resources (gross or net) set aside for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations and constituting an independent fiscal and accounting entity.

**fund, capital:** (1) the available pecuniary resources of a person or corporation; especially, those assets of which the principal or interest (or both) is earmarked for specified purposes; (2)

in corporate philanthropy, often used as roughly synonymous with *foundation* or *fund*. (The *capital fund* includes endowment, if any, plus other expendable assets)

**fund, community:** (1) money raised by the community in an organized drive or campaign and used to finance cooperating local social-service institutions on a basis of the estimated needs of each agency or institution; (2) the designation of a plan for budgeting community finances, organizing one general appeal, and providing funds proportional to the services rendered by cooperating agencies.

**fund, endowment:** a fund the principal of which must be maintained inviolate but the income of which may be expended subject to such restrictions as may have been specified in the creation of the fund.

**fund, equalization:** a fund used by a state to make more equitable the financial burden of school costs for the various administrative units and to make available, in each administrative unit, a mandated, acceptable minimum program of education on the basis of a uniform local tax effort.

**fund, general:** the fund that is available for any legally authorized purpose.

**fund, imprest:** a sum of money to be used for minor disbursements, the amount of the fund being fixed. (The fund is reimbursed by other funds of the enterprise for payments made from it, the vouchers then being surrendered)

**fund, loan:** a fund the principal of which is loaned to qualified beneficiaries and when repaid is available for loan to others.

**fund, permanent:** (1) an amount of money of which the principal is stable but of which the interest is made available, for example, a *permanent school fund*, (2) a sum of money or securities permanently set aside as an investment, the principal of which is inviolate, but the interest of which may be expended, for example, a *trust fund*

**fund, replacement:** (pup. trans.) money set aside for the specific purpose of purchasing new school buses as old ones are discarded.

**fund, reserve:** *see* reserve fund.

**fund, retirement:** the money set aside by professional organizations, insurance companies, or civil authorities for the purpose of providing retirement allowances for participants.

**fund, sinking:** a fund established by periodic contributions and earnings on these to provide for the retirement of the principal of term bonds and other bonds specified to be retired from such funds.

**fund, state distributive common-school:** a fund, held by the state for annual distribution to the local school administrative units within the state, that has been received as the income derived from investments of a permanent fund or has been set aside for such distribution out of current taxes. *See* fund; fund, permanent (1).

**fund, state school:** a fund held by a state government to be used for the support of schools or a particular class or type of school.

**fund, working capital:** a fund established to finance activities, usually of a manufacturing or service nature, such as shops and garages, asphalt plants, and central purchases and stores departments, sometimes called *revolving fund*.

**fundamental assumption:** *see* assumption, fundamental.

**fundamental formula:** *see* formula, fundamental.

**fundamental laws of algebra:** *see* algebra, fundamental laws of.

**fundamental muscle:** *see* muscle, fundamental.

**fundamental operation:** a process basic to all mathematical calculations.

**fundamental process:** *syn.* fundamental operation.

**fundamental rhythm:** rhythmic expression through familiar, everyday movements common to children, each type of movement following a set basic pattern, for example, *skip, run, walk, march*, etc. (The accompanying instrument sometimes follows the child's natural rhythm, at times the child adjusts his motion to fit the steady rhythm of the accompanying instrument.)

**fundamentals:** (phys. ed.) basic exercises or techniques used in learning to play or take part in an athletic game or sport.

**fundamental skill:** *see* skill, fundamental.

**fundamentals of arithmetic:** those processes of computation most widely and frequently used by adults in normal life situations, particularly addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, the employing of useful common fractions, and the reading of decimals, percentage, and interest.

**fundamental subject:** *see* subject, fundamental.

**funds, agency:** (1) funds consisting of resources received and held by the municipality as an agent for certain individuals or governmental units, for example, taxes collected and held by the municipality for a school district, (2) funds received and held by institutions as custodians, such as funds of student organizations and funds deposited with institutions by students and faculty members.

**funds, annuity:** funds acquired by an institution subject to annuity agreements or through bequests providing for annuity payments. *See* annuity agreement.

**funds, current:** money and other resources expendable for operating purposes, either restricted or unrestricted.

**funds, expendable:** funds the principal of which may be expended. *Contr. w.* funds, non-expendable.

**funds, restricted:** funds that are restricted by outside agencies or persons as to use, as contrasted with funds over which the institution has complete control.

**funds, scholarship:** usually, endowment funds, the investment earnings from which are awarded to students who achieve the specified required minimum record and who possess other specified characteristics, sometimes including financial need.



**funds, trust:** generally, funds to which title is held by one party, the trustee, for the benefit of another, the beneficiary. (Endowment funds of educational institutions are sometimes called *trust funds*, although the institution is often both trustee and beneficiary of endowment funds.)

**funds in trust:** funds held and administered at the direction of the donor by a trustee for the benefit of an institution.

**furnace room:** *syn.* boiler room.

**furniture:** articles such as desks and chairs. *See* equipment; *det. f.* fixtures.

**furniture, classroom:** the articles in a classroom, such as desks, chairs, tables, and cases.

**furor:** extreme and violent outbreaks of anger without adequate cause, sometimes seen in epileptics.

**Firstenschulen:** fyr'ston shōt'son, boarding schools for princes founded in Germany during the sixteenth century, they were under special princely government and patronage, and their aim was to train directly for leadership in state and church.

**fused course of study:** *syn.* course of study, integrated.

**fused curriculum:** *see* curriculum, fused.

**fused program:** (art) *syn.* program, integrated (2) and (3).

**fusion:** (1) a method of combining units of subject matter to bring into relief their interrelationships; (2) the combining of the images from the two eyes into a single impression.

**fusion, auditory:** the act or process of blending separate sounds into words.

**fusion, binaural:** bin-ō'rel; the mental process of

combining the sounds heard by both ears into a single, blended impression.

**fusion, binocular:** *syn.* fusion (2).

**fusion, visual:** *syn.* fusion (2).

**fusion course:** *see* course, fusion.

**fusion mathematics:** *syn.* mathematics, general.

**fusion plan:** an organization of the curriculum by which the subject-matter boundaries between a number of closely related fields (such as geography, history, civics, and economics) are broken down and the material from all the fields is presented as a whole.

**future book:** (journ.) a chronological list of coming events that may suggest assignments for articles in a student publication. *Syn.* date book.

**Future Craftsmen of America:** an organization of boys enrolled in trade and industrial classes in vocational education. (No longer in existence.)

**Future Farmer degree:** *see* degree, Future Farmer.

**Future Farmers of America:** a national organization of persons studying vocational agriculture in high school, former members of high-school classes in vocational agriculture, and members of part-time and day-unit classes in vocational agriculture who have within 3 years been members of high-school classes or who have been graduated within 3 years from a high school teaching vocational agriculture. *See* degree, American Farmer; degree, Green Hand; degree, State Farmer.

**future need:** (lang.) an item that the pupil will need in the future, for example, a word that the pupil will need to know how to spell, as shown by analysis of adult writing.

# G

**gain:** (1) an increase in amount, magnitude, or degree of a given ability, trait, or characteristic; (2) in an experiment, the measured increment for an individual or a group in some factor as the result of a certain treatment, (3) sometimes used to designate any change, whether an increment or a decrement, the direction of the change being specifically indicated, as *positive gain*, *negative gain*, or *zero gain*.

**game of low organization:** (1) a simple game having only a few easy rules, such as tag, (2) a game requiring a minimum of skill and motor coordination, such as London Bridge.

**gamete:** gam'ēt; go-mēt'; a reproductive cell of either sex, formed by maturation division of a germ cell, and capable of uniting with another gamete (usually of the opposite sex), to form a *zygote*, or fertilized reproductive cell. (Male and female gametes are designated, respectively, as *sperms* and *ova*) *See* maturation division; *zygote*.

**gametogenesis:** gam'ē'tō-jen'ē-sis; the formation of gametes. *See* gamete.

**gamma hypothesis:** Knight Dunlap's designation of the principle that the occurrence of a response has no effect on the probability of the occurrence of the response.

**gang shower:** a type of gymnasium shower bath in which the temperature of the water in all showers is controlled from a central mixing valve.

**Ganser's syndrome:** sin'dre-mā; sin'drēm; a syndrome of senseless speech and behavior, seen in hysteria and prison psychosis, and characterized by foolish acts and senseless answers to questions, for example, the patient may hold a spoon by the bowl, a picture upside down, etc. *See* syndrome.

**garden maze:** a performance test for 4- to 5-year old children of which the problem is to reach the center of the garden by paths arranged in the form of a maze; resembles the Porteus maze.

**Gary plan:** the first permanent plan of platoon-school organization, initiated in 1908 in Gary, Indiana, by Superintendent William Wirt, on the basis of his earlier experiments in Bluffton, Indiana, based on the following scheme of organization: the school was divided into two platoons, each platoon containing half of the classes of each grade; continuous utilization of all school facilities was secured by having one platoon do classroom work while the other engaged in activities involving the use of the auditorium, shops, gymnasiums, and playfields, the two platoons alternating throughout the day; all teaching was departmentalized by subject field.

**gate building:** a test of behavior in which the subject is asked to build with blocks a gate similar to a model constructed by the experimenter.

**Gaussian curve:** gous's-on; *syn.* curve, normal probability.

**Gauss-Laplace curve:** gous la-plas'; *syn.* curve, normal probability.

**Gauss's curve:** *syn.* curve, normal probability.

**gene:** the ultimate physical unit of heredity, thought to be carried in the chromosome and transmitted in the germ cell from parent to offspring. *Syn.* factor; *see* allelomorph; character; chromosome.

**general ability:** *see* ability, general.

**general achievement test:** *see* test, general achievement.

**general administration:** *see* administration, general.

**general business:** *syn.* training, junior business.

**general clerk:** *see* clerk, general.

**general college:** *see* college, general.

**general control:** (1) an item, listed in a school budget under the general heading of expenditures, that includes outlays for the administrative direction of the school system; (2) services, functions, and expenditures related to salaries and other expenses of the school board, the superintendent, the secretary, school election, attendance and school census, and similar services; (3) one of the component functions that must be carried on in maintaining an educational program, for example, instruction, plant operation, etc.

**general course:** *see* course, general.

**general education:** (1) a broad type of education aimed at developing attitudes, abilities, and behavior considered desirable by society but not necessarily preparing the learner for specific types of vocational or avocational pursuit; *see* education; (2) sometimes used as a synonym for *cultural education* or *liberal education*.

**general extension:** *see* extension, general.

**general factor:** *see* factor, general.

**general fraternity:** *see* fraternity, general.

**general fund:** *see* fund, general.

**general hygiene:** *see* hygiene, general.

**general industrial class:** *see* class, general industrial.

**general intelligence:** *see* intelligence, general.

**general intelligence test:** *see* test, general intelligence.

**generalization:** (1) the process of forming a general conclusion applicable to a class of data or a total situation on the basis of a number of

specific instances, or the statement of a general conclusion so formed; (2) (psych.) the state of widespread involvement of an organism in response to stimuli, applies to lack of specificity of sensory-motor mechanisms, whether incident to maturational or to learning sequences; see *generalized-to-specific*.

**generalization, law of:** the principle that as a factor, element, or quality is identified or discovered in a variety of situations it tends to be identified less and less with specific or particular situations, thus the spread of training is the result of the power of generalization.

**generalized growth curve:** see *curve, generalized growth*.

**generalized response:** see *response, generalized*.

**generalized-to-specific:** a principle of development according to which an organism at first manifests extensive responses to stimuli, the responses showing progressive restriction or localization as development and refinement proceed.

**general language:** see *language, general*.

**general library:** see *library, general*.

**general mathematics:** *syn.* *mathematics, general*.

**general methods course:** see *course, methods*.

**general music:** see *music, general*.

**general objective:** see *objective, general*.

**general paresis:** see *paresis, general*.

**general psychology:** see *psychology, general*.

**general science:** see *science, general*.

**general semantic therapy:** see *therapy, general semantic*.

**general service school:** a school operated by the Army for training commissioned officers in the technique and tactics of associated arms, the conduct of field operations of divisions, corps, armies, and higher echelons, strategy, tactics, and logistics of large operations, joint operations of the Army and Navy, industrial mobilization, and wartime procurement of military supplies. *Syn.* *staff school; dist. f. special service school*.

**general shop:** see *shop, general*.

**general supervisor:** see *supervisor, general*.

**general survey test:** see *test, general survey*.

**generosity:** liberality in sharing one's possessions, ideas, interests, sympathies, etc.

**genes, complementary:** genes that produce a similar character when inherited separately but that, when inherited together, produce a distinct and different character.

**genetic:** (1) of or pertaining to the origins (particularly ontogenetic) of a phenomenon, state, or condition, (2) pertaining to the developmental precursors of a given phenomenon, state, or condition; see *genetic viewpoint*; *psychology, genetic*; (3) pertaining to heredity, particularly to the genes constituting the elementary "carriers" or "determiners" of heredity.

**genetic-developing method:** a theory of method evolved by Froebel and elaborated by Susan

Blow that analyzes the procedure in learning as follows (1) the act, (2) observation of the act; (3) analysis of the nature of the act from the point of view of significance, consequences, implications, and relations.

**genetic method:** (1) the method of study or investigation that aims to throw light on a given state or condition (especially a psychological state) by tracing the developmental precursors; (2) any method helping to identify or discover the role of heredity, and particularly of genes or specific hereditary determiners, in the causation of a given state or condition, sometimes restricted to the method of experimental breeding, as distinguished from cytological or evolutionary investigation.

**genetic method, cross-sectional:** a technique for approximating the *longitudinal genetic method* based on simultaneous comparison of the level of development reached by groups of different ages, with a view to studying the lines or trends of development. See *genetic method*; *genetic method, longitudinal*.

**genetic method, longitudinal:** a technique of the genetic method, based on regular, relatively frequent, and repeated measurements or observations of the same individual or group of individuals, conducted over a considerable period of time for the purpose of studying the lines or trends of development. See *genetic method*; *genetic method, cross-sectional*.

**genetic psychology:** see *psychology, genetic*.

**genetics:** the systematic study of the laws governing biological inheritance.

**genetic sequence:** virtually synonymous with *growth sequence*, but with more emphasis on the aspect of *sequence* than on the aspect of *growth*.

**genetic society:** see *society, genetic*.

**genetic theory:** (1) any theory relating to the developmental course of a phenomenon, state, or condition; see *genetic method*; *psychology, genetic*; (2) any theory relating to the role of heredity, and particularly to the role or action of genes; (3) broadly, any theory of origins (used in this sense, the term seems too inclusive and vague to be of real service in the scientific vocabulary).

**genetic theory of language:** a theory suggesting that human language originated as spontaneous articulation rather than as conscious imitation.

**genetic viewpoint:** (1) the developmental viewpoint, which stresses the developmental precursors of a given state or condition, viewing these precursors as probable important contributory causes; see *development*; *psychology, genetic*; (2) the viewpoint concerned with the role of heredity, and particularly of genes or specific hereditary determiners, in the causation of a given state or condition.

**genital character:** see *character, genital*.

**genital eroticism:** see *eroticism, genital*.

**genital erotism:** *syn.* *eroticism, genital*.

**genital growth:** see *growth, genital*.

**genital level:** (psychoanal.) a stage in psychosexual development in which the erotic drive is alleged

to stem primarily from the genitals and to be directed to another person, instead of to one's own body or ego.

**genius:** (1) a person of exceptionally high mental ability, frequently evidenced by superior powers of invention or origination or by exceptional performance in some special skill, such as music, art, or mechanics; (2) exceptional ability, as defined above (No specific level of ability has been universally accepted as indicative of *genius*, although an IQ of 140 or more has sometimes been used as an arbitrary standard.)

**genotype:** *jen'ô tip*; the inherited or genetic constitution of an organism, including all hereditary characteristics and traits, whether latent or manifest, but excluding all attributes resulting from environmental influences. *See* constitution (2), (3), and (4); *contr. w.* phenotype.

**geocentric philosophy:** *see* philosophy, geocentric.

**geographical center:** (*stat*) the mean of a specified area (such as a nation, state, county, city, or school district) so defined that any plane having the shape of the area would balance at this point; mathematically similar to the *mean center of population*, except that units of area are employed instead of units of population (that is, the geographical center is not weighted by population); a *mean center of area*.

**geography:** the science of the earth, including a study of land, water, air, the distribution of plant and animal life, man and his industries, and the interrelations of these factors.

**geography, business:** *syn* geography, commercial.

**geography, commercial:** the phase of the science of geography that treats of the distribution of industry, the commerce of different localities with one another, and the various agencies and routes for carrying on trade. *Syn* business geography; industrial geography.

**geography, economic:** an area of study dealing with the geographical factors influencing the economic development of a region, state, nation, etc., and including consideration of such factors as geographical position, climate, accessibility, natural resources, physiography, population, and presence or absence of competition with other areas.

**geography, human:** the study of the distribution and activities of man and his constant dependence on and interrelationship with his physical environment.

**geography, industrial:** *syn.* geography, commercial.

**geography, physical:** the science or study of the features, changes, and interactions of earth in regard to land, water, and air; commonly divided into *geomorphology*, *oceanography*, and *climatology*.

**geography, place:** a concept of geography that stresses the description of landscape and the memorizing of many geographic facts, such as the names of capes, mountains, rivers, and capitals.

**geography, political:** (1) the branch of geography that deals with the relationship between the political activities of man and his physical environment; (2) a study that attempts to

show the part that natural environment is playing in the development of nations.

**geography, regional:** (1) an areal and interareal study concerned with the relationships between specific peoples and the regions in which they live; (2) the study of geographical relations between regions or areas displaying similar characteristics.

**geography, social:** the study of the interrelations of human society and the earth (particularly with respect to climate, soil, topography, and natural resources).

**geological science:** *see* science, geological.

**geometric addend code:** *syn.* code, geometric.

**geometrical code:** *syn.* code, geometric.

**geometric average:** *syn.* mean, geometric.

**geometric code:** *see* code, geometric.

**geometric illusion:** a geometric configuration that makes certain relationships in the picture appear distorted.

**geometric mean:** *see* mean, geometric.

**geometry:** the study of the measurement, properties, and relations of spatial configurations.

**geometry, analytic:** *syn.* geometry, coordinate.

**geometry, articulation of plane and solid:** the fusion of the subject matter of the geometry of three dimensions with that of the plane to form a unified treatment of the geometry of the individual's environment.

**geometry, coordinate:** the branch of geometry utilizing algebraic symbols and coordinate axes, generally rectangular, for example, each point in the plane is located in relation to two axes by means of two real numbers, and any pair of real numbers may be used to locate a point in relation to the two axes, largely graphically in technique. *Syn.* analytic geometry; *see* coordinates.

**geometry, demonstrative:** primarily a deductive science in which propositions, stated in the form of theorems portraying properties of geometric configurations, are proved by showing that they are implied by other theorems which have already been proved, definitions which have been stated, and postulates which have been accepted.

**geometry, experimental:** study of geometry in which the child is led to the discovery of geometrical relations through simple experimentation.

**geometry, humanized:** a treatment of the subject matter of geometry in which an effort is made to relate the instructional material more closely to the life of the pupil.

**geometry, informal:** a geometry characterized by the absence of formal demonstrations and consisting of the geometry of form, size, and position.

**geometry, intuitive:** study of geometry in which relations and facts are derived as inferences from mere observations.

**geometry, intentional:** *syn.* geometry, experimental.

**geometry, metric:** the study of those properties of geometric figures which do not change when the figures are subjected to rigid motion.

**geometry, observational:** geometry that is studied by means of observations, measurements, and experiments.

**geometry, plane:** the geometry of two dimensions, concerned primarily with the logical proof of propositions about points and lines in a space of two dimensions.

**geometry, solid:** the geometry of three dimensions; concerned primarily with the logical proof of various propositions about points, lines, and surfaces in a space of three dimensions.

**geometry, synthetic:** a geometry that makes no use of the techniques of algebra or analysis, its chief instrument being logic and its principal guide intuition. *Contr.* w. geometry, coordinate.

**geomorphology:** [jə'mɔ:fo'lɔ:ʒi]; (1) the phase of physical geography that deals with the form of the earth, the general configuration of its surface, the distribution of land and water, and the changes that take place in the evolution of land forms; (2) the investigation of the history of geologic changes through the interpretation of topographic forms.

**George-Deen Act:** Federal legislation passed in 1936 supplementing and expanding the activities of public vocational education in the states and territories as set up under the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917.

**German gymnastics:** *see* gymnastics, German.

**German reform method:** *syn.* phonetic method (2).

**germ cell:** one of the specialized cells, set apart early from the remainder of the body (somatic) cells, that is destined to take part in sexual reproduction by becoming or by supplying cell descendants that will become sperm or ova. *See* germ plasma; gonad; maturation division.

**germinal factor:** any one of the structures in a reproductive cell that govern the inheritance of characters. *See* chromosome; gene.

**germinal period:** that portion of prenatal existence beginning with fertilization of the ovum by the spermatozoon and ending upon implantation of the fertilized ovum in the uterus (1 to 2 weeks in man).

**germ plasma:** the substance of which the germ cell is composed and which carries the factors governing heredity from one generation to the next; is segregated from the somatoplasm, that is, from the rest of the body, early in the development of the individual. *See* germ cell.

**Gestalt:** go-štält'; (Germ., lit., "configuration," "total structure," "form," or "shape") a term designating an undivided articulated whole that cannot be made up by the mere addition of independent elements, the nature of each element depending on its relationship to the whole.

**Gestaltism:** *see* configuration; Gestalt.

**Gestalt psychology:** *see* psychology, Gestalt.

**gesture language:** a method of communication by means of symbolic movements or positions of the hands, limbs, or body.

**g-factor:** the so-called *general factor* in Spearman's two-factor theory of intelligence, regarded as being a psychoneural element or determiner fundamental and common to all the correlated abilities of a given person, as distinguished from the *s*-, or *specific*, factors, which are alleged to vary in the same person for special and unrelated abilities. *See* s-factor; two-factor theory.

**gift:** (1) a voluntary and absolute conveyance of a thing of value without consideration of money or blood, usually, a face-to-face transfer that does not involve the formal legal action customary in endowments and other forms of trust funds; (2) any ability possessed by a person to a high degree, frequently manifested by achievement without apparent effort.

**gifted, mentally:** (1) (as applied to a child or youth) possessing high intellectual ability, with mental age well in advance of the norm, and consequently a high IQ; (2) (as applied to an adult) possessing intellectual ability well above the average.

**gifted child:** *see* child, gifted.

**gifts for buildings:** donations of money, securities, or property for sale, given to an educational institution for the purpose of financing the construction of buildings.

**Gini's mean difference:** [ʒi'nēs, *syn.* mean difference.

**gland type:** a type of habitus, temperament, diathesis, etc., supposedly caused by the overactivity or underactivity of one of the endocrine glands. (NOTE: This is a loose term, since the endocrine glands are not independent of one another and a given gland may secrete a variety of hormones that differ in their effects. In general, too, a variety of factors other than glandular are likely to be at least partly responsible for the so-called "gland type.") *See* endocrine gland; habitus.

**glare recovery:** the adjustment of the eye to see objects or details under low illumination after it has been subjected to a relatively very bright light.

**glare resistance:** the ability to see objects or details in low illumination when there is a relatively very bright spot (usually a light source) near by in the field of vision.

**glaremeter:** glār-om'e-tor; an instrument for measuring (a) glare resistance and/or glare recovery, and (b) the degree of contrast between the brightness of objects or areas near each other in the field of vision. *See* glare recovery; glare resistance.

**glass area:** the total area of the window panes of a given room, with allowance for the impeded or nonuseful area of glass; a measurement used particularly in relation to floor area.

**glass-beaded screen:** *syn.* screen, beaded.

**glass slide:** *see* slide, glass.

**glaucoma:** glā-kō'mo; a term applied to a variety of congenital or acquired pathological conditions characterized by abnormally high pressure of the contents of the eyeball; may follow another disease or an injury, or may occur independently, the cause being unknown, unless arrested by

proper treatment, diminution of vision progressing to total blindness is inevitable.

**glee club:** a vocal group, specializing in part singing, with the primary purpose of enjoyment and entertainment, may be limited to either sex, or may comprise mixed voices.

**gliding motion:** a handwriting movement characterized by a smooth sideward movement to the right or left along a horizontal or near-horizontal line.

**glockenspiel:** *glok'en-spil'*; a musical instrument, composed of a series of flat metal bars tuned to the chromatic scale, and played with one or two hammers. *See* melody bells.

**glossolalia:** *glos'a-lā'li-*; a condition characterized by senseless repetition of words or phrases, having no relation or only slight relation to a given situation.

**glossophobia:** *glos'a-fō'b-i-*; *syn.* *talophobia*.

**glottal catch:** *syn.* *glottal click*.

**glottal click:** a plosive sound made by suddenly releasing the air stream that has been held back by the closed glottis.

**glottal plosive:** *syn.* *glottal click*.

**glottal stop:** *syn.* *glottal click*.

**glyphic art:** *see* art, *glyphic*.

**glyphic experience:** *see* experience, *glyphic*.

**Gnosticism:** *nos'tu siz'm*, a type of syncretistic religious thought originating in pre-Christian times and prominent in the early Christian Era, its chief doctrine being that salvation was not by faith but by esoteric knowledge. (Many different forms developed, both pagan and Christian, each distinguished by the predominant element in its particular synthesis.)

**goal:** (1) an aim or purpose; (2) (psych) the objective or end to be attained in any behavior situation.

**goal, academic:** the aspiration of a student in terms of academic achievements, such as the level of grade achievement he desires to reach, as well as the honorary awards, scholarships, or degrees he hopes to receive.

**goal, vocational:** the occupation for which the pupil or student is seeking to qualify by means of training.

**goal card, Bronxville:** an instrument for reporting pupil progress, consisting of a card on which is given an objective statement of fundamental skills acquired by the child or a statement of the child's progress toward acquisition of such skills; freely supplemented by objective tests and interviews with parents

**goal gradient:** *see* gradient, *goal*.

**goal-gradient hypothesis:** the theory that an objective energizes and gives direction to the activities of an organism through a mechanical process of conditioning.

**Goldammer's Manual:** an English translation of Froebel's *Mutter-Spiel und Knechtchen* made by the Misses Lord and published during the decade 1870-1880. *See* mother play.

**golden mean, Aristotle's:** the claim that any virtue falls midway between the vices of excess and deficiency, as, for example, that courage falls midway between cowardice and foolhardiness.

**gonad:** *gon'ad*, a reproductive gland; the collection of germ cells and their supporting structure that produces gametes (ova, sperms); may be an ovary (*fem*), or testis (*male*). (In animals, as distinguished from plants, the gonads also produce the hormones that control the secondary sex characteristics.)

**good citizenship:** cooperation in the activities of the group to which one belongs, and the fulfilling of obligations to that group.

**goodness of fit:** the extent to which a particular function coincides with a series of observations; the extent to which a series of obtained measures agrees with a series of theoretical measures. *See* chi-square test of goodness of fit.

**good-work report:** *see* report, *good-work*.

**governing board:** an officially constituted group of persons that controls and manages the affairs of one or more educational institutions, such as a board of trustees.

**government:** (1) an organized mechanism through which a state or a people formulates and executes its will; (2) a mode or form of governing, such as totalitarian, communistic, or democratic government; (3) a field of social study dealing with the structure and administration of any community organized for political purposes

**government, constitutional:** a type of government in which the principles determining its specific character and the extent and mode of exercise of its powers are definitely prescribed, reduced to a precise written statement, and embodied in an instrument or instruments that are not subject to abrogation or amendment except according to certain specified formalities.

**government, republican form of:** government by representatives chosen by the voters of a state.

**gradation:** (1) the process of assigning data to the levels or categories to which they belong; (2) the process of assigning a pupil to a particular school grade; *syn.* *classification*; (3) the arrangement and presentation of material according to its difficulty, its logical relation with other material, and its place in a planned program.

**grade:** (1) a major division of the instructional program of an elementary school or secondary school, representing the work of one school year; (2) a group or unit of pupils working at the same year level of the curriculum, (3) a rating or evaluation of a pupil's achievement (and, sometimes, of his character traits or behavior), often expressed on a letter scale, as A, B, C, D, F, or in percentages; *syn.* *mark* (the latter is preferred as less ambiguous).

**grade, centesimal:** (1) a percentage mark on achievement resulting from the use of the traditional marking system, by which 0 represents no achievement whatsoever, 100 represents perfection of performance, and a point usually established arbitrarily between 60 and 75 represents barely passing work; largely replaced in modern schools by a five-point or some other marking system; *see* mark; (2) *syn.* *percentile*.

**grade, elementary:** a division or level of elementary-school work that normally requires 1 year to complete.

**grade, health:** a medical rating of the health condition of a person at a given time.

**grade, intermediate:** the general designation of any grade between the primary level and the junior high-school level, usually grade 4, 5, or 6.

**grade, junior first:** the first half of the first grade in an elementary school.

**grade, mental:** the mental age of a pupil expressed in terms of its equivalent in school grades; thus, a child with a mental grade of 5 is equivalent in mental age to a typical fifth-grade child.

**grade, prefirst:** the half year or more of developmental experiences designed for immature school entrants who are not yet mentally ready for first-grade work.

**grade, primary:** any one of the first three grades of an elementary school.

**grade, subject:** *syn.* score, grade.

**grade average:** *see* average, grade.

**grade combination:** (1) the act or process of creating a unit of the school system (such as a junior high school) by putting two or more grades under a separate administrative organization, which frequently also involves the use of a separate building; (2) the act or process of uniting two or more grades for purposes of joint instruction.

**graded approach:** a method of teaching by which new subject matter is introduced by successively more difficult steps, usually beginning with steps that are easy for the learner.

**graded book list:** *see* book list, graded.

**grade-distribution chart:** *see* chart, grade-distribution.

**graded map:** *syn.* cartogram.

**graded reader:** *see* reader, graded.

**graded school:** (1) (originally and historically) a school in which each class or progress group had a teacher and classroom of its own; (2) (since the adoption of the grading system even in one-room schools) a school in which the materials of instruction are organized according to grade or year level of difficulty and interest and in which the pupils are organized into grades or year groups according to their progress in school-work.

**graded student teaching:** *see* student teaching, graded.

**graded textbook:** *see* textbook, graded.

**graded vocabulary:** *see* vocabulary, graded.

**grade equivalent:** (1) a converted score expressed in terms of a scale in which the grade is a unit of measurement; *dist. f.* age equivalent; (2) any symbol used in place of a numerical score or mark; thus *A* may replace or stand for the mark 90.

**grade group:** *see* group, grade.

**grade level:** a measure of educational maturity stated in terms of the school grade attained by an

individual pupil or a group of pupils at a given time.

**grade-level supervision:** *see* supervision, grade-level.

**grade library:** *syn.* library, classroom (1)

**grade norm:** *see* norm, grade.

**grade placement:** the assignment of a subject, book, problem, or experience or subdivision thereof to an appropriate school grade (use of the term, formerly confined to the elementary school, has been extended to the junior and senior high school and to college); (2) the allocation of pupils to a specified grade, year, or level of schoolwork.

**grade-point average:** *see* average, grade-point.

**grade-point ratio:** *see* ratio, grade-point.

**grade-point system:** *syn.* point system (2).

**grade progress:** *see* progress, grade.

**grade-progress survey:** *see* survey, grade-progress.

**Grade-progress table:** *see* table, grade-progress.

**grade record:** *see* record, grade.

**grade record, permanent:** *see* record, permanent grade.

**grades, advanced:** (elem. ed.) those groups of pupils doing work above the intermediate level, usually understood to be the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades; often used as a synonym for advanced rooms.

**grades, the:** an older term designating the elementary school.

**grade scale:** *see* scale, grade.

**grade score:** *see* score, grade.

**grade teacher:** (1) one who instructs the pupils of one or more grades in a graded school, whether in academic or in special subjects; (2) an older designation for any elementary-school teacher.

**grade variate correlation:** *see* correlation, grade variate.

**gradient:** a gradation of responsiveness in a given direction in an organism, owing to the fact that certain tissues or portions of an organism are more responsive to stimulation than others because of graded rates of development or metabolism.

**gradient, anterior-posterior:** the variation in rate of metabolism and neural energy along the head-to-tail axis of an organism. [Both rate of metabolism and neural energy are greatest at the head and decrease steadily toward the tail, the anterior (head) end being dominant over the posterior (tail) end.] *See* cephalocaudal development, law of; developmental direction, law of; polarity.

**gradient, goal:** a term applied to the phenomenon of increasing readiness to learn and onset of learning as the learner desires a goal, perceives his progress toward it, and approaches it.

**gradient, physiological:** (1) a line of decreasing response to stimulation; (2) in cellular development, centers of dominant polarity that affect the development of surrounding cells.

**grading, flexible:** the process of fitting the work of the school to the children's abilities and providing for them as their needs demand without giving too much consideration to the grade in which a given subject is learned.

**grading formula:** a formula or technique used to determine the difficulty or grade level of reading material, for example, the *Washington formula*, the *Levenson formula*, or the *Yakam technique*.

**gradualism:** (1) the doctrine that development tends to proceed basically through fine, slight, or insensible gradations, rather than by sudden and extensive shifts or spurts, *contra* *evolution*; (2) the doctrine that progress is better achieved by slow, tentative, regular, minute changes than by sudden, radical, and sweeping changes.

**graduated:** (stat.) *syn.* continuous.

**graduated curve:** *syn.* curve, smoothed.

**graduated data:** *syn.* data, continuous.

**graduate library school:** *see* library school, graduate.

**graduate reading room:** *see* reading room, graduate.

**graduate school:** an organization, usually a major division of a university, that administers programs for degrees beyond the bachelor's or the first professional degree and that may also have responsibility for administering research programs carried on by faculty members.

**graduate study:** *see* study, graduate.

**graduation:** (1) the process of receiving formal recognition from the school or college authorities, as by the granting of a diploma or degree, for completing a major unit of the educational system, such as the high-school course or the 4-year college course, (2) the ceremony at which diplomas or degrees are conferred upon pupils or students who have completed a major unit of the educational system; *syn.* commencement; (3) (stat.) *syn.* smoothing.

**graduation requirements:** specifications of minimum educational achievement and other qualifications necessary for the granting of a specified degree by an institution's governing board, stated generally in terms of hours, sometimes in terms of units or credits in certain subject-matter fields, semesters or quarters of residence, or minimum grade, work, or mastery or, in some colleges, in terms of comprehensive examinations covering major areas of study.

**grainy:** (photog.) the quality of a negative or positive in which the image is made up of relatively distinct dots, caused by excessive clumping of the silver granules in the emulsion.

**grammar:** (1) strictly, the study of the phonology, inflections, and syntax of a language, (2) as commonly used, the part of language study that pertains to the different classes of words, their relations to one another, and their functions in sentences.

**grammar, formal:** logically organized principles and rules relating to the subject of English grammar.

**grammar, functional:** (1) those aspects of grammar which are actually helpful to the pupil in improving his speech and writing; (2) the

designation of a method of learning correct usage in language through activity rather than through reference to rules.

**grammar method:** a method of teaching foreign languages in which much reliance is placed on the study of the formal grammatical relationships within the language, frequently involving the memorizing of logically organized blocks of subject matter such as declensions and conjugations, the study of rules of grammar and syntax, and drill, frequently written, on the material studied; ordinarily also involves the use of translation from the vernacular into the foreign language, and vice versa, both orally and in writing.

**grammar school:** (1) historically, a shortened, popular designation of the English grammar school of colonial times, (2) popularly and loosely, a term used to designate an elementary school.

**grammar-translation method:** a method of language teaching stressing the structure of the foreign language and translation from the foreign language into the vernacular, and vice versa.

**grammatical clue:** *see* clue, grammatical.

**grammatical error:** *see* error, grammatical.

**grammaticus:** gram-mat'kee; the master of an ancient Greek "higher elementary" school who instructed boys up to 16 in grammar, reading, and literature, introducing the students to the cycle of studies embraced in the trivium and quadrivium. *See* quadrivium; trivium.

**grammatist:** a teacher in an elementary school of ancient Athens in which young Greek boys learned to read, write, and count. (By the close of the fifth century B.C. it was usual for the *grammatist* to give more advanced instruction in addition to the original offerings.)

**grant:** (1) strictly and originally, a gift of real property from the sovereign power to a natural or legal person for use in purposes likely to benefit the general public; (2) a contribution by a governmental unit to another unit, often by a larger unit to a subordinate one, ordinarily to aid in the support of a specified function (for example, education) but sometimes also for general purposes; (3) an appropriation of funds made by a foundation to a recipient, the amount and purpose of the funds and the period of time during which they are expendable are usually specified.

**grant, Federal:** any donation or gift of property or money made by the Federal government.

**grant, foundation:** (1) financial support given, usually by the state government, for the whole or partial payment of costs involved in maintaining a prescribed uniform basic school program in a local school administrative unit; (2) a gift of money made by a philanthropic foundation or agency, as by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.

**grant, monetary:** a gift of money for a particular purpose.

**grant, state:** a sum of money or money's worth (such as land) given by the state government to some institution or agency.



**grant-in-aid:** a financial grant, frequently in the form of periodic payments, made by a government or agency to another government or agency or to an individual, by way of assistance for a special purpose, for example, a grant by the Federal government to the states for the promotion of vocational education. (Usually a grant-in-aid requires a preliminary or matching contribution and the meeting of certain stipulations by the receiver of the grant.) *Syn.* subvention.

**graph:** a diagram for presenting data, making comparisons, and depicting relationships. (There are two fundamentally distinct types: the *statistical graph*, and the *mathematical*, or *functional*, graph.)

**graph, area:** a graph in which quantities are expressed in variations of areal size or proportions of the area of a single plane figure.

**graph, arithmetic:** *syn.* chart, arithmetic.

**graph, bar:** (1) a chart made up of a series of horizontal or vertical bars of equal width, the lengths of which are proportional to the magnitudes or frequencies of the various classes, shading being used sometimes to indicate the varied composition of the quantities represented; (2) a means of representing a whole (usually 100 per cent) by a single bar subdivided into parts to show the proportional composition of the whole; (3) any representation or comparison of statistical data by means of a series of bars or rectangles. *Syn.* bar chart; bar diagram.

**graph, cartoon:** a pictorial representation of relations, for example, rows of little men to represent size of population in different countries, bags of money to show wealth, etc.

**graph, circle:** a diagram or graph made in the form of a circle, the total area enclosed by the circle representing 100 per cent of that which is to be graphically portrayed and the sectors (shaped like pieces of pie) representing parts or per cents of the total. *Syn.* circle chart; circle diagram; circular chart; circular diagram; circular percentage chart; pie chart; pie diagram; sector chart; sector diagram.

**graph, column:** *syn.* diagram, column.

**graph, correlation:** *syn.* diagram, scatter.

**graph, cumulative frequency:** *syn.* ogive.

**graph, double-logarithmic:** *syn.* chart, double-logarithmic.

**graph, frequency:** any graph showing the frequency of occurrence of observations in the various class intervals; may be either a *histogram* or a *frequency polygon*. *Syn.* frequency chart; frequency diagram; simple frequency graph.

**graph, functional:** *syn.* graph, mathematical.

**graph, historical:** *syn.* histogram.

**graph, line:** *syn.* diagram, line.

**graph, logarithmic:** *syn.* chart, logarithmic.

**graph, map:** a graph in the form of a map, dealing with geographical or other data, that uses various symbols or devices such as colors, shading, or crosshatching to show differences of phenomena, for example, a map showing the successive western frontiers of the United States from 1800 to 1900, or one showing the distribution of production of corn, wheat, and sugar beets.

**graph, mathematical:** a diagram designed to show clearly and concisely the functional relations existing between quantities. *Syn.* functional graph.

**graph, multiple picture:** a graphic presentation in which numerical relationships are depicted by real or conventionalized pictures.

**graph, percentile:** *syn.* curve, percentile.

**graph, pictorial:** a graph in which quantity is indicated by the number or size of pictorial symbols known as *pictograms* or *pictographs*. *See* pictograph.

**graph, pictorial bar:** a pictorial graph in which the pictures are presented either in horizontal or in vertical bar formation.

**graph, picture:** *syn.* graph, pictorial.

**graph, pie:** *syn.* graph, circle.

**graph, semi-logarithmic:** *syn.* chart, semi-logarithmic.

**graph, simple frequency:** *syn.* graph, frequency.

**graph, statistical:** a graph used to present and compare information concerning existing social, economic, and industrial conditions and to forecast future events from present trends.

**graph, straight-line:** a graph formed by connecting the successive plotted points by straight lines.

**graphical analysis:** *see* analysis, graphical.

**graphical comparison:** the process of showing or discovering relationships through the use of a graph.

**graphical representation:** the use of diagrams obtained by plotting pertinent data on a common frame of reference for the purpose of portraying comparisons, trends, or relationships.

**graphic art:** *see* art, graphic.

**graphic experience:** *see* experience, graphic.

**graphic materials:** instructional materials conveying meaning largely through relatively highly conventionalized symbols that are nearer to reality psychologically than verbal symbols and relatively further from reality psychologically than pictures, for example, maps, charts, diagrams, posters, cartoons, and graphs.

**graphic method:** the method of comparing numerical data and of exhibiting statistics by means of diagrams.

**graphic rating scale:** *see* rating scale, graphic.

**graphic scale:** *see* scale, graphic.

**graphic score:** *see* score, graphic.

**graphic vocabulary:** *see* vocabulary, graphic.

**graph of a formula:** a diagram that displays the fundamental relations that characterize the formula in question.

**graphomania:** graf'ō-mā'nī-ə; an obsessive impulse to write. *Dist.* f. graphorrhea.

**graphorrhea:** graf'ō-rē-ə; the writing of disconnected words or phrases, often long lists of isolated words, that convey no meaning; occasionally seen in catatonia. *Dist.* f. graphomania.

**graphovocal method:** a remedial-reading procedure in which a child is taught to write and pronounce words as a method of developing ability to recognize them as symbols for sounds.

**graph paper:** *syn.* cross-section paper.

**graze drills:** physical conditioning exercises such as rolling and crawling done on the ground.

**gratuitous instruction:** *see* instruction, gratuitous.

**gravity ventilation:** *see* ventilation, gravity.

**great-man theory:** the theory that assumes that all events of social and historical significance are brought about largely through the influence of notable persons and can best be studied through acquiring a knowledge of such leaders and their lives.

**Green Hand degree:** *see* degree, Green Hand.

**grip age:** *see* age, grip.

**gross correlation:** *syn.* correlation, total.

**gross correlation coefficient:** *syn.* coefficient, total correlation.

**gross receipts:** total, or aggregate, receipts, without any deduction.

**gross score:** *see* score, gross.

**gross teacher turnover:** *see* turnover, gross teacher.

**gross words:** according to the international type-writing contest rules, the total number of standard words typed by a person in a given length of time. *See* net words; standard word (2).

**groundmen:** workmen employed to care for grounds or campus, to tend the trees, shrubs, grass, and other vegetation, and to keep the land free from trash.

**grounds:** the land belonging to a university, college, or school that surrounds the buildings of the institution. *See* campus.

**group:** *n.* (1) a number of individuals, observations, or items for experiment or analysis; (2) the total number of observed values of a quantitative variable, or the total number of categories of a qualitative variable; *syn.* statistical group; *dist. f.* class (6).

**group:** *v.* (1) to classify or gather individual measures into classes or groups so as to form a frequency table; (2) to classify pupils into more or less homogeneous groups for purposes of instruction, testing, or experimentation.

**group, coaching:** *syn.* group, secondary.

**group, control:** (1) the one of two or more groups that is not subjected to the experimental factor introduced into the treatment of the experimental group; (2) the group with which the experimental group or groups are compared.

**group, criterion:** (1) a group whose response is taken as a basis of reference for interpreting the response of another (and usually smaller) group; (2) a standard population.

**group, culture:** (1) any large or small aggregation of persons, whether organized or not, of which the members have some common interests or

characteristics that bring them into physical or intellectual contact and communication; (2) a group with a common set of concepts, usages, and techniques for satisfying basic needs, that is, with a common social heritage of major proportions.

**group, derivative:** *syn.* group, secondary.

**group, discussion:** one of several groups into which a class in adult education may be divided, consisting of a relatively small number of students who assemble to talk over and study portions of subject matter previously suggested or to prepare jointly a report on some topic of study.

**group, experimental:** (1) the one of two groups that is subjected to the experimental factor, the effect of which it is the purpose of the experiment to discover; (2) any of the groups in an experiment. (Sometimes used in contradistinction to control group.)

**group, face-to-face:** a society or group of interacting persons whose members habitually see and communicate with one another; an associative or small society in contrast to a federative or large society, usually characterized by informal relations among its members.

**group, grade:** the pupils enrolled in or belonging to one of the grades in an elementary school.

**group, homogeneous:** (1) a group having a much higher degree of similarity among its members in respect to a given trait or complex of traits than is found in a random sampling; (2) a group having relatively little variation.

**group, minority:** a subgroup that, because of its relatively small number of members and lack of authority, has not the right or the power to decree action for the larger group.

**group, normalization:** the sampling of pupils (usually large and so selected that it is representative of those who will later take a certain standardized test) whose scores on the test are used in the establishment of test norms. *Syn.* standardization group; *see* norm; test, standardized.

**group, parallel:** (1) one of two or more groups equivalent in certain characteristics; (2) one of two or more groups all of which are subjected to the same experimental procedures.

**group, postprimary:** an interest group of children approximately 9 to 11 years of age who are normally enrolled in schoolwork beyond the third or fourth grade.

**group, practice:** a preliminary group with whom an experimental procedure or setup is tested; a trial group.

**group, preprimary:** (1) children enrolled in a kindergarten or nursery school; (2) a group of beginning, first-grade pupils organized for purposes of special training in social activities and language skills, largely vocabulary study, preparatory to the formal study of reading.

**group, preprimer:** *syn.* group, preprimary (2).

**group, pressure:** a group of persons with common interests that attempts, by the use of propaganda and mildly coercive measures, to influence officials and groups to adopt its program or purposes.

**group, primary:** (1) the family; (2) *syn.* group, face-to-face; *contr.* *w.* group, secondary.

**group, racial:** (1) a group of persons bound together by consciousness of membership in the same race, (2) less strictly, an aggregate of people belonging to a given race.

**group, secondary:** (1) a group, other than the family, in which membership is held, (2) a number of individuals having some similarity or community of interests, not necessarily aware of one another personally, and not living on terms of intimacy or of frequent informal contact, for example, the inhabitants of Brooklyn or the readers of *The New York Times*. *Syn.* coning group; derivative group; *dist. f.* group, face-to-face; group, primary.

**group, social:** a collection of human beings or other organisms living in relative proximity and intimacy, having some community of aims and interests, and responding to one another and to common stimuli or situations; classified into (a) primary or face-to-face groups, such as the family or clan, and (b) secondary, derivative, or coning groups, such as the school or the readers of a particular newspaper.

**group, standardization:** *syn.* group, normalization.

**group, study:** a group of students, ordinarily fairly small in number, organized for independent study either in or out of school.

**group, transition:** *see* transition group.

**group, zero:** the untreated group used in the zero-group technique. *See* zero-group technique.

**group activity:** *see* activity, group.

**group audiometer:** *syn.* audiometer, phono.

**group behavior:** *see* behavior, group.

**group composition:** *see* composition, group.

**group conference:** *see* conference, group.

**group consciousness:** (1) an awareness on the part of the members of a group of their common attributes, interests, usages, and standards of behavior; (2) a consciousness alleged to be a function of a social group and to have properties apart from those of the minds or consciousness of the individual members of the group. *Dist. f.* mind, collective.

**group counseling:** *see* counseling, group.

**group difference:** *see* difference, group.

**group disapproval:** as applied to the school situation, the censure of a class or other school group of the actions, attitudes, or manners of one or more members of the group.

**group discussion:** *see* discussion, group.

**grouped measure:** *see* measures, grouped.

**group elective:** *see* elective, group.

**group experiment:** *see* experiment, group.

**group factor:** *see* factor, group.

**group guidance:** *see* guidance, group.

**group-guidance course:** *see* course, group-guidance.

**grouping:** (1) (*stat.*) the process of combining all the observations that fall within a given range, which is bounded by the class limits, into a single group, which is then usually treated either as if all the observations in the group had the same value or as if the observations were distributed evenly over the interval; (2) the act or process of classifying pupils for instructional purposes, usually in class groups, (3) firmly used synonymously with *grading*, (4) (*sp.*) the act of placing together related words for purposes of presentation to pupils according to some standard such as common difficulty, meaning, or word building.

**grouping, ability:** a system of grouping in which pupils are separated into sections according to their general ability or their competences in a given field of study; usually determined, in academic subjects, on the basis of school marks or the results of standardized tests of intelligence and achievement, or a combination of the two, other measures and indexes of ability being used in nonacademic fields.

**grouping, class:** the act or procedure of dividing the pupils of a class into two or more groups on the basis of interest or ability, for the purpose of adapting instruction.

**grouping, homogeneous:** (1) the classification of pupils for the purpose of forming instructional groups having a relatively high degree of similarity in regard to certain factors that affect learning; (2) the procedure of organizing data in subject-matter fields or areas of experience into groups or divisions, the parts of which are relatively alike in respect to one or more characteristics, such as degree of difficulty, usefulness, or appeal to pupils.

**grouping, tripartite:** the act or system of dividing pupils into three graded sections or groups within grades on the basis of ability to progress, the groups commonly being designated as *fast*, *average*, and *slow*, or X, Y, and Z. *Syn.* XYZ grouping.

**grouping, XYZ:** *syn.* grouping, tripartite.

**grouping error:** *see* error, grouping.

**group instruction:** *see* instruction, group.

**group intelligence quotient:** *see* quotient, group intelligence.

**group intelligence scale:** *see* scale, group intelligence.

**group interval:** *syn.* interval, class.

**group interview:** *see* interview, group.

**group motivation:** *see* motivation, group.

**group orientation:** *see* orientation, group.

**groups, comparable:** two or more adequate samplings of a given number of persons, each similarly chosen from the same total population and hence supposed to be essentially similar; the basis of grouping may be such traits as intelligence, scholarship, or reading ability as determined by standardized tests.

**group scale:** *see* scale, group.

**group test:** *see* test, group.

**group work:** an educational process in which the members of a group, working cooperatively

rather than individually under the guidance of a leader, formulate and work toward common objectives.

**growth:** (1) increment or change toward a more mature or developed state; indistinguishable, in this sense, from *development* or *learning*; (2) more specifically, one aspect of development, namely, the incremental or augmentative aspect as distinguished from the qualitative, emergent, or integrational features, to be distinguished from *learning* by (a) its normal occurrence in a given organism under ordinary environmental conditions, (b) its relative independence of particular cultural circumstance; (c) its gradualness, and (d) its durability or permanence. *Syn.* **growth**, accretionary; *see* *learning*; *maturation*. (NOTE: The use of *growth* for *development* or for certain types of *learning* serves no useful purpose in scientific discourse and sometimes leads to vagueness or ambiguity.)

**growth, accretionary:** growth characterized exclusively by increment of existing substance, structure, or function; purely quantitative growth; growth marked by absence of qualitative changes, changes in quantitative relations among elements, or changes in organization (integration). *Contr.* *w.* **growth, developmental**.

**growth, anatomical:** changes with age in size, shape, number, complexity, etc., of bodily structures.

**growth, atypical:** growth differing from that considered normal for or characteristic of a particular organ or organism.

**growth, developmental:** growth characterized by such features as differentiation or emergence of new characters, changes in quantitative relations among elements, or changes in organization (integration), with or without accretion or simple quantitative augmentation. *See* *development*; **growth**; *contr.* *w.* **growth, accretionary**.

**growth, differential:** (1) development marked by differences in rate or nature of growth among constituent elements of some complex structure, function, or capacity; (2) development in which associated organs, functions, habit systems, attitudes, etc., begin to develop at somewhat different times, or continue development at different rates, proceed possibly in different directions, etc. (Not synonymous with *dysplasia*, which denotes an unusual, anomalous, or abnormal degree of differential development and refers to the finished product rather than to the process of growth. Not inherently opposed to *integration of development*.)

**growth, educational:** changes in the number of skills or in amount of knowledge or information as a result of educational procedures, either self-directed or administered by others.

**growth, genital:** changes with age in size, shape, position, etc., of the organs of sex.

**growth, harmonious:** normal growth of all parts in relation to one another, without anomalies or abnormalities.

**growth, horizontal:** (1) changes with age in breadth of shoulders, hips, etc., as contrasted with increase in length measurements (the term is currently used mainly in factor analysis studies); *contr.* *w.* **growth, lineal**; (2) increase

in the number of acts of the same difficulty at the command of the individual; *contr.* *w.* **growth, vertical**.

**growth, inner:** a non-scientific term referring either to inferred changes in mental or "moral" organization not manifested in overt behavior or to the unknown neural changes that presumably constitute the physiological basis for some observed behavioral change. (Because of its loose meaning and the impossibility of objective verification, the use of this term in scientific discussion is to be deprecated.)

**growth, lineal:** changes with age in length measurements as contrasted with increase in breadth of shoulders, hips, etc. (The term is currently used mainly in factor analysis studies.)

**growth, linguistic:** the development in a person of increased power in the use of language.

**growth, lymphoid:** changes with age in the size of the lymphatic glands, spleen, tonsils, etc.

**growth, mental:** change in mental abilities, activities, attitudes, etc., characteristic of advance in age.

**growth, neural:** changes with age in number of nerve cells or the length or the complexity of nerve fibers.

**growth, physiological:** changes with age in the functioning of body structures.

**growth, professional:** (ed.) increase in subject-matter knowledge, teaching skill and efficiency, and insight into educational problems, with a concomitant increase in success as a teacher.

**growth, psychological:** changes in the number of acts at the command of the individual.

**growth, salutory:** rapid growth; growth characterized by sudden spurts as contrasted with smooth and steady maturation.

**growth, skeletal:** changes with age in size, number, texture, etc., of the bony structures of the body.

**growth, trunk:** changes with age in the size, shape, texture, and complexity of the body tissues comprising the thorax and abdomen.

**growth, vertical:** increase in the ability to perform acts more difficult than those previously performed. *Contr.* *w.* **growth, horizontal** (2)

**growth curve:** *see* *curve, growth*.

**growth curve, generalized:** *see* *curve, generalized growth*.

**growth unit:** *see* *unit, growth*.

**Grube method:** *gröb'be*; a method of teaching arithmetic developed in Germany by Grube in 1842 and first introduced into the United States by Louis Soidan of St. Louis in 1870; based on intensive drill in each number combination taken separately and on the study of number "families," for example, all those combinations which make 6, such as  $2 \times 3$ ,  $4 + 2$ ,  $10 - 4$ ,  $36 \div 6$ .

**G-score:** *abbr.* grade score.

**guardian:** an adult legally responsible for the care and management, both as to person and property, of a minor or of a person who for whatever

reason (such as age, feeble-mindedness, or insanity) has been legally judged unable to manage his own affairs.

**guessed average:** see *average, guessed*.

**guessed mean:** *syn. average, guessed*.

**"guess who" technique:** the presentation of descriptive sketches of certain types of individual, for example, athletes, leaders, bullies, etc., to a group of subjects (usually children), with the request that they state which member of their group is best characterized by the description.

**guidance:** (1) a form of systematic assistance (aside from regular instruction) to pupils, students, or others, to help them acquire knowledge and wisdom, free from compulsion or prescription and calculated to lead to self-direction; (2) the act or technique of directing the child toward a purposive goal by arranging an environment that will cause him to feel basic needs, to recognize these needs, and to take purposeful steps toward satisfying them; (3) an important method in progressive teaching by which the teacher leads the child to discover and make a desired response of his own will.

**guidance, abortive:** guidance that fails to fulfill desired specific functions or asserted objectives; sometimes referred to as *pseudo guidance* or *false guidance*.

**guidance, adjustive phase of:** the phase of guidance that aims to help the individual to make the optimal adjustment to educational and vocational situations.

**guidance, adult:** systematic assistance given to mature persons in the analysis of experience and personal problems, with a view to developing self-direction and aiding the individual to make adjustments.

**guidance, art:** (1) provision for educational and vocational experience through observation of and participation in various phases of art; (2) direction of student interest into art or into active participation in art activities.

**guidance, classroom:** the directing of the student in the class, aided by knowledge gained from the individual's emulative record and his classroom performance, with a view to fitting him for efficient citizenship.

**guidance, continuing:** guidance that extends over a period of 3 to 6 consecutive school years.

**guidance, cultural:** the phase of guidance that leads students to a greater interest in cultural fields such as art, music, and drama.

**guidance, curriculum:** assisting the pupil to find the most satisfactory offerings of group of subjects to fit his proposed course and special needs.

**guidance, diagnostic technique in:** see *diagnostic technique in guidance*.

**guidance, director of:** see *director of guidance*.

**guidance, distributive phase of:** see *distributive phase of guidance*.

**guidance, educational:** guidance concerned principally with matters relating to schools, courses, curricula, and school life, rather than vocational, social, or personal matters.

**guidance, ethical:** *syn. guidance, moral*.

**guidance, group:** (1) those aspects of a guidance program that are carried on with groups rather than with individuals, for example, occupational information classes or group discussions; (2) the procedure of conferring with a group rather than with an individual, used when the problems involved have elements common to the counselees present, so that discussion is helpful either in arriving at decisions or in preparing the way for later individual counseling; (3) sometimes used to refer to instruction of a group in matters relevant to personal or group problems that evolve from a guidance program.

**guidance, health:** the phase of guidance that aims to help the student to attain a greater measure of physical and mental health; includes not only giving information about good health but also referral to doctors and clinics for treatment.

**guidance, interpretative:** a program of guidance aimed at helping individuals to understand and interpret educational, social, vocational, recreational, civic, and health activities in which they are now participating and in which they will continue to participate and which attempts to develop on this foundation these understandings, habits, attitudes, interests, and ideals that will be helpful in making future choices.

**guidance, moral:** the phase of guidance that assists in the area of personal conduct; primarily concerned with high standards of ethics and morals and their establishment and continued maintenance. *Syn. ethical guidance*.

**guidance, negative:** guidance that points out the factors that cause failure, designed to help the individual avoid the mistakes pointed out or inappropriate vocational choices.

**guidance, nursery:** the act or process of directing the behavior of very young children into socially acceptable channels by means of nursery superintendence.

**guidance, occupational:** that phase of guidance in which are presented facts about jobs and occupational fields, requirements of various occupations, and employment possibilities and/or arranged exposures, in order to help pupils or students select a vocation more intelligently.

**guidance, organized:** a planned program for carrying out guidance activities in a more extended way than through incidental interviews and general classroom guidance.

**guidance, personal:** the phase of guidance that aims to assist an individual in respect to personal habits, attitudes, and intimate personal problems.

**guidance, placement:** guidance with reference to seeking or accepting a position.

**guidance, positive:** guidance characterized by constructive suggestions for achieving success. *Contr. w. guidance, negative*.

**guidance, pre-high-school:** those phases of a guidance program which are concerned with the orientation and counseling of young persons, generally eighth-grade and junior-high-school graduates, prior to their entrance into general and special high schools; may include talks given

before groups of pupils, trips to the general and special high schools, and individual counseling.

**guidance, pseudo:** incomplete, incorrect, or false suggestions or advice in which the scientific approach or procedures recognized as sound are not used; sometimes called *quack guidance*.

**guidance, pupil:** counseling and otherwise guiding persons enrolled in schools.

**guidance, reading:** directing the choice of books by readers in accordance with their interests and abilities, through personal advice or printed lists.

**guidance, social:** the phase of guidance that attempts to assist persons or groups in their adjustments to the mores and practices of society and helps them to develop satisfactory relationships with their fellows.

**guidance, social-civic-moral:** (1) direction of the individual to help him adjust to group mores, (2) assistance given to individuals to assist their adjustment to group values.

**guidance, vocational:** the process of assisting the individual to choose, prepare for, and make successful entrance into an occupation.

**guidance clinic:** *see* clinic, guidance.

**guidance council, student:** a committee of outstanding students who assist fellow students in their problems of adjustment to the school program.

**guidance counselor:** *see* counselor, guidance.

**guidance director:** *syn.* director of guidance.

**guidance dismissal blank:** a form given to the pupil immediately prior to his leaving school, intended as a means of clearing him with his home-room and subject teachers; blanks provide for the signature of each teacher, for comments concerning the pupil's interests and special abilities, and for statements of recognition of the pupil's release from the school and from each department of the school. *Syn.* check-out card; school-leaving card.

**guidance follow-up record:** *see* record, guidance follow-up.

**guidance function:** *see* function, guidance.

**guidance instruction, humanized:** a guidance program that seeks thorough understanding of the difficulties of the individual student, and by a sympathetic attention to his problems is able to bring about adjustments when ordinary procedures would not suffice.

**guidance inventory:** *see* inventory, guidance.

**guidance level:** the basis on which adjustment is made, such as social, civic, economic, vocational, ethical, physical, avocational, or chronological age.

**guidance outcomes:** achievement of the expected results of guidance, either by an individual or by a group.

**guidance placement:** the placing of a person in a vocation through use of the information obtained by guidance procedures.

**guidance project:** *see* project, guidance.

**guidance questionnaire:** *see* questionnaire, guidance.

**guidance readiness:** *see* readiness, guidance.

**guidance research:** *see* research, guidance.

**guidance seminar:** *see* seminar, guidance.

**guidance seminar, traveling:** *see* seminar, traveling guidance.

**guidance service:** the guidance facilities of the school system made available to the community.

**guidance teacher:** one who gives instruction in guidance to a class or to some other pupil group and who often has counseling responsibilities.

**guidance techniques:** those methods which are used in assisting a person to plan his life and solve his problems, such as interviews, case studies, case histories, testing of abilities, testing of achievements, analyzing data, and using the social-service facilities of the community.

**guided conference:** *see* conference, guided.

**guide dog:** a dog individually trained to guide a blind person.

**guild:** (1) originally, a medieval association of a semireligious nature, from which developed later a number of types of *guilds*, both religious and secular, among the latter were the *trade* and *merchant guilds*, the main object of which was the maintenance of certain rights and privileges of their members; (2) an organization formed by employers, masters, and apprentices in a particular trade for their mutual protection and welfare.

**guild school:** a type of school organized and supported by merchant and craft guilds during the later Middle Ages with the revival of business and industry in the cities of Europe; priests often were employed to offer elementary and sometimes secondary instruction.

**gustation:** the sense of taste, localized in receptors for sweet, sour, salt, and bitter, which are found in the membranous covering of the tongue and soft palate.

**guttural voice:** low-pitched phonation that has a harsh, rasping, and unmusical quality.

**gymnasial training:** *see* training, gymnasial.

**gymnasium:** (1) a large room devoted to physical-education activities, including systematic physical exercise and the playing of indoor games; (2) a building devoted to physical education or indoor games, usually contains a playing floor, dressing rooms, shower room, staff offices, physical examining rooms, etc.

**gymnasium, intramural:** a gymnasium used for physical games or sports among students of a university or college and not for "varsity" sports, that is, games or sports with students of other institutions.

**gymnasium, outdoor:** a section of a playground equipped with gymnastic apparatus and covered for protection from the weather.

**gymnasium frame:** a series of pieces of playground apparatus built of joined iron piping, including, for example, swings, horizontal bars, and ladders.

**gymnastic apparatus:** *see* apparatus, gymnastic.

**gymnastic game:** any one of a number of simple team games especially suitable for use in a gymnasium.

**gymnastics:** exercises such as calisthenics and apparatus activities, as distinguished from dancing, games, and athletics

**gymnastics, corrective:** a program of exercises and activities designed to correct poor body mechanics. *See* gymnastics, individual; gymnastics, remedial; physical education, corrective.

**gymnastics, formal:** calisthenic exercises done in response to commands, and apparatus exercises in which a set artificial form is prescribed. *Contr. w. gymnastics, natural.*

**gymnastics, German:** exercises such as calisthenics and apparatus activities adapted from

those of Germany and introduced into the United States in the latter part of the nineteenth century. *See* gymnastics.

**gymnastics, individual:** special exercises, with or without apparatus, to be performed by an individual, either to correct some physical deformity or to improve or develop physical condition, for example, foot exercises to remedy fallen arches or calisthenics to build up musculature.

**gymnastics, natural:** body movements characteristic of untutored spontaneous responses to life situations.

**gymnastics, remedial:** physical exercises, with or without apparatus, used to correct specific physical or health defects or weaknesses.

## H

**habit:** (1) an act, movement, or pattern of behavior that, through practice and training, has become easy, familiar, and rapid and may be performed without conscious thought, hesitancy, or concentration, (2) (*Gestalt*) a form or pattern of action that, through individuation and constancy of conditions, has become dominant and stereotyped.

**habit spasm:** a ticlike, recurrent, meaningless contraction of a muscle or group of muscles that is essentially a mannerism rather than a true tic.

**habitual truant:** see truant, habitual.

**habitus:** hab'i too; type of body build or external bodily conformation (such as *pyknic, athletic, asthenic, linear, ectomorphic, or dysplastic*). (Formerly, *habitus* usually implied a permanent, inherent type of bodily form, but the best current usage avoids commitment with regard to permanence or causal basis. *Constitutional habitus* is the same as *habitus*, except for a lingering connotation of inherited determination.)

**half-day session:** see session, half-day.

**half grade:** a division or level of elementary school work that normally requires one-half a school year, or a semester, to complete.

**half-time teacher:** a teacher who devotes half the school day to the school activities assigned to her.

**hall:** (1) any university or college building devoted to a special purpose, (2) a part of a name of a building of a university or college, as, for example, in *Holmes Hall*; (3) a passageway or corridor with doors opening into rooms.

**hall, recitation:** a room seating a large number of students that is devoted, usually, to class lectures. (The term is derived from the recitation method of class procedure, now obsolescent.)

**hall, residence:** a building used as living quarters for students, such as a dormitory.

**hall patrol:** a system of preserving order and quiet in hallways while pupils pass from one class to another or during lunch or recreation periods, etc.; sometimes organized for specific purposes such as the prevention of theft from lockers; duties may be assigned to teachers or pupil monitors.

**hallucination:** a false sensory perception relating to any one of the special sense organs, for example, hearing, seeing, or feeling something that does not exist. *Dist. f. illusion*

**hallucination, induced:** a hallucination brought on by means of suggestion, as in hypnosis.

**hallucinoses, acute:** ha-lu'si-nō'sis; a severe mental disorder in which imaginary voices are heard, often accusing or threatening in character,

accompanied by acute anxiety, but without clouding of consciousness.

**halo effect:** any pervasive impression made by the personality or certain traits of an individual, causing the rater's estimates of specific traits or abilities of that individual to be systematically too high or too low.

**ham:** (slang) (1) an ineffective or amateur actor; (2) an amateur who operates radio sending and receiving apparatus as a hobby.

**hand-and-eye dominance:** see dominance, hand-and-eye.

**handball:** a game played on a court having at least one wall, in which a small rubber ball is struck with the hand and bounced against the wall by two to four players.

**handbook:** a publication, usually prepared by the students, that presents in ready reference form important facts intended to help the student adjust himself more quickly to school or college life.

**handbook, custodian's:** *syn.* handbook, janitor's.

**handbook, janitor's:** a manual of instructions for school-building janitors containing information pertaining to their work and instructions as to the manner in which their duties are to be performed; commonly published by state departments of education and by larger school districts. *Syn.* custodian's handbook.

**handbook, student:** a booklet for the use of pupils or students, containing information about the institution attended, including such topics as expenses, curriculums available, personnel services provided, and the major organizations and activities.

**handbook, teacher's:** a typed, mimeographed, or printed booklet for teachers, containing general information concerning such matters of local school organization and administration as the marking system, attendance and tardiness, the school calendar, teachers' meetings, records and reports, course of study, textbooks, supplies, equipment, and miscellaneous school policies.

**handcraft:** productive creative work done by hand, with the aid of simple tools and machines. (The term *handcraft* is now coming into general use by art educators and is regarded as an improvement over the term *handicraft*.) *Syn.* craft; handiercraft.

**hand dynamometer:** see dynamometer, hand.

**handedness:** preference for either the right or the left hand in tasks demanding the use of one hand or in the more difficult or skilled parts of tasks demanding the use of both hands. *See* laterality.



**handedness, left-:** dominant or preferred use of the left hand in functions involving the use of a single hand. [Anomalies of reading and writing (mirror image writing, etc.) are frequently present.] See *handedness, right-; laterality*.

**handedness, right-:** dominant or preferred use of the right hand in functions involving the use of a single hand

**handedness test:** see *test, handedness*.

**handicap:** (1) a defect in physique, intellect, or behavior, (2) any abnormality that renders achievement more difficult.

**handicap, language:** a defect in language that interferes with oral or written expression or reading.

**handicapped, acoustically:** a nonspecific term applied both to the deaf and to the hard of hearing.

**handicapped, mentally:** having a mind or mental powers that lack maturity or are deficient in such measure as to be a hindrance to achievement.

**handicapped, physically:** as applied to a child, having a physical defect of such seriousness as to interfere with or render more difficult normal progress in the regular school program.

**handicapped, visually:** (1) totally blind; (2) having a serious visual defect, *syn.* partially seeing.

**handicapped child:** see *child, handicapped*.

**handicraft:** *syn.* *handicraft*.

**handwriting:** the act of placing or inscribing characters on a surface by hand with the aid of a marking instrument such as pen or pencil; differentiated from drawing, which deals with pictorial characters, from writing, which may include typewriting and penmanship, and from chirography, which emphasizes artistic or skillful effects.

**handwriting, vertical:** handwriting characterized by downstrokes that are perpendicular to the line of writing.

**handwriting chart, self-corrective:** see *chart, self-corrective handwriting*.

**handwriting drill, formal:** see *drill, formal handwriting*.

**handwriting reversal:** any type of handwriting product that evidences a tendency on the part of the writer to write backwards; may consist in writing the last letter of a word first, the next to the last letter second, etc., or may be the writing of individual letters or words from right to left instead of from left to right. See *mirror script*.

**handwriting scale:** see *scale, handwriting*.

**handwriting system, Zaner-Bloser:** a system created by C. P. Zaner, providing for large writing in primary grades, with a reduction in size of writing in grade 3 and above.

**hanger:** (1) an enlarged coat hanger with suspended metal clips from which gymnasium uniforms are hung for storage; (2) a wire frame with a built-in receptacle at the bottom, used for storing gymnasium uniforms.

**haptic:** pertaining to the sense of touch in its broadest sense.

**hard of hearing:** having defective hearing that is, however, functional for the ordinary purposes of life (sometimes with the use of a hearing aid).

**hard palate:** the hard portion of the roof of the mouth supported by the maxillary and palatine bones. *Dist. f.* soft palate.

**harelip:** a congenital cleft of a lip, usually the upper lip, commonly associated with cleft palate.

**harmonic average:** *syn.* mean, harmonic.

**harmonic mean:** see *mean, harmonic*.

**harmonic progression:** a sequence of terms related in such a manner that the reciprocals of the successive terms form an arithmetic progression, thus, the numbers 10, 5, 3 3/5, 2 1/2, 2 form a harmonic progression, since their reciprocals may be expressed as the arithmetic series 1/10, 2/10, 5/10, 5/5, 5/5. *Syn.* harmonic sequence; harmonic series.

**harmonic sensitivity:** the ability to compare and judge musical chords, especially with reference to their progressions; measured in various music tests. See *consonance, sense of*.

**harmonic sequence:** *syn.* harmonic progression.

**harmonic series:** *syn.* harmonic progression.

**harmonious growth:** see *growth, harmonious*.

**harmony:** the science of the combination of tones sounded simultaneously, treating of the construction, interrelation, and sequence of chords; a major subject of study in musical theory.

**harsh voice:** phonation characterized by a rasping, unmusical tone.

**Haskalah:** *häs'kä lā'; n. fem.* (Heb., lit., "enlightenment") a nineteenth-century movement among East European Jews known as *Maschilim*, which attempted to break up the isolation of Jewish life and to impart Western culture to the masses in respect to language, dress, and taste; has had a profound influence on the philosophy of Jewish education and on the curriculum of the Jewish school.

**Hatch Act:** an act of Congress approved March 2, 1887, establishing agricultural experiment stations in connection with land-grant institutions and providing support for them.

**headmaster:** (1) the principal of a private or public secondary school; (2) historically, the administrative head of an academy (a private or quasi-public secondary school); (3) sometimes used to designate the principal of a public elementary school.

**head-mouth orientation:** see *orientation, head-mouth*.

**head movement:** the movement of the head instead of the eyes in reading, a sign of ineffective eye-movement habits.

**head noises:** see *tinnitus*.

**head pulleys:** a device for exercising the muscles of the neck, consisting of a head harness attached to a chord running over pulleys and attached to adjustable weights.

**head tax:** *syn.* tax, capitulation.

**head teacher**: usually, the teacher responsible for the instructional activities and minor administrative procedures in a given department or subject.

**head tone**: (1) the type of tone obtained in that part of the vocal range (usually the middle and upper registers) suitable for head resonance; (2) any vocal production characterized by head resonance, for example, with the nasal cavities used as resonators.

**head voice**: (1) that part of the vocal range suitable for producing a head tone; (2) a voice characterized by head resonance. *See* head tone.

**health**: as applied to a teacher, a level of physical fitness sufficient to ensure efficient performance of his teaching duties without obvious danger to his own physical well-being or to that of his pupils.

**health, civic**: a sound and wholesome condition with respect to civic affairs, resulting from normal and efficient administration of the civic life of a community.

**health, community**: (1) the health status of the people in a community, (2) measures for promotion and protection of the health of people residing in a community.

**health, mental**: wholesomeness of mind, analogous to the wholesomeness of body implicit in physical health; extended in modern usage to include all aspects of the adequacy of individual integration.

**health, social**: *syn.* social harmony.

**health-adjustment class**: *see* class, health-adjustment.

**health certificate, compulsory**: a statement by a physician setting forth facts concerning the physical condition of a pupil; generally required if the pupil is to be exempt from attendance at school because of poor health; required in most states if a pupil is to be certificated for work.

**health certificate, teacher's**: a statement required from a legally licensed physician indicating the teacher's physical condition, to be issued only after a thorough physical examination.

**health clinic**: *see* clinic, health.

**health counselor**: *see* counselor, health.

**health director's annual report**: *see* report, health director's annual.

**health education**: the phase of education in which factual, authentic material pertaining to health and health practices and attitudes is presented.

**health examination**: *see* examination, health.

**healthful school living**: a general designation of all aspects of school environment influencing the health of teachers and pupils.

**health grade**: *see* grade, health.

**health guidance**: *see* guidance, health.

**health history**: the part of the health record of a person that has to do with discovering and recording past illnesses and any other factors affecting his growth and development during infancy and childhood.

**health inspection**: the general designation of a number of school procedures used for the detection of signs of possible ill-health, defect, or deformity.

**health inspection, daily**: (alem. ed.) a brief inspection made at the beginning of the school day by teacher and pupils to ascertain whether hands, nails, faces, and clothing are clean and to determine whether any of the pupils have colds or other communicable diseases or are otherwise ill; intended largely as a means of instilling desirable health habits and attitudes into the pupils and to prevent the spread of communicable diseases.

**health instruction**: *see* instruction, health.

**health museum**: *see* museum, health.

**health program**: a planned organization of the resources of the school, usually involving also those of the home and community, in order to promote desirable knowledge, habits, and attitudes about health for the purpose of improving the health conditions of the pupils and of their environment; usually implemented by such means as periodic physical examinations, classes in health and hygiene, nutrition programs, and the regulation of health conditions within the school, as well as by attempts to enlist the cooperation of the home and of community agencies.

**health program, student**: a school or college program for the protection and improvement of the health of students.

**health record**: *see* record, health.

**health report**: *see* report, health.

**health report, monthly**: *see* report, monthly health.

**health service**: the phase of the school program that has been established for the supervision and protection of the health of pupils and is administered by physicians, dentists, and nurses in cooperation with other school programs concerned with health.

**health service, director of**: *see* director of health service.

**health service, student**: health care provided by a college or university, ranging from routine physical examination and first aid to diagnosis and treatment of physical and mental disorders, frequently financed by a special fee paid by all students.

**health specialist**: a trained worker whose services relate to some aspect of health education or health preservation.

**health staff**: *see* staff, health.

**health supervision**: *see* supervision, health.

**health survey**: *see* survey, health.

**hearing, conservation of**: *see* conservation of hearing.

**hearing, residual**: the measurable or usable hearing remaining to the hard of hearing.

**hearing aid**: any device intended for the use of the deaf or the hard of hearing (individually or in groups) as a means of collecting and amplifying sound waves or increasing air or bone conduc-

tion, includes ear tubes and ear trumpets, as well as more modern devices that utilize electrical amplifiers; variously termed *hearing device*, *hearing appliance*, *hearing instrument*, etc.

**hearing loss:** any deficiency in auditory range or acuity, varying from slight impairment of hearing to total lack of ability to hear.

**hearing on charges:** a hearing at which an accused teacher or other school employee has an opportunity to answer charges that have been preferred against him; includes the introduction of evidence, the argument, and the decree, used particularly in tenure disputes. (Corresponds to a trial in cases at law.)

**hearing test:** see test, hearing.

**hearing vocabulary:** see vocabulary, hearing.

**heating plant:** the furnaces, boilers, vacuum pumps, condensing pipes, transmission lines, radiators, valves, fans, motors, etc., used for the heating of buildings.

**heating plant, central:** a heating plant that furnishes hot water or steam to all or a large number of the buildings of a university, college, or school.

**heating plant, separate:** a heating plant used to heat a single building; separate from the central heating plant, and often located at some distance from the university or college campus.

**hebephrenia:** hē'bē-frē'nī-ə; a type of dementia praecox characterized by silliness, diminished emotional reactions, and the tendency to withdraw from reality.

**hebetude:** heb'e-tūd, mental dullness, drowsiness, or lethargy.

**Hebrew high school:** see high school, Hebrew.

**Hebrew teacher's certificate:** see certificate, Hebrew teacher's.

**hedge school:** a term that originated in Ireland during the eighteenth century and denoted one of the proscribed gatherings of Roman Catholic children and their teachers during the repression of the Roman Catholic schools under the penal laws; the classes were held in open fields, generally near a hedge for shelter, hence the name, later the name was often applied to any poor school taught in an irregular manner or place. *Syn.* *adventure school*.

**hedonia:** hē-dō'nī-ə; a condition characterized by abnormal animation and cheerfulness.

**hedonics:** hē-dō'nīks; a branch of psychology dealing with the nature, origin, effects, and relationship of pain and pleasure.

**hedonic tone:** the feeling tone of experience; the pleasurable or unpleasurable complement of experience.

**hedonism:** hē'den-is'm; (1) the theory that pleasure seeking is the fundamental motivation of all conscious activity; (2) (ethics) the theory that the end or standard of moral conduct should be one's personal pleasure or the pleasure of the greatest number; (3) the philosophical doctrine that the achievement of pleasure and the avoidance of pain are the great ends for which human beings strive and that moral obligations are fully met in the attainment of the pleasurable state.

**Hegelianism:** hē-gā'li-an-is'm; hē-jē'-: the philosophy of Hegel (1770-1831), an attempt to combine in one closely reasoned system the modern insistence on subjectivism, freedom, nature, and the temporal, with the classic and medieval emphasis on objectivity, universality, purposiveness, and the eternal; regards spiritual activity as an absolute that is the ultimate basis of all being and meaning, the reality of which is an eternal enriching of its own self-knowledge, this enrichment taking place only as the absolute externalizes itself in nature and finite mind and thus makes possible its infinite and eternal process of enriched return to itself; regards existence as change, change as evolution, evolution as history, history as thinking, and thinking as eternal Being (existence).

**height age:** see age, height.

**height-weight index:** see index, height-weight.

**height-weight ratio:** the ratio of the standing height of an individual to his weight.

**heliotherapy:** hē'lī-ō-ther'e-pī; (1) treatment of disease or disability by exposure of the body to the rays of the sun; (2) loosely, treatment of disease by exposure to light rays.

**Hellenism:** (1) the type of culture represented by the ideals of the classical Greeks, as in their regard for athletic vigor and grace, their cultivation of the arts and sciences, their devotion to civic-social organization, and their social and ethical attitudes, (2) adoption of the Greek language and thought, and conformity to Greek ideals.

**helper:** a person who assists a skilled worker in a particular trade, at a wage usually higher than that of an apprentice, and who thus is afforded an opportunity to "pick up" the trade.

**hemiparesis:** hēm'pā-rē'sī-ə; a neurotic condition characterized by severe recurrent headache affecting one side of the head; a form of migraine.

**hemihypertrophy:** hēm'hī-pēr'trō-fī; abnormal growth or increase in the size of one side of the body.

**hemophilia:** hē'mō-fī'lī-ə; hēm'ō-; a condition, usually hereditary, characterized by failure of the blood to clot and manifested by profuse and uncontrollable bleeding even from the slightest wounds.

**Heraclitean:** hēr'ō-kīl't tō'n; -kīl'tē-; (1) strictly, pertaining to the philosophy of Heraclitus of Ephesus (about 500 B.C.), according to which everything was thought to change continuously according to an unchanging law of purposeful circularity, the motive force being the tension of opposites; (2) in common usage, pertaining to the idea that things are in flux, that all is relative. *Syn.* *Heraclito*.

**Heraclitic:** *syn.* *Heraclitean*.

**Herbartian movement:** the development and extension of Herbart's psychology and methodology. (Representatives of Herbartianism in Germany during the last quarter of the nineteenth century were Stoy, Dörpfeld, Ziller, and Rein. In the United States, under the leadership of De Garmo, the McMurrys, and others, Herbartianism exerted an influence on educational theory and practice second only to that

of Pestalozzianism, reaching its climax in the closing decade of the last century.)

**herd instinct:** (1) the instinct of gregariousness, an alleged native tendency on the part of organisms of some degree of complexity to seek the company of their own kind; (2) (psychol.) the tendency of the individual to be one of a group and to share the views and adopt the standards of his social group.

**hereditary:** a person who places emphasis on the role of heredity in human development; sometimes implies an unfair depreciation or denial of historical, cultural, geographic, climatic, or other factors.

**hereditary:** pertaining to that which is inherited (Usually refers to biological inheritance.) *See* heredity; inheritance.

**heredity:** a general term denoting the orderly biological process by which an organism produces other organisms of comparable structure; includes the idea of factors that bring about resemblance between offspring and ancestors, as well as considering the mechanical details of the transmission of characters through factors in the germ plasma. *See* constitution (2), (3), and (4), environment; gene; inheritance (2).

**heredity, social:** an inaccurate phrase used to designate social transmission.

**heredoconstitutional:** her'o-dō-; referring to the genotype, or those elements in the individual's constitution that have been derived from inherited factors. *See* constitution (2), (3), and (4).

**heritage:** the hereditary endowment; the totality of characters and traits that have been received through the process of hereditary transmission. *See* heredity; heritage, social; inherit.

**heritage, social:** the aggregate or complex of customs, ideas, ways of life, usages, organizations, institutions, and instruments that serves as the base for the culture of a group and is passed on and perpetuated, with some modification, from generation to generation.

**heterogamy:** het'or og'e m; dissimilarity between husband and wife in respect to a specific trait or characteristic. *Contr.* w. homogamy.

**heterogeneity:** the quality of being different or unlike; the property of having wide variability. *Ant.* homogeneity.

**heterophoria:** het'or'ō fō'rī; a latent imbalance of the external muscles of the eyes, as opposed to *heterotropia*, which is a manifest imbalance.

**heteroscedastic:** het'ar'ō sko-das'tik; (said of a double-entry table) composed of arrays having unequal variability and hence different standard deviations or, more generally, of arrays having different frequency distributions. *See* scedasticity; *ant.* homoscedastic.

**heteroscedasticity:** het'ar'ō sko-das'tis'ti; unequal variability or, more generally, unsimilarity of frequency distributions of the arrays of a double-entry table. *See* scedasticity; *ant.* homoscedasticity.

**heterosexuality:** (1) ability to love one of the opposite sex; (2) a condition characterized by sexual interest in a member or members of the opposite sex. *Contr.* w. homosexuality.

**heterotropia:** het'or'ō trō'pā, *syn.* squint.

**heterozygous:** het'or'ō zō'gōs, containing both the dominant and the recessive genes for any given character or two different genes of a related series. *See* allelomorph; dominant, *contr.* w. homozygous.

**heuristic method:** hū-ris'tik; *syn.* problem method (1).

**hierarchical order:** the order characteristic of a correlation matrix when the rows of the matrix are proportional, in such a case the columns are also proportional, and the correlations can then be accounted for by a single general factor (This property of certain correlation matrices was first noted by Spearman in 1904 and was the starting point for the development of factor analysis, first in terms of a single general factor and later in terms of any number of factors.) *See* tetrad difference; two-factor theory.

**hierarchy:** any graded organization, whether mental, physical, or social, in which each rank (except the highest) is subordinate to the ranks above. *See* hierarchy, occupational.

**hierarchy, occupational:** a ranking of the various occupational groups in terms of some characteristic (for example, average intelligence, income, social esteem). *See* occupational level.

**hierarchy of development:** the ranked or ordered stages of a developmental sequence considered as a whole

**hieroglyphics:** hī'or'ē glif'iks; the picture writing of the ancient Egyptians in which two types of characters were used. (a) ideographic characters representing objects or symbolic ideas associated with objects, (b) phonetic characters representing the sound of single letters or of syllables

**Hieronymians:** hī'er'ō-nim'i'ans; *syn.* Brothers of the Common Life.

**higher education:** instruction offered to persons of considerable intellectual maturity, usually requiring previous preparation through the secondary school; in terms of the institution common to the United States, *higher education* includes all education above the level of the secondary school given in colleges, universities, graduate schools, professional schools, technical institutes, teacher's colleges, and normal schools. (The junior college is considered an institution of higher education by some authorities, and by others it is considered a part of secondary education.)

**higher mental process:** *see* mental process, higher.

**high-grade mentally defective child:** *see* mentally defective child, high-grade.

**high school:** the school division following the elementary school, comprising most often grades 9 to 12 or grades 7 to 12. *Syn.* secondary school.

**high school, academic:** a secondary school that emphasizes nonvocational subjects, particularly those thought to constitute preparation for the arts college.

**high school, accredited:** a secondary school that has been designated by a competent agency as meeting accepted standards or criteria of quality. (The agencies that accredit high schools

are the regional accrediting associations, the state departments of education, and certain of the state universities. In practice, an *accredited* high school in many states indicates a secondary school whose graduates are accepted for admission to the state university.)

**high school, agricultural:** (1) a school of secondary grade established and maintained by a county, district, or state, or by a combination of two of these, to provide theoretical and practical training in agriculture, generally employing a large corps of instructors who specialize in various branches of agriculture, and having extensive equipment, such as buildings, farm lands, animals, and machinery, (2) a rural secondary school in which agriculture is one of the major courses of instruction.

**high school, business:** a public high school that offers business or commercial curriculum only, in contrast to high schools that offer academic as well as commercial curricula. *Syn.* commercial high school; high school of business.

**high school, central:** *syn.* high school, union.

**high school, commercial:** *syn.* high school, business.

**high school, community:** a somewhat ambiguous synonym for union high school. *See* high school, union.

**high school, comprehensive:** a secondary school that includes both general education courses and specialized fields of study in its program and thus offers academic, commercial, trade, and technical subjects. *Contr.* w. high school, specialized.

**high school, county:** a school of secondary level established and maintained by a county, open to pupils from the county at large except from districts maintaining their own high schools.

**high school, diocesan:** a secondary school operated by the Roman Catholic Church under the jurisdiction of the diocese and serving the children of several parishes.

**high school, five-year:** a school composed of five grades, usually grades 8 to 12 or, in 11-year systems, grades 7 to 11; applied rarely to a school of grades 10 to 14.

**high school, folk:** a school for adults modeled after the Scandinavian and other European programs of study for townspeople and rural groups, including farmers, industrial workers, and community leaders.

**high school, four-year:** a high school of four grades, usually grades 9 to 12 or, in 11-year systems, grades 8 to 11.

**high school, four-year reorganized:** *see* reorganized high school, four-year.

**high school, Hebrew:** a continuation school for graduates of the weekday elementary Hebrew schools, offering a course of intensive Hebrew studies, including Biblical, rabbinical, medieval, and modern literature, religious doctrine and ritual, Jewish history, and problems of Jewish life.

**high school, industrial:** *syn.* high school, trade.

**high school, junior:** *see* junior high school.

**high school, junior-senior:** a reorganized secondary school, usually comprising grades 7 to 12, and separated into an upper (or senior) and a lower (or junior) division, which frequently are housed in different wings or parts of the building and administered somewhat separately. (The junior division frequently has an assistant principal and teachers assigned primarily to its pupils.) *Dist. f.* high school, six-year (1)

**high school, manual-training:** a type of secondary school, common in the latter part of the nineteenth century, offering courses in shopwork and mechanical drawing in addition to many regular high-school subjects, usually omitting the classics. (The first such school was sponsored by a group of businessmen in St. Louis in 1880.)

**high school, public:** a high school supported and controlled by the people, nonsectarian, open to all, and making no tuition charge.

**high school, reorganized:** *see* reorganized high school.

**high school, rural:** a school of secondary level established in the open country or in a town or village of less than 2,800 population, may or may not be jointly administered with a contributory elementary school or schools; often designated a *rural high school* by state law and made eligible to special state aid.

**high school, senior:** *see* senior high school.

**high school, six-year:** (1) a secondary school (not divided administratively on a junior and senior basis) that incorporates six grades, usually grades 7 to 12, administered under one principal and having a faculty organized to serve all six grades; *syn.* undivided high school; (2) a junior-senior high school in which grades 7 to 9 form a junior unit and grades 10 to 12 form a senior unit, both units being housed, usually, in the same building, often with separate principals (frequently teachers employed for one unit are not expected to teach in the other division); (3) a junior-senior high school in which grades 7 and 8 form the junior unit and grades 9 to 12 form the senior unit.

**high school, specialized:** a secondary school of which the educational program is designed especially for pupils training for specific vocations or fields of specialized interest, for example, an *agricultural high school*, *commercial high school*, or *trade high school*. *Contr.* w. high school, comprehensive.

**high school, summer:** a secondary school operating during the summer vacation period only.

**high school, three-three junior-senior:** a 6-year secondary school that for instructional and administrative purposes is divided into two partly independent but not wholly segregated units.

**high school, township:** a high school that serves and is supported by the citizens of a township, the term *township* being used to designate a governmental subdivision of the county. (The board that governs the *township high school* is often independent of the board that governs the elementary school or schools of the area.)

**high school, trade:** a high school of which the primary function is the teaching of skilled or semiskilled trades with only such nontrade

subjects as bear on the understanding and mastery of the trade itself; frequently limited to the teaching of one trade or a group of closely allied trades. *Dist. f.* high school, vocational

high school, traditional: (1) a high school composed of grades 9 to 12 (or 8 to 11); (2) a high school that is characterized by a philosophy, program, and practices of long standing, and in which there is little tendency toward innovation or experimentation

high school, two-year reorganized: *see* reorganized high school, two-year.

high school, undivided: *syn.* high school, six-year.

high school, undivided five-year: *syn.* high school, five-year.

high school, union: a high school jointly supported and administered by two or more school districts, which, however, maintain separate elementary schools. *Syn.* central high school; community high school.

high school, university: a secondary school, usually on a university campus, used for experimental, participation, demonstration, or practice-teaching purposes in the preparation of secondary-school teachers, supervisors, and principals. *See* laboratory school.

high school, vocational: a high school offering training in one or more skilled or semiskilled trades or occupations, with certain related subjects, as well as a wide selection of elective unrelated subjects having general rather than purely vocational value. *Dist. f.* high school, trade.

high-school district: a district organized and administered to provide education on the secondary level only (The boundaries of a single elementary- or common-school district may be coterminous with those of a high-school district, but more often two or more elementary- or common-school districts are in whole or in part included within the territory covered by a high-school district.)

high-school district, superimposed: a high-school district organized for the sole purpose of supporting and administering a secondary school, said to be superimposed because it is composed of the territory of several elementary-school districts but is controlled by a separate board of education and usually supported by a separate tax rate for local revenue, found in some of the Middle Western and Western States, notably Illinois and California.

high-school normal classes: *see* classes, high-school normal.

high-school normal department: *see* classes, high-school normal.

high school of business: *syn.* high school, business.

histogram: a graphic representation of a frequency distribution, consisting of a series of rectangles of widths proportional to those of the class intervals and of areas proportional to the quantities represented. (If the class intervals are equal, the heights of the different rectangles are thus proportional to the frequencies represented.) *Syn.* block diagram;

frequency histogram; *dist. f.* histogram; *contr. w.* polygon, frequency.

histogram, frequency: *syn.* histogram.

histogram, percentage: a graph in which the quantities, expressed as percentages of the total, are represented by adjacent rectangles proportional in area to these percentages; a histogram in which the quantities represented are expressed in percentages.

histogram, solid: a three-dimensional figure showing the frequency distribution of a double-entry table, each cell frequency being represented by a solid rectangular column proportional in volume (and also in height if the class intervals are equal) to the frequency represented.

historical approach: (1) a method of teaching in which new subject matter or ideas are introduced through discussion or exposition of their historical origin; (2) a technique of individual counseling in which a person's problems are traced through their origin and development in his behavior.

historical chart: *syn.* historiogram.

historical criticism: *see* criticism, historical.

historical data: *see* data, historical.

historical distribution: *see* distribution, historical.

historical graph: *syn.* historiogram.

historical method: (1) the process of discovering, recording, and interpreting facts having historical significance, involving collection, arrangement, criticism, and synthesis of the data into an acceptable whole, and subsequent interpretation of the data; (2) the investigation of biological evolution by comparison of the temporal succession of life forms.

historical research: *see* research, historical.

historical school of economics: *see* economics, historical school of.

historical series: *syn.* series, time.

historical study: *see* study, historical.

historical variable: *see* variable, historical.

historical variation: *see* variation, historical.

historigram: *hls-tōr'ig-rām*; a graph depicting the changes of a variable over a period of time, in which the ordinates are proportional to the values of the variable and the time intervals are plotted as abscissas. *Syn.* historical chart; histogram; *dist. f.* histogram; *contr. w.* polygon, frequency.

historiography: *hls-tōr'og-rō-fī*; the study, criticism, and evaluation of historical writing, in terms of accepted canons of historical writing and research; usually includes a study of the background and training of the historian.

historiography, naturalistic school of: a school of thought that bases its interpretation of events on the concept of a chain of causes and effects; also known as *secular, humanistic, and scientific*.

history: (1) a systematically arranged written account of events affecting a nation, social group, institution, science, or art, usually including an attempted explanation of the relationships of the events and their significance;

(2) the science or field of study concerned with the recording and critical interpretation of past events, generally divided into ancient history, medieval history, and modern history, with many subdivisions, such as United States history, etc. *See* history as actuality; history as knowledge; history as record; history as thought.

**history, ancient:** a systematic account of events generally considered as covering the period from the time of the first written records down to the dissolution of the Roman Empire; often includes some study of prehistory. *See* history, medieval; history, modern.

**history, commercial:** a branch of history, frequently offered in college and occasionally offered in secondary school, that deals with the history of business, commerce, transportation, and communication.

**history, constitutional:** the study of the legal aspects of government, including its origin, development, and present status.

**history, contemporary:** (1) the record of the events, facts, developments, trends, etc., of the present period; (2) the events, facts, developments, trends, etc., themselves. *See* current events.

**history, economic:** (1) a record of the means by which men have made their living; (2) a branch of general institutional history concerned with the economic aspects of the social institutions of the past.

**history, medieval:** that part of general history lying between ancient and modern history; convenient limits are the dissolution of the Roman Empire and the fifteenth century.

**history, modern:** the history of recent centuries; usually thought of as beginning with the Renaissance and extending to the present.

**history, political:** (1) a phase or division of general institutional history concerned with the activities of political parties, elections, party principles, and party control of government; (2) a record of the development of a political party or parties.

**history, social:** (1) a record of the unique experiences of a person that reveals the manner in which he has integrated his organic and social heritages into a life organization; (2) the approach to history that considers all aspects of past social organization.

**history, world:** a running record of the development of civilizations from the earliest stages to the present.

**history as actuality:** a term used to designate the concept that history consists of actual, existing facts and conditions, past and present, whether recorded or not.

**history as knowledge:** a term used by some authors to designate the concept that history is a collection of proven and generally accepted facts.

**history as record:** a term used by some writers to designate the concept that history consists of records of the past, such as signs, symbols, monuments, documents, and state papers, that convey information about the past.

**history as thought:** a term used by some authors to designate the concept that history consists of the selection, arrangement, and interpretation of facts taken from records of past events.

**history cycle:** a period of time during which a motif evolves in human activity, reaches its culmination, and terminates—a concept entertained by many, but one that is far from universally accepted among scholars.

**history of art:** as a school subject, the study of an organized body of materials dealing with art expression through the ages, with the development of aesthetic principles and their application, with specific periods or schools of art in their relation to the general development of art, and with the lives and work of a selected number of artists having historical significance, such a study being undertaken with a view to increasing and enriching the student's appreciation of art works, whether old or new, and of supplying him with a historical perspective by which the better to see and understand the current tendencies in art.

**history of journalism:** a systematic journalistic course, usually advanced, in the history and development of the newspaper and other periodicals in the United States, Great Britain, and other countries, designed to give understanding of present journalistic problems and policies.

**hoarseness:** a voice quality typical of persons suffering from acute or chronic laryngeal infection or irritation and combining the characteristics of breathiness and hoarseness.

**hobby:** *syn.* avocation.

**Hollerith card:** a punch card suitable for actuating a Hollerith (electrical plugboard) statistical or accounting machine.

**Hollerith machine:** any one of a wide variety of electrically actuated sorting, tabulating, and other special statistical machines designed to work with punch cards; based on the original invention and patents of Prof. Herman Hollerith. *See* tabulating machine; *dist. f.* Powers machine.

**hollow-square arrangement:** (home ec.) a plan for arranging tables and desks in foods laboratories in the form of a hollow square.

**Holmgren wool test:** *see* test, Holmgren wool.

**holism:** hol'ô-zm; hol'ô-zm; a philosophy of higher education and student-personnel work that views education as concerned with all aspects of the whole individual, including his mental, social, physical, emotional, and spiritual development.

**holophrase:** hol'ô-frâz; a single word used to express the more complex thought of a phrase.

**home-and-school visitor:** a trained attendance worker employed by the attendance department of a school and serving to coordinate the work of the school with that of the home, with a view to bringing about mutual understanding and cooperation in matters of school attendance.

**home art:** *see* art, household; interior decoration.

**home call:** a visit to a home by a pupil-personnel worker or an attendance officer.

**home-call report:** *see* report, home-call.

home-condition report: *see* report, home-condition.

home contact: any means of connection or communication between school and home, such as a written report or visit by a teacher.

home-demonstration agent: *see* extension worker, county.

home-demonstration club: *see* club, home-demonstration.

home duties: (1) those lesson assignments which pupils must perform at home; *syn.* homework; (2) any task or responsibility imposed by parents on their children.

home economics: the science and art of home living, including the areas of homemaking, family and social relationships, economic efficiency, and civic responsibility.

home economics, boys': courses dealing with personal and home-living problems, planned to meet the needs of boys.

home economics, vocational: a term sometimes used to designate a program of education for homemaking as a vocation and usually referring to a program partly reimbursed through the provisions of Federal vocational-education acts.

home-economics adult work: any group study of home-living or personal problems related to it, in which men or women, or both together, may participate.

home-economics education: an area of study dealing with the teaching of home economics and involving study of problems relating to curriculum, methods of instruction, evaluation, and administration.

home-economics extension: *see* extension, home-economics.

home investigation: the act of gathering data concerning the home of a given child.

homemaking education: a program of study concerned with those problems which are the primary responsibility of the homemaker.

homemaking education, adult: types of educational activity designed for women whose major interests and occupation are in the family and household.

home management: an area of study dealing with the problems involved in making the best use of the human and material resources of the home so as to ensure the optimum development of the family, both as a group and as individuals, in their relationships with one another and with society.

home-management house: a special dwelling with furnishings and arrangement approximating a modern home, where home-economics students, under faculty direction, participate in family living for a period of time.

homeostasis: *hō mi-on'ta-sis*, maintenance of internal stability.

home practice: (home ec.) practical application of specific school learnings to home activities for the purpose of developing skill in and appreciation of homemaking procedures.

home project: *see* project, home.

home reading: *see* reading, home.

home reading course: *see* course, home reading.

home report: *syn.* report to parents.

home room: (1) in a semi-departmentalized school (usually an elementary school), a room presided over by a single teacher to which a class is assigned as a group, to which the class reports morning and afternoon for checking attendance and hearing announcements, in which is given instruction having general educational value, as distinguished from instruction in specific subjects, and to which the class "belongs"; (2) in a completely departmentalized school, a room presided over by a single teacher to which a class is assigned for purposes of checking attendance and similar administrative details and in which educative home-room activities may or may not be carried on.

home-room adviser: *see* home-room teacher.

home-room advisership: *see* advisership, home-room.

home-room subject: *see* subject, home-room.

home-room teacher: (1) the teacher to whom pupils report usually at the beginning of the morning and afternoon sessions, who serves as the pupils' counselor, and who is responsible for some formal records relating to the pupils; (2) the teacher in a platoon school or other semi-departmentalized school who instructs pupils in the fundamental subjects.

home-school-community relations: mutually helpful relationships among home, school, and community in the interests of child welfare.

home shop: a space or room at home equipped for constructional, mechanical, and allied activities, for the purpose of maintaining the home and its equipment or serving recreational and/or vocational interests.

homestead exemption: *see* exemption, homestead.

homestead tax: *see* tax, homestead.

home study: any study done at home outside of school hours; includes work on school assignments, community projects, and strictly individual problems.

home study, supervised: home study directed or supervised by the teacher in such a way as to aid the student in getting successful results.

home teaching of the blind: assistance, preferably by a trained social worker, in adjustment to the conditions imposed by blindness, rendered in the home and mostly to adult blind persons; usually includes instruction in Braille or Moon type and handicrafts.

home visit: (1) a home call in which actual contact is made but during which no attempt is made to collect complete and detailed data about the home; (2) loosely used as a synonym for home call and home investigation.

home visiting: (home ec.) visits by teachers to the homes of pupils for the purpose of knowing them in their home environment and of strengthening the bond between home and school.

home-visitor counselor: *see* counselor, home-visitor.



**homework:** school assignments to be completed out of regular school hours at the residence of the pupil. *Dist. f.* home duties (2); home study.

**homogamy:** ho'mo-gə'mi, (1) (psych.) similarity of husband and wife with respect to a given specific character or trait; *contr. w.* heterogamy; (2) (biol.) inbreeding between organisms that are similar or have similar traits, due to isolation or segregation of a group.

**homogeneity:** the quality of being similar or alike; the property of having small and regular variability, the condition of having been subject to influence or determination by the same relevant factors. *Ant.* heterogeneity.

**homogeneity test:** see test of homogeneity.

**homogeneous group:** see group, homogeneous.

**homogeneous grouping:** see grouping, homogeneous.

**homonym:** hom'o-nim; hō'mə-; a word having the same pronunciation as another but a different origin, meaning, and, often, spelling, for example, *there* and *their*, *ale* and *eight*, and *here* and *hear*.

**homoscedastic:** hō'mō-sko-das'tik; (said of a double-entry table) composed of arrays all of which have equal variability and hence the same standard deviation or, more generally, which have the same frequency distribution, except for their means.

**homoscedasticity:** hō'mō-sko-das'tis'i-ti; the property of a double-entry table composed of arrays all of which have equal variability and hence the same standard deviation or, more generally, which may be represented by the same frequency distribution (except as to their means).

**homosexual:** n. one who seeks sexual gratification from members of his own sex. *Syn.* homosexualist.

**homosexual:** adj. of or pertaining to a sexual attachment to or interest in a member of the same sex or to erotic experience between members of the same sex.

**homosexualist:** *syn.* homosexual n.

**homosexuality:** (1) the generic term for emotional interest between members of the same sex, (2) a form of sexual perversion characterized by mutual erotic practices on the part of persons of the same sex; (3) a form of strong erotic attachment to a member of the same sex; considered pathological only if it prevents or hinders the development of the ability to be erotically interested in members of the opposite sex. *Contr. w.* heterosexuality.

**homozygous:** hō'mō-sī'gōs; having a pair of identical genes for any given character, arising from the union of two germ cells alike with respect to a given gene. (The homozygous organism therefore transmits an identical gene for the character in question to each and all of its germ cells.) *See* dominant; gene; inbreed; *dist. f.* monozygous; *contr. w.* heterozygous.

**homunculus theory:** hō-mung'kū-lōs; the ancient theory (now discarded) that the child is a miniature adult.

**honesty:** truth, frankness, fairness and impartiality, unwillingness to take advantage of or

deceive others, and respect for the rights of others as to property, ideas, and effort.

**honorary degree:** see degree, honorary.

**honorary fraternity:** see fraternity, honorary.

**honorary society:** an organization that elects to membership students who have outstanding records of scholastic achievement, student activities, or both; frequently confined to students in a particular field of work.

**honor fraternity:** *syn.* honor society.

**honor points:** numerical values assigned to academic grades or teachers' marks in order to express the quality of achievement as opposed to the amount of credit, for example, 3 honor points per credit of A, 2 per credit of B, 1 per credit of C, 0 per credit of D, and -1 per credit of F.

**honors course:** see course, honors.

**honor society:** an association that receives into membership persons who have achieved high scholarship and who in addition fulfill the society's established requirements of distinction in some broad field of education and culture or in general leadership; established only in 4-year degree-granting colleges or universities accredited by the Association of American Universities or by the appropriate regional accrediting agency. *Syn.* honor fraternity; see fraternity; honor society, leadership; honor society, scholarship.

**honor society, leadership:** an association that bases eligibility and election to membership primarily on desirable and constructive all-round leadership in student affairs, accompanied by rank among the highest 35 per cent in scholarship. *See* honor society.

**honor society, scholarship:** an association that bases eligibility and election to membership primarily on the attainment of a high standard of scholarship and admits only persons who are among the highest 20 per cent in scholarship. *See* honor society.

**honor student:** one whose academic achievement is at or above a level specified in faculty regulations, usually represented by an average mark of B or higher in all subjects.

**honor system:** a system according to which examinations are administered without close proctoring, the responsibility in regard to cheating being imposed upon the students themselves. (The principle is also extended to other features of school or college life, as in the sale of candy or newspapers at stands without any attendant.)

**hooky:** a word used in the popular expression *playing hooky* for the act of playing truant.

**horizontal advancement:** see advancement, horizontal.

**horizontal articulation:** see articulation, horizontal.

**horizontal cooperation:** see cooperation, horizontal.

**horizontal growth:** see growth, horizontal.

**horizontal organization:** see organization, horizontal.

**hormic psychology:** *see* psychology, *hormic*.

**hormone:** the active principle, secreted by one part of the body (usually a ductless gland), that, carried by the blood stream, affects or controls cellular activity in other parts of the body. *See* gonad.

**hornbook:** a device once used in colonial American schools for the teaching of primary reading, consisted of two sheets of printed or written material glued to either side of the blade of a paddle-shaped piece of wood and protected by thin layers of transparent cow horn.

**hospital school:** a hospital or guesthouse providing shelter, physical care, and instruction for children, the earliest known school of this type being found among the Eastern Christians in Pontus in the fourth century, later became common in Europe, particularly in England.

**hostility:** antagonism, animosity, an unfriendly attitude.

**household art:** *see* art, household.

**household arts:** (obsolete) (1) *syn.* art, domestic; (2) sometimes used as a synonym for home economics.

**household equipment:** the designation of a course in home economics dealing with the selection, use, and care of equipment used in the home.

**household mechanics:** unspecialized practical activities or construction and maintenance activities centering in the home. (Frequently included as an area of industrial arts programs.)

**household science:** *see* science, household.

**housekeeping corner:** a space in the classroom where material and equipment are arranged to provide opportunity for dramatic play and the reliving of the home activities familiar to the child prior to school entrance.

**housemother:** a woman who serves in the capacity of chaperon and adviser to a college club, fraternity, or sorority. *Rough syn.* director of residence.

**house organ:** a company news publication distributed among the employees of a firm to maintain their interest, loyalty, and cooperation.

**house plan:** the organization of a large college or university into smaller communities, each usually having its own residence hall, common dining room, library, and athletic program.

**housing:** (1) provision of buildings for various uses at a university, college, or school; (2) provision of dormitories and of living quarters for staff members; (3) (ind. arts) a curriculum area designed to develop both a technical knowledge of the problems of planning, buying, constructing, and maintaining a unit dwelling and a social understanding of the universal problem of shelter.

**housing, cooperative:** a system of housing, usually under general college supervision, in which students are responsible for the financing and administration of living costs, each paying a proportionate share of expenses and each usually participating for a number of hours each week in the actual maintenance work within the house.

**housing, teacher:** (1) living accommodations for teachers provided by the agency supporting a school; *see* teacherage; (2) dwelling quarters for teachers.

**housing bureau:** an office that arranges for living quarters for students and for faculty members and other employees.

**how-to-study course:** *see* course, how-to-study.

**human ecology:** *see* ecology, human.

**human geography:** *see* geography, human.

**human infant:** *see* infant.

**humanism:** (1) in general, any philosophy that emphasizes the dignity or interests of human beings or the importance of man in relation to the cosmic order; (2) a philosophy of education common to the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, stressing the study of Roman and Greek language, literature, and civilization, and opposed to medieval scholasticism, though not necessarily to Christian religion and metaphysics; a part of the general Renaissance; (3) *syn.* humanitarianism (3), (4) the view that man is the measure of all things and that all being and truth are relative to man; opposed to all forms of absolutism; a form of pragmatism.

**humanistic realism:** *see* realism, humanistic.

**humanistic sciences:** *see* sciences, humanistic.

**humanitarianism:** (1) any view based principally on interest in human values; (2) benevolence; a regard for the welfare of human beings; (3) a religious cult substituting faith in man for faith in God; (4) a theological doctrine denying the divinity of Christ.

**humanities:** (1) a term used today by many colleges in the United States to designate new comprehensive courses in literature, language, art, philosophy, religion, and history, thus distinguishing the humanities from social sciences and natural sciences; (2) whatever concerns man as distinct from physical nature, especially as expressed most adequately in the great or classic achievements of humanity in literature and art; (3) as used in the Renaissance period, the term designated the "more human letters" of recently revived Greek and Latin writers, in contrast to the theological letters of the medieval schoolmen; (4) frequently has been used to designate courses in, or the study of, classical languages (Latin and Greek) and classical literature and art.

**humanized geometry:** *see* geometry, humanized.

**humanized guidance instruction:** *see* guidance instruction, humanized.

**human resources:** all the physical, intellectual, and spiritual energies, abilities, capacities, and ideals of an individual or a society.

**human society:** *see* society, human.

**humidity:** loosely and commonly used as a synonym for relative humidity. *See* humidity, relative.

**humidity, absolute:** the actual amount of water vapor present in a given volume of air, the quantity of water being directly proportional to and dependent on the temperature of the

air and other factors such as movement being held constant.

**humidity, relative:** the ratio of the amount of water vapor present in a volume of air at a given temperature to the maximum amount of water vapor that could be contained in that volume of air at that temperature.

**humidor:** a container for films, especially motion-picture films, that is equipped to maintain the humidity within proper limits for optimum film preservation.

**hundred per cent bar diagram:** see **diagram**, hundred per cent bar.

**Huntington's disease:** *syn.* **chorea**, **Huntington's**.

**huskiness:** a voice quality rough in tone and generally characterized by relatively low pitch.

**hydrocephalus:** hī'drō-sef'ə-lōs; a condition distinguishable by an abnormally large amount of cerebral fluid, almost always accompanied by feeble-mindedness or idiocy. *Syn.* **hydrocephaly**.

**hydrocephaly:** *syn.* **hydrocephalus**.

**hydrotherapy:** hī'drō-thēr'ō-pī; the treatment of disease or disability through the use of water, whether externally, internally, or both.

**hygiene:** (1) the study of physical health and of the factors affecting it, both favorable and adverse, as applied both to individuals and to groups such as the school, community, or nation; (2) a term used somewhat generally to designate the body of knowledge and principles relating to healthful conditions of learning and teaching, both in the physical and in the mental sense; (3) (kind.-prn. ed.) instruction in simple, functional matters relative to health, cleanliness, and wholesome living on a level suitable to young children, particular emphasis being placed on healthful eating, sleeping, and toilet habits, care of the teeth, eyes, nose, ears, nails, and hair, guidance in correct posture, safety precautions, play activities, and development of emotional stability in meeting difficulties.

**hygiene, community:** the science or procedure of maintaining health in a community.

**hygiene, general:** the study of health and prevention of disease, and the formation of proper health habits.

**hygiene, mental:** (1) a humanitarian movement started by C. W. Beers in 1900 for the purpose of improving the conditions in hospitals for the insane and subsequently concerned with all aspects of mental health; (2) the establishment of environmental conditions, emotional attitudes, and habits of thinking that will resist the onset of personality maladjustments; (3) the study of principles and practice in the promotion of mental health and the prevention of mental disorder.

**hygiene, personal:** the study and application of preventive medicine and physiology for the preservation of the health of the individual.

**hygiene, sex:** the study of the health of the organs of reproduction, of healthy sexual adjustment, and of venereal diseases and their prevention and cure.

**hygiene, social:** (1) sanitation and health measures affecting the group, whether community, city, state, nation, etc.; (2) often used as a synonym for *see* **hygiene**.

**hygiene of instruction:** a term used formerly to denote the area of health education relating to the daily planned teaching program, the physical condition of classrooms, school organization, and administrative procedures as they affect the health of pupils. *See* **healthful school living**.

**hypacusia:** hip'ə-kŭ'zhə, a general term for impaired hearing.

**hyperesthesia:** hī'pər-es-thŭ'zhē; -zē; a condition characterized by acute and excessive sensibility to stimulation.

**hypermetropia:** hī'pər-met'ŕō-pī; *syn.* **hyperopia**.

**hyperope:** hī'pər-ŕōp; an individual afflicted with farsightedness, or *hyperopia*.

**hyperopia:** hī'pər-ŕō-pī; a defect of refraction in which the axis of the eyeball is too short or the refractive power of the lens too weak, with the result that the focal image is formed behind the retina.

**hyperopic astigmatism:** *see* **astigmatism**, **hyperopic**.

**hyperphoria:** hī'pər-fŕō'ri-ə; *syn.* **squint**, **vertical**.

**hyperplasia:** hī'pər-plā'zhī-ə; -zē; excessive multiplication of the elements in an organ or part, for example, abnormal increase in the number of cells in a tissue.

**hyperplastic development:** *see* **hyperplasia**.

**hypertonicity:** excessive muscular tension, characteristic particularly, but not exclusively, of the speech musculature in varying degrees in stuttering, spastic speech, and certain voice disorders.

**hypertrophy:** hī'pər-trŕō'fī; excessive enlargement of an organ or part independent of the general growth of the body, due to increase in the size of individual cells. *Dist. f.* **hyperplasia**.

**hypertropia:** hī'pər-trŕō'pī; *syn.* **squint**, **vertical**.

**hypnagogic:** hip'nə-gŏj'ik; pertaining to the interval between sleeping and awakening. *Syn.* **hypnompic**.

**hypnagogic:** *var.* **hypnagogic**.

**hypnompic:** hip'nə-pŏm'pik; *syn.* **hypnagogic**.

**hypnosis:** a state of increased suggestibility resembling normal sleep or stupor, induced by suggestion of the hypnotist with the cooperation of the subject.

**hypochondria:** hī'pŏ-kŏn'drī-ə; hip'ŏ-; a morbid concern about one's health; unfounded belief that one is suffering from a malady or that a body part or system is more impaired or diseased than is actually the case.

**hypochondriasis:** hī'pŏ-kŏn'drī-ə'sīz; hip'ŏ-; a mental disorder characterized by *hypochondria*. *Syn.* **pathophobia**.

**hypomania:** hī'pŏ-mā'nī-ə; hip'ŏ-; a mild degree of excitement of the manic-depressive type.

**hypophoria:** hɪ'pɒ-fə'ri-ə; hɪp'ɒ-; a deviation of the visual axis of one eye downward when fusion is broken.

**hypophrenia:** hɪ'pɒ-frɛ'ni ə; hɪp'ɒ-; *syn.* amentia.

**hypoplasia:** hɪ'pɒ-plə'zi ə; hɪp'ɒ-; reduced, insufficient, or incomplete development of a feature or component of the body; for example, the condition of having an abnormally small nose would be termed *hypoplasia* of the nose. *Dist. f.* hyperplasia.

**hypoplastic development:** *see* hypoplasia.

**hypothecation of endowment:** the practice of pledging principal, in order to secure nearly equivalent sums for current expense or capital outlay. (At the beginning of the twentieth century a majority of American college endowment funds had been thus "borrowed" by their own trustees, but the practice of hypothecating endowment has since been so frowned upon that it is now the rule for endowments to be kept inviolate and productively invested.)

**hypothesis.** (1) actual facts or conditions taken as a basis for argumentation or inference; (2) a statement accepted without proof, sometimes without belief, for the purpose of following it to its logical conclusions and comparing these with known facts, (3) a tentative theory adopted to explain certain known conditions and used in guiding further research.

**hypothesis, null:** (1) the hypothesis that the

value of a certain parameter is zero; (2) in a broader sense, as used by R. A. Fisher, any exact statistical hypothesis that one may be interested in testing.

**hypothymia:** hɪ'pɒ-thɪ'mi-ə; a condition characterized by reduced capacity for emotional response.

**hypothyroidism:** hɪ'pɒ-thɪ'rɔɪdɪz'm, a condition characterized by diminished secretion of the thyroid gland, results in cretinism when it occurs in severe degrees in early life

**hysteria:** a functional nervous disorder of varying manifestations characterized by episodes of emotion and transient disorders of motor, sensory, or special sense nerves, variable mental symptoms may also appear.

**hysteria, anxiety:** a form of hysteria in which anxiety is a prominent symptom and physical symptoms are less evident. *Dist. f.* neurosis, anxiety; *contr. w.* hysteria, conversion.

**hysteria, conversion:** a psychoneurosis in which a painful emotional idea becomes converted, after repression, into a physical symptom such as paralysis or anesthesia.

**hysterical amblyopia:** *see* amblyopia, hysterical.

**hysterical blindness:** *syn.* blindness, psychic.

**hysterical deafness:** *syn.* deafness, psychic (1)

**hysterical paralysis:** *see* paralysis, hysterical.

**Ibri; ib'rë; iv'ro;** (Hb., "a Hebrew") a Yiddish expression for the mechanical reading of the Hebrew language. *See* reading, mechanical.

**Ibrit b'Ibrit; ib'rit be ib'rit,** (Hb., lit., "Hebrew by means of Hebrew") a method of teaching the Hebrew language without the use of the vernacular as an intermediary; implies the use of the technique and devices of the natural, psychological, and direct methods, involving pictures, objects, gesticulation, mimicry, etc.; stresses aural and oral stimulation and response.

**id;** (psychoan.) an alleged area of the personality, unconscious, operating in accordance with the pleasure principle, and supposed to be the major source of the drive of the individual. (Represented in the *id* are the biological determinants of behavior, the unconscious biological residue of previous experiences and repressed impulses. Impulses originating in the *id* may be tempered by the *ego* or *superego*.)

**idea;** (1) (epistemology) the immediate or only object of knowledge, or the instrument of knowledge; (2) (lego) an insight (generally vague) into the intelligible principle or meaning structure of a system; a guide to inquiry, quasi-independent of the knower; (3) (metaphysics; idealism) underlying, ultimate forms of reality, such as "justice" or "beauty", (4) (psych.) a thought or concept, or a complex of mental images.

**idea, compulsive;** an imperative *idea* that dominates consciousness against the will, often with a dynamic urge toward some undesirable act, such as suicide.

**idealism;** *see* idealism (1).

**ideal;** a standard of perfection, the attainment of which is deemed worthy of effort.

**idealism;** (1) (Gr.) the conception held by Plato and his followers that true "reality" consists of transcendent universals, forms, or ideals, which are the objects of true knowledge, while "appearance" consists of human sense experiences and thoughts, which are like shadows or imitations of ideas; involves the belief that there exists (ulterior to all finite existence) an order of form (ideas, patterns, deity, etc.) that is real, eternal, self-explanatory, self-moving, intelligible, and purposeful, on which all finite beings and activities—including human knowledge and morality—are dependent both for their existence and for their meaning; sometimes referred to as *idealism*; (2) (medieval Christian) a development of traditional Greek *idealism* as expounded by St. Augustine (A.D. 354-430) and St. Thomas Aquinas (A.D. 1225-1274), differing essentially from the Greek view in its insistence on the doctrine that personal deity is the ultimate reality; often called *realism*; (3) (modern) the philosophical doctrine or

school of thought, of which Hegel is the most characteristic representative, that attempts to overcome the skepticism and positivism implicit in much modern philosophy by maintaining that metaphysically ulterior to all particular finite appearances there is a rational order, an eternal, self-moving ground of all being and intelligibility.

**idealism, epistemological;** the philosophical belief that all knowledge, or all knowledge of the external world, is ultimately limited to and dependent on what is perceived in consciousness, espoused by George Berkeley (1685-1753) and David Hume (1711-1776) among others, sometimes termed *psychological positivism*. *Syn.* subjective idealism.

**idealism, monistic;** a philosophical conception of the universe that regards mind as the ultimate reality and ideas that are objectively embodied in the universe as the ultimate objects of perception.

**idealism, personal;** *syn.* personalism.

**idealism, subjective;** *syn.* idealism, epistemological.

**idealistic ethics;** *see* ethics, idealistic.

**idealistic metaphysics;** *see* metaphysics, idealistic.

**ideas, imperative;** thoughts, usually absurd or unnecessary, that persist in consciousness against the will of the subject.

**ideas of reference;** a term used to designate habitual unreasonable assumption by a person that words, gestures, or actions of others refer to himself, usually in the way of envy, jealousy, insult, or ridicule.

**ideation;** the process of forming, entertaining, and relating ideas in the mind.

**intentional learning;** *see* learning, intentional.

**identical elements, theory of;** the theory that transfer of training from one situation to another results only because there are identical or common factors in the two situations or activities, the amount of transfer varying according to the number of common factors.

**identical twins;** *syn.* twins, monozygotic.

**identification;** (1) the appropriation into the self of the characteristics of an admired group or person, (2) the act or process of classifying the self with a group or person, usually those admired; (3) the act of gaining satisfaction through the achievements of the persons or groups with whom one has classified himself. *See* introjection.

**identification test;** *see* test, identification.

**identity:** a statement of equality between two expressions that is true for all permissible values of the variables involved.

**identity, law of:** *see* law of identity.

**ideograph:** id'i-ō graf; 'r-di-; a type of character, used in ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs and in Chinese writing, that represents the object it pictures or an idea associated with that object.

**Ideology:** id'i ol'ō jē, 'r-di-; (1) a philosophy or set of guiding principles for a social order or way of government, often a rationalized, defensive philosophy to justify and perpetuate a way of life and/or of government; (2) the science of ideas, concerned principally with a study of the origin of ideas.

**idiotcy, amaurotic family:** am'ō rot'ik; a progressive degeneration of brain substance, resulting in blindness, wasting of muscles, and intellectual deficiency; occurs more frequently in infancy than in later years.

**Idiolalia:** id'i-ō-lā'l-i-ō; invented language; observed frequently among twins, who often use this means of communicating with each other.

**Idiom:** an expression of which the meaning does not appear directly from the ordinary signification of the words in the combination but is attached to them by conventional usage, so that the expression can seldom be literally translated into another language.

**Idiom count:** a statistical study of the number of times certain expressions peculiar to a language occur in an indicated number of running words.

**Idiot:** a person so markedly defective in intelligence or general ability from early life that he is unable to protect himself against common physical dangers (the social concept); the lowest grade of mental defective; sometimes defined (in terms of intellect) as a defective with a Binet IQ below 20 to 25 who does not develop beyond a Binet age of 2 years.

**Idiot savant:** a mentally deficient person (not an idiot) with a special aptitude or ability in which he exceeds the performance of normal persons.

**Idiotypic:** id'i-ō tip'ik; pertaining to heredity.

**Illegal work:** those occupations in which youths are forbidden by state or Federal legislation to participate and which vary according to the age of the youth and according to the state in which he lives.

**Illegible writing:** *see* writing, illegible.

**Illiteracy:** (1) strictly, complete inability to read and write; (2) more broadly, inability to read and write sufficiently well to meet the needs of adult life. (The term is relative and usually implies the comparison of the individual's ability to read and write with the average ability found at his social or economic level.) *Ant.* literacy.

**Illiteracy, percentage of:** as defined by the United States Census, the number of persons unable to read or write to each 100 persons of the general population above 10 years of age.

**Illiterate:** a person who is 10 years old or more and who can neither read nor write.

**Illumination:** (read.) the amount of light that is reflected from the printed page. (It is believed that at least 10 to 12 foot-candles of light are essential for comfortable reading.)

**Illumination, building:** (1) the natural or artificial lighting of a building; (2) the measured candle power of the light admitted through windows or produced by artificial means.

**Illumination, level of:** the amount of light on a given surface, usually measured in foot-candles.

**Illusion:** the false interpretation of a real sensory impression, as a shrub mistaken for an animal. *Dist. f.* hallucination.

**Illustrated lesson:** *see* lesson, illustrated.

**Illustration, free:** creative drawing or painting in the nature of illustration, instigated and consummated by the pupil, in which choice of theme and formation of the product are left entirely to the pupil himself. *See* activity, free-creative.

**Illustrative material:** (1) any material or apparatus that is used by an instructor to clarify the points in a teaching unit, (2) concrete objects or materials used in teaching home economics, to facilitate understanding and to aid in building standards and in developing judgment and appreciation, for example, *articles of clothing, swatches, charts, pictures, posters, labels, animals, food, etc.*

**Image:** (1) (psychoanal.) *syn.* *imago*; (2) (psych.) a form of centrally aroused experience, bearing a resemblance in structure to a perception.

**Image, auditory:** the mental reconstruction of a hearing experience, or the mental combining of separate hearing experiences.

**Image, eidetic:** i-det'ik; a visual afterimage distinguishable by a greater vividness and prolongation than those of ordinary afterimages, common among children, but rare after the adolescent period.

**Image, visual:** the mental reconstruction of a visual experience, or the result of mentally combining a number of visual experiences.

**Imagery, auditory:** the interpretation of words or other sounds heard, as a phase of a mental reaction.

**Imagery, kinesthetic:** (1) Imagery related to muscular sensation and the sensation involved in movement; (2) in reading, the imagery that results from tracing or writing a word symbol while sounding the word or saying its letters.

**Imagery, pitch:** the ability to form images of various tonal effects from music notation, measured in certain music tests.

**Imagery, tonal:** the ability to hear musical tones in imagination.

**Imaginary companion:** an imagined person with whom one pretends to associate and whose character is sufficiently stable from day to day or moment to moment to be a recognizable entity, an experience especially common among children.

**Imaginary journey:** a method of teaching and learning by which imaginary trips, excursions, etc., are taken, a device used especially in geography and sometimes in history and other

- social studies; may designate one of a variety of practices that range in quality and purpose from those approximating the preliminary reconnaissance survey, as used in geographical research, to pretended night-seeing trips.
- imago:** *i-ma'gō*, (*paychoan*) an idealized memory of a beloved person, as of a father or mother, existing uncorrected since childhood.
- Imago, lather:** (1) the idealized conception, originating largely in childhood, that the individual has of his father, (2) the father influence which the individual carries within him and of which he is usually in large measure unaware.
- Imago, mother:** (1) the idealized conception, originating largely in childhood, that the individual has of his mother, (2) the mother influence which the individual carries within him and of which he is usually in large measure unaware.
- imbalance, lateral:** (1) a condition of the eyes in which the muscles are not equally strong and hence tend to pull the eyes sidewise, either inward or outward, from the true line of vision; (2) a horizontal deviation of the visual axes from parallelism when fusion is broken.
- Imbalance, muscle:** (1) the tendency of one set of opposing muscles to act more strongly than the other; (2) a lack of equilibrium in the external muscles of the eye, which may cause the eye to diverge outward, upward, inward, or in any direction in which one or more muscles may pull. *See heterophoria.*
- imbalance, vertical:** (1) a condition of the eyes in which the muscles are not equally strong and hence tend to pull the eyes upward or downward, out of the true line of vision; (2) a vertical deviation of the visual axes from parallelism when fusion is broken.
- imbecile:** a mentally defective person usually having a mental age of 3 to 7 years or, if a child, an IQ of 20 to 40, usually incapable of managing his affairs or, if a child, of being taught to do so.
- imitation:** (1) the conscious or unconscious patterning of such *Gestalten* as acts, feeling, attitudes, achievements, and possessions after some model; (2) a method of teaching style and technique in English composition by close adherence to the style and techniques of chosen literary models.
- imitative composition:** *see* composition, imitative.
- immaturity:** (1) a state of less than final or adult development of a cell, a particular structure, or the organism as a whole; (2) a state of development less than that to be expected normally.
- immediate memory:** *see* memory, immediate.
- immediate objective:** *see* objective, immediate.
- immunological panel:** *see* panel, immunological.
- imperative ideas:** *see* ideas, imperative.
- implicit behavior:** *see* behavior, implicit.
- implicit response:** *see* response, implicit.
- implied authority:** *see* authority, implied.
- implied contract:** *see* contract, implied.
- imprest fund:** *see* fund, imprest.
- improvement over chance:** *see* index of forecasting efficiency.
- improvement project:** *see* project, improvement.
- improvements:** (1) (in relation to expenditures) all expenditures for additions to plant that increase its value; (2) (as an asset account) all plant assets other than equipment.
- impulsion:** a morbid impulse to perform certain unnecessary or disagreeable acts.
- inaccessibility:** a condition resembling apathy or stupor in which the subject's attention cannot be attracted nor can responses be obtained.
- inactive census file:** *see* census file, inactive.
- inadequacy, feeling of:** *syn.* inferiority feeling.
- in-and-outer class:** *see* class, in-and-outer.
- inarticulateness:** (1) inability to express ideas, thoughts, etc., in spoken language; (2) a persistence into later childhood or adulthood of the speech and voice characteristics found normally in children up to 6 years of age. *See* speech, infantile.
- inbreed:** to mate closely related members of a species. *See* homogamy; homozygous.
- incidence of taxation:** (1) the falling of a tax on a person as a burden; (2) the place or person on whom the burden of paying a tax falls.
- incidental fee:** *see* fee, incidental.
- incidental learning:** *see* learning, incidental.
- incidental study:** *see* study, incidental.
- incidental teaching:** *see* teaching, incidental.
- incoherent speech:** *see* speech, incoherent.
- income, current:** all receipts or accruals, if accounts are kept on the accrual basis, during the current fiscal period that are expendable for the general operations of an institution or for designated, specific activities. (Receipts for plant additions and receipts to be added to the principal of any funds are not included under this term.) *See* accrual basis.
- income, endowment:** the net earnings (usually calculated on an annual basis) of a permanent fund; the sum that may be devoted to the cause for which the endowment was established.
- income tax:** *see* tax, income.
- incompatible offices:** two offices that cannot lawfully be held concurrently by the same person, either because of constitutional or statutory prohibition or by virtue of a court decision to the effect that such a situation would be contrary to public policy.
- incompetent:** the legal designation of a person who is mentally abnormal and hence is unable to take the responsibility of executing valid legal instruments and of managing his property.
- incomplete-man test:** *see* test, incomplete-man.
- inconsistent statistic:** *see* statistic, inconsistent.
- incoordination, motor:** faulty use of the muscles, with the result that they binder one another rather than work together effectively and smoothly. *Syn.* muscular incoordination.

**incoordination, muscular:** *syn.* incoordination, motor.

**incorporated college:** *see* college, incorporated.

**incurable child:** *see* child, incurable.

**increase-by-one method:** a method of finding the quotient figure in long division in cases where a two-figure divisor ends in 6, 7, 8, or 9, by using, as a trial divisor, the first figure of the divisor increased by 1.

**increment, automatic annual:** annual salary increases based on seniority rather than measures of merit.

**indebtedness, bonded:** *see* debt, bonded.

**indefinite tenure:** *see* tenure, indefinite.

**indenture:** a legal contract, especially, an apprenticeship agreement. (Historically, a contract written in duplicate to be cut apart or otherwise divided along an *indented* line.)

**indentured servant:** a person who came to one of the American colonies bound out to a master for a period of 4 to 7 years to pay for passage from England. (These servants included craftsmen, laborers, political offenders, criminals, abducted children, and so-called "schoolmasters.")

**Independence:** (1) absence of reliance on others for support, care, or direction, *see* self-sufficient; (2) lack of a causal relation between or among phenomena. *Ant.* dependence.

**Independence test:** *syn.* test of independence.

**Independent block:** *see* block, independent.

**Independent board of education:** *see* board of education, independent.

**Independent junior college:** *see* junior college, independent.

**Independent study:** *see* study, independent.

**Independent variable:** *see* variable, independent.

**Indeterminate appropriation:** *see* appropriation, indeterminate.

**Indeterminate assignment:** *see* assignment, indeterminate.

**Index:** *n.* (1) an alphabetically arranged list of the items or subjects in a book or paper in which the location of each item is indicated by page or other serial device (for example, section numbers), (2) (*stat.*) a variable or composite of variables employed to represent in quantitative form the changes in a trait (from case to case or from one value to another value of some independent variable); used as practically synonymous with *score*, but acknowledges an awareness of lack of complete or perfectly faithful measurement of the trait it represents, *see* index number.

**index:** *s.* (*stat.*) to represent changes in a trait through the use of an index, roughly, to measure, appraise, or assess, ordinarily used for quantitative changes only.

**index, ability:** (1) an index number computed to show the relative ability of a given area to support education; (2) a numerical device used to show the relative ability of states and school districts to support education, the number

being computed on the basis of various weighted factors.

**index, anthropometric:** a number expressing a significant measure of the relationship between measures of two or more body structures in man, for example, the ratio of the length of the skull to its breadth (*cephalic index*), used to evaluate the status of growth (maturity) of an individual, to classify man in terms of origin, race, etc.

**index, athletic:** a numerical value or figure derived from a combination of measurements having prognostic value with respect to ability in competitive games and sports, used in the classification of boys and girls into groups for athletic competition.

**index, athletic strength:** a numerical value derived from one or more tests of muscular strength and used as an indicator of athletic ability.

**index, class.** *syn.* mark, class.

**index, classification:** a number assigned to all pupils falling into a particular category, as determined by various criteria, and used to form relatively homogeneous groups for athletic or other activities, a different number being assigned to each category, used only when classification is based on test factors.

**index, correlation:** *syn.* index of correlation.

**index, cost-of-living:** a composite number or index number designed to indicate the general level of living costs at a given date, usually given as a percentage, used to obtain relative comparisons of states, cities, or school systems.

**index, height-weight:** a measure of physical development derived from the *height-weight ratio*.

**index, mental:** (MI) a device for expressing native ability determined according to a scale based on an assumption of normal distribution of ability and such that the lowest possible value is zero, the average or normal value 50, and the highest possible value 100.

**index, national pupil-teacher:** (1) a formula expressing a ratio between pupils and teachers, for use in administering or devising a state-aid system for schools; (2) the formula devised by the National Survey of School Finance (1932) for determining allotments of teachers or weighted pupil units to schools.

**index, physical-fitness:** a measure of ability in physical exertion, obtained by multiplying the attained strength index by 100 and dividing by the strength-index norm for the individual's age and weight.

**index, predictive:** *syn.* index of forecasting efficiency.

**index, strength:** an expression of a person's physical capacity as compared with the norm for persons of the same height, weight, and sex, frequently determined from the composite score made by the person on a physical-capacity test, normal performance being represented by the *strength index* of 100 and numbers greater or smaller than 100 being used to represent performance above or below the norm. *See* test, physical-capacity.



**index, transportation saturation** a figure that represents the extent of existing pupil-transportation services compared with complete service; usually the ratio between the number of pupils actually transported and the number that would be transported as the result of an objectively defined minimum program.

**Index Librorum Prohibitorum**: in'deks li brō'ium prō-hib'itō'ram: (Lat., lit., "list of forbidden books") a list of books that the Roman Catholic Church condemns as being detrimental to faith or morals, frequently shortened to *Index*.

**index number**: (1) broadly, any composite used to represent change in a (complex) trait, as such, it is practically synonymous with *index*; (2) more narrowly, a number or a series of numbers, derived by summing or averaging the values of two or more variables (which usually constitute a sample of a larger number of variables that enter into the total trait being represented) and expressed as a percentage of their value under certain conditions, elected as a base, used commonly to show relative change (from time to time or place to place) in economic traits, such as cost of living, cost of school buildings, or teachers' salaries, used also under other circumstances to show relative quality, merit, difficulty, etc.; see *base*.

**index of brightness**: (IB) a rarely used measure of mental ability suggested by Ols for use with his general Intelligence scales; scored by calculating the difference between a subject's test score and the score that is normal for a person of his chronological age, this difference being then added algebraically to 100, strictly comparable to the IQ only when the IB equals 100.

**index of consistency**: *syn.* coefficient of reliability.

**index of correlation**, a measure of relationship between a dependent and an independent variable, based on the closeness with which the data can be represented by some curve; the square root of the ratio of the variance of points on the curve of regression of the dependent on the independent variable to the variance of the dependent variable; always exceeds the coefficient of correlation, but cannot be greater than the correlation ratio. *Syn.* correlation index; *dist. f.* correlation coefficient.

**Index of difficulty**: a mathematical expression that indicates the relative difficulty of a book or a part of a book, based on some formula derived from statistical measurement; developed by a number of experimenters, among them Patty and Painter, Lowerenz, Washburne, Gray, and Yenkam.

**index of discrimination**: a numerical designation of the extent to which a test item discriminates among subjects or examinees of varying ability.

**index of forecasting efficiency**: an expression  $(1 - \sqrt{1 - r^2})$  showing by what ratio the regression forecast is better than guessing each score at the mean; the proportion by which the standard error of estimate is reduced below the original standard deviation. (When applied, the numerical value obtained is often referred to as improvement over chance, efficiency of prediction, or forecasting efficiency.) *Syn.* coefficient of correspondence; predictive index.

**index of precision**: (A) a measure of the extent to which a given set of observations clusters about the mean, expressed by the formula  $k = 1/\sigma \sqrt{2}$ , where  $\sigma$  is the standard deviation.

**index of reliability**, an estimate of the correlation between the actual scores on a given test and the corresponding (theoretical) true scores, consisting of the square root of the coefficient of reliability. *Dist. f.* coefficient of reliability.

**index of variability**: *syn.* deviation, standard.

**Indian school**: a school maintained by the Federal government for the education of Indians.

**indicated operation**: a mathematical process that is implied or suggested by signs or symbols.

**indigenous sound**: on a sound film, the sound that is an integral part of the scene being shown on the screen, as differentiated from that which is commentary or background music.

**indigent child**: see child, indigent.

**indigent clothing record**: see record, indigent clothing.

**indigent family**: a family that is destitute and lacks all means of living with any degree of comfort.

**indigent supplies**: all supplies provided for indigent families.

**indirect correlation**: *syn.* correlation, negative; see correlation (1).

**indirect curve**: *syn.* undercurve.

**indirect lighting**: see lighting, indirect.

**indirect measurement**: see measurement, indirect.

**indirect method**: (1) a method of teaching by which the ultimate objectives are reached by a somewhat oblique or roundabout course, rather than by the most direct and obvious route; thus, measurement might be taught indirectly through the calculations performed by a class in planning a school garden; (2) a method of reaching a desired conclusion through the process of investigation and elimination of all other mutually exclusive possibilities; (3) a method of character education by which attempts are made to teach ethical and moral principles and practices by guidance of young people's discussions and choices in real or lifelike situations.

**indirect movement**: any handwriting movement involving the making of a curve in a counterclockwise direction; sometimes called a *reverse curve*.

**indirect objective**: see objective, indirect.

**indirect operating cost**: see cost, indirect operating.

**indirect oval**: handwriting drill that consists in constructing either retraced or running ovals by a counterclockwise movement. *Contr.* *se. direct oval*.

**indirect proof**: see proof, indirect.

**indirect teaching**: see teaching, indirect.

**Individual**: (1) (stat.) any object measured or enumerated; (2) a member of a group, as distinguished from the group; hence sometimes, though not necessarily or in the best usage, synonymous with *person*.

individual adaptation: *see* adaptation, individual.

individual centers: living areas or arrangements within a home-economics department approximating physical home environment. *See* unit arrangement.

individual class: *see* class, individual.

individual conference: *see* conference, individual.

individual counselling: *see* counseling, individual.

individual curriculum: *see* curriculum, individual.

individual differences: *see* differences, individual.

individual differences, adaptation of schools to: *see* adaptation of schools to individual differences.

individual differences, adjustment to: *see* adjustment to individual differences.

individual gymnastic class: *syn.* class, remedial.

individual gymnastics: *see* gymnastics, individual.

individual instruction: *syn.* instruction, individualized.

individual interview: *see* interview, individual.

individual inventory: *see* inventory, individual.

individualism: (1) a tendency to follow the inclinations and interests of the self as well as to seek to be different from others; (2) the doctrine which holds that the chief end of society is the promotion of individual welfare; (3) the theory that the welfare of society is best served by permitting individuals or groups to give direction to their lives and activities with a minimum of social or governmental interference.

individualization: the philosophy of education or method of teaching that stresses the adaptation of education to individual differences.

individualized instruction: *see* instruction, individualized.

individual measure: *see* measure, individual.

individual method: (mus. ed.) *syn.* private method.

individual-progress plan: a plan that permits each pupil to progress at his own rate, promotion taking place at any time during the school year, provided only that the work of the preceding grade has been completed. *See* Pueblo plan.

individual promotion: *see* promotion, individual.

individual psychology: *see* psychology, individual.

individual record form: a record form used for a single pupil, in contrast to the school register, or classbook, which is a record form used for a group of pupils.

individual spelling demon: *see* spelling demon, individual.

individual spelling list: *see* spelling list, individual.

individual sport: *see* sport, individual.

individual test: *see* test, individual.

individual variability: *see* variability, individual.

individualization: the maturation of local behavior patterns within and their emergence from the larger behavior patterns of an organism.

indoctrination: (1) broadly, the attempt to inculcate or fix in the individual a certain pattern of beliefs or habits; may occur in any teaching-learning situation, if only in terms of concomitant learning; (2) more strictly, the attempt to inculcate into the experience of the individual any doctrine, whether social, political, economic, or religious, to the exclusion of all others, in such a way as to prevent the doctrine being dependably evaluated or seriously modified by the individual upon ensuing experience; a way of instrumenting propaganda.

indoctrination, civic: the purposive shaping of ideals, evaluations, and convictions about affairs of the state or political community.

induced hallucination: *see* hallucination, induced.

induction: (1) a method of reasoning about generalities through the examination of particulars; (2) (math.) a method of discovering a general law by observing its repeated application in many particular cases and further establishing that the assumption of its consistent application implies the extension of the generalization. *Contr.* *vs.* deduction.

induction, negative: (neurol., behav. psych.) a term introduced by Hering and Sherrington and adopted by Pavlov to describe the effect of intensification of inhibition following a period of excitability.

induction, positive: (neurol.; behav. psych.) a term introduced by Hering and Sherrington and adopted by Pavlov to describe the effect of increased excitability manifested by heightened response when a reaction takes place after a period of inhibition.

induction of teachers: the process of gradual introduction of teachers into the school situation with a view to assisting them in making successfully the full adjustments that are involved later in their work.

induction test: *see* test, induction.

inductive approach: *see* inductive method.

inductive attack: *see* inductive method.

inductive lesson: *see* lesson, inductive.

inductive method: (1) a method of study, research, or argument based on reasoning from particular cases to a general conclusion, (2) a method of teaching based on the presentation to the learner of a sufficient number of specific examples to enable him to arrive at a definite rule, principle, or fact; (3) a procedure, formerly used in teaching foreign languages (sometimes still used in teaching Latin), in which a prose passage was studied word by word without previous instruction in rules, conjugations, declensions, etc., each point of grammar being taken up as it was encountered in the passage read, and rules were formulated to cover the particular cases encountered, these rules being gradually expanded and rendered more general as the students progressed with their knowledge of the language.

inductive reasoning: *see* reasoning, inductive.

inductive study: *see* study, inductive.

industrial art: *see* art, industrial.

industrial arts: (1) those occupations by which changes are made in the form of materials to

increase their value for human use; (2) an area of education dealing with socioeconomic problems and occupational opportunities, involving experience with a wide range of materials, tools, processes, products, and occupations typical of an industrial society; (3) a phase of the educational program concerned with orienting individuals through study and experience to the technical-industrial side of society for the purpose of enabling them to deal more intelligently with consumer goods, to be more efficient producers, to use leisure time more effectively and enjoyably, to have a greater appreciation of material culture, and to act more intelligently in regard to matters of health and safety, especially as affected by industry, (4) more narrowly, a term used in preference to the older designation *manual training*. *Dist. f art, industrial.*

**industrial arts, elementary:** (1) informative and manipulative work offered in the first six grades, involving tools, materials, processes, and products of industry as they relate to home and community life, (2) a study of the procurement and use of the form utilities of life, such as food, clothing, shelter, tools and machines, records, and utensils, and of the service utilities of transportation and communication.

**industrial art school:** a school that specializes in the training of students for employment as artists in the industries. (Such artists are often called *stylists* or *industrial designers*.)

**industrial-arts shop:** *see* shop, industrial-arts.

**industrial design:** *see* design, industrial.

**industrial education:** (1) formal and informal instruction and training for workers in industries, trades, and manufactures; (2) education intended to prepare technicians for employment in industry.

**industrial film:** *see* film, industrial.

**industrial geography:** *syn.* geography, commercial.

**industrial high school:** *syn.* high school, trade.

**industrial recreation:** *see* recreation, industrial.

**industrial school:** a residential school, usually for one sex only, for the education and supervision of delinquents committed by a juvenile court, the school in most states having legal custody until the delinquent becomes of age; a euphemism for the older term, *reform school*.

**industry:** (1) the combination of organizations and facilities that, through the effective coordination of capital, management, and labor, produces goods to meet the needs and desires of society; (2) a program of study in industrial arts dealing with the various phases of a given industry or group of industries as it affects man.

**inefficient statistic:** *see* statistic, inefficient.

**infancy, human:** *see* infant.

**infant:** (1) a person from birth to about 6 years, (2) a person during the prenatal and suckling periods; (3) a person during the suckling period; *contr. w. fetus*; (4) (law) a minor.

**infantile amnesia:** *see* amnesia, infantile.

**infantile behavior:** *see* behavior, infantile.

**infantile complex:** *see* complex, infantile.

**infantile complexes:** (psychoan.) a broad term including both the Oedipus and the Electra complex.

**infantile paralysis:** the common designation of *poliomyelitis*. *See* poliomyelitis.

**infantile sexuality:** (1) (psychoan.) a condition in psychosexual development, obtaining normally in the first year or two of life, in which erotic satisfaction is derived from the stimulation of certain cutaneous zones such as the lips, as well as from the genitals, or from certain visceral processes such as elimination; (2) a condition defined in terms of the operation of the sexual instinct in early life and of the effects of its operation.

**infantile speech:** *see* speech, infantile.

**infantilism:** in-'fən-'tīl-iz'm; the condition of an adult who retains childish anatomical, physiological, or psychological characteristics to a noticeable degree.

**infant school:** a type of public primary school first introduced in the United States in Boston about 1816 and intended to give instruction in reading and writing to children 4 to 7 years of age, in preparation for admission to the city's grammar schools. (Originated by Jean Frédéric Oberlin in 1769 at Walbach, France, and later adopted and further developed by Robert Owen in New Lanark, Scotland, whence it spread to the United States.) *Syn.* primary school.

**infant-school society:** an organization (of a type first constituted in London in 1834) formed for the purpose of popularizing and establishing infant schools and training teachers for such schools. (The society founded in New York City in 1827 furnished the means of instructing poor children between 3 and 6 years of age and was the forerunner of the primary department of the public schools.)

**infant test:** *see* test, infant.

**inference:** a deduction; a truth or proposition obtained or derived from another that is admitted or supposed to be true.

**inferior:** below the average; below par.

**inferiority complex:** *see* complex, inferiority.

**inferiority feeling:** (1) a controlling emotional attitude due to actual or imagined inadequacy; (2) a feeling of helplessness incident to infancy and childhood and reinforced by physical limitations and by failure to gain control of environmental situations; popularly confused with *inferiority complex*. *Syn.* feeling of inadequacy.

**inferior normal:** an individual who is normal in some respects but slightly inferior in others; often used to designate the lowest division of a group considered to be of "normal" intelligence.

**inferred causal method:** *see* causal-comparative method.

**infinite:** having no definable limits or boundaries; increasing beyond any preassigned number, however large. *Contr. w. finite* (1).

**infinitesimal:** pertaining to a quantity that approaches zero as a limit, pertaining to a

quantity whose absolute value becomes smaller than any preassigned number, however small. *Contr. w. finite* (2).

**infirmary:** a hospital or a place offering some hospital services, usually associated with a particular organization or institution such as a college.

**inflection:** the pattern of rise and fall of pitch and variation in loudness in continuous phonation, used to give shades of meaning to words and phrases

**informal geometry:** *see* geometry, informal.

**informal hearing:** (1) a case brought before the juvenile court judge in which formal action is not taken and for which no formal court record appears; (2) a case brought unofficially before officials of the attendance department for review.

**informal notice:** a written request that a parent or pupil, or both, be present at an informal hearing.

**informal objective test:** *see* test, informal objective.

**informal reading inventory:** *see* inventory, informal reading.

**informal test:** *see* test, informal.

**informational approach:** a method of teaching that consists in supplying information for the purpose of building a background and facilitating instruction.

**informational arithmetic:** *see* arithmetic, informational.

**information service:** (1) in general, any extension of means of distributing factual or propagandistic materials; (2) the efforts of newspapers, radio programs, foundations, schools, colleges, universities, and libraries to furnish condensed answers to questions or to meet individual requests for special information. *See* library, package.

**information sheet:** (voc. ed.) a form of instruction sheet bearing a written explanation or description of terms, machines, materials, facts, processes, etc., that are important for the understanding of a job.

**information test:** *see* test, information.

**inherent:** (1) (genet.) to receive, via the germ plasma, potential or actual characters which are present in a parent or were present in a more remote ancestor and which are available for transmission in the reproductive process; *see* character (3); (2) (secol.) to acquire the traditions and customs of the group by the process of learning or imitation (social inheritance); *see* cultural background.

**inheritance:** (1) in general, anything received from an ancestor, (2) (genet.) traits or characteristics received by the offspring from its parents in the course of reproduction, in accordance with the laws of hereditary biologic transmission. *See* inherit; Mendel's law.

**inheritance, blending:** that type of inheritance in which the  $F_1$  generation shows a character intermediate between the parental types in any given respect and in which definite segregation does not appear in the  $F_2$  generation,

may be shown to be due either to lack of dominance or to multiple factors independently inherited. *See* character (3).

**inheritance, collateral:** (genet.) the inheritance of a given characteristic or set of characteristics from a common ancestor by collaterally related members of the same family, as when two cousins inherit a characteristic from one of their common grandparents. (Ordinarily used in connection with recessive rather than dominant characteristics)

**inheritance, law of ancestral:** the postulate, formulated by Francis Galton (1822-1911), that one-quarter of any individual's characteristics are derived from each parent, one-sixteenth from each grandparent, etc.

**inheritance, maternal:** (genet.) that which is inherited from the mother and not affected by inheritance from the father. *Contr. w. inheritance, paternal.*

**inheritance, paternal:** (genet.) that which is inherited from the father and not affected by inheritance from the mother. *Contr. w. inheritance, maternal.*

**inheritance, two-factor:** inheritance of characters that depend for their formation on the combined effect of genes situated at two loci. *See* genes, complementary.

**inheritance tax:** *see* tax, inheritance.

**inhibition:** restraint of an impulse or function by an opposite force from within, for example, the inhibition of pain by fear or rage; not always a conscious mechanism

**inhibition, conditioned:** *syn.* inhibition, differential.

**inhibition, differential:** (neurolog.; behav. psych.) a term used by Pavlov to describe the effect, manifested under certain conditions, by which one of two stimuli inhibits a conditioned response to the other. (An organism may be taught to discriminate between two stimuli, such as tactile stimulation of the right foot ( $S_1$ ) and of the left foot ( $S_2$ ); a conditioned response  $R$  is set up to one of these stimuli, and reinforced; no reinforcement is given when both stimuli are administered together; the conditioned response  $R$  will now be given to  $S_1$ , but not to  $S_2$ , since  $S_2$  appears to inhibit response to  $S_1$ .) *Syn.* conditioned inhibition.

**inhibition, extinctive:** the concept devised by Pavlov to explain the extinction of conditioned reflexes, according to which inhibitory responses are assumed to be set up through independent neural paths, ultimately causing the original conditioned reflexes to disappear.

**inhibition, retroactive:** the inability to recall previously learned items in a series when that series becomes too long or complicated. *Syn.* interference effect.

**inhibitory conditioning:** *see* conditioning, inhibitory.

**initial ability:** *see* initial status.

**initial blend:** *see* blend, initial.

**initial-blend theory:** a theory which holds that natural phoneme blending consists in combining the initial consonant or consonants with

the following vowel to produce a fundamental sound, such as *ca* in *catch*. See *final-blend theory*.

**initial contract:** see *contract, initial*.

**initial interview:** see *interview, initial*.

**initial position:** the location of a sound at the beginning of a word. *Dist. f.* *final position*, *medial position*.

**initial status:** the condition or relative position of an individual or group with respect to a certain characteristic or ability, immediately prior to the beginning of an experiment.

**initial test:** see *test, initial*.

**injunction:** a writ or process, granted by a court of equity, whereby a party is required to do or refrain from doing certain acts; fulfillment may be enforced by fine or imprisonment, and violation constitutes contempt of court.

**ink-blot test:** see *test, ink-blot*.

**in lieu tax:** see *tax, in lieu*.

**in loco parentis:** in *lo'ko* *paren'tis*; in place of the parent. (Under certain circumstances the teacher may act in place of the parent, as in disciplining the child, but the teacher's authority over the child may not be exercised except when it bears a reasonable relation to the good order of the school, though this may on occasion be outside of school hours or off the school property.)

**innate:** inherited. *Dist. f.* *connate*.

**inner growth:** see *growth, inner*.

**inner monastic school:** see *monastic school, inner*.

**inner pronunciation:** see *pronunciation, inner*.

**inner speech:** see *speech, inner*.

**insanity:** (1) (law) any condition of mental disorder or of serious mental deficiency that renders the individual incompetent to act in accordance with legal and conventional standards; (2) popularly, any serious mental disorder, though preferred usage would restrict the meaning to (1).

**insanity, moral:** an alleged condition of inability to conform with recognized legal or moral standards, claimed by some to be a symptom of feeble-mindedness or paranoia; seldom recognized by the courts.

**in-school radio listening:** see *radio listening, in-school*.

**insertion:** (1) the act of supplying letters, syllables, and words that are not in the text in oral reading; (2) a letter, syllable, or word added by the reader in oral reading.

**in-service teacher education:** see *teacher education, in-service*.

**in-service training:** see *training, in-service*.

**insight:** the grasping or understanding of a situation, often occurring suddenly when the total situation or background of experience is adequate.

**insomnia:** wakefulness; inability to sleep.

**inspection, building:** (1) examination of buildings during construction to determine whether they are being built in accordance with plans and specifications; (2) examination of buildings and equipment when in use to determine whether proper care and attention are being given to maintenance and operation.

**inspection, health:** see *health inspection*.

**inspection, medical:** a program of health examination of school children by physicians and assisting nurses and teachers.

**inspectional supervision:** see *supervision, inspectional*.

**inspection district:** see *district, inspection*.

**inspection trip:** a trip through an industrial plant, a business concern, or a construction project, taken by a class for the purpose of observing mechanical operations, equipment, products, and working conditions.

**inspector:** (1) an official who examines critically one or more aspects of the school and its program, such as instructional activities, building, health, playground, or budget, *contr. w.* *supervisor*; (2) sometimes, an official from a state department or college accrediting board who visits schools for the purpose of rating them.

**instability, emotional:** (1) a condition characterized by unnatural fluctuations of mood, ranging from animation to sadness or dependency; (2) the condition (due to physical or mental factors) of being unable to achieve normal control of one's emotions; abnormal excitability.

**instinct theory:** most generally considered as the theory that the organism by its original nature is equipped with those complex forms of behavior that are characteristic of the species and which adapt it to its environment.

**Institute:** (1) a meeting of adults to consider a general or specific subject in a series of lectures, conferences, study groups, or similar sessions, usually confined to several successive days or weeks; organized and promoted by universities, colleges, or other educational institutions and agencies; *syn.* *adult institute*; (2) an association, society, or other body conducting an educational enterprise; (3) the building housing an educational institution, (4) an institution of higher education usually devoted to specialized education, often science and technology, as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; (5) an institution or foundation primarily for research, a part of, associated with, or independent of a college or university.

**institute, adult:** *syn.* *institute* (1).

**institute, art:** an organization for the preservation and display of works of art and for recreational and educational purposes, sometimes embracing art classes or an art school. See *academy of fine arts*.

**institute, county:** a teachers' conference or convention sponsored by an educational official of the county or state for the purpose of promoting the professional development of teachers in service. See *institute, teachers'*.

**institute, district:** an established organization or society for the promotion of some educational

purpose or work, membership being drawn from within the territorial limits of the district.

**institute, normal:** a 4 to 6 weeks' professional training school offering a review of common branches and methods of teaching; common in many states 75 to 100 years ago, but now practically nonexistent. *Contr.* w. *institute, teachers'.*

**institute, teachers':** (1) a formally established meeting of teachers conducted and often financed by states, counties, districts, cities, or towns, for the purpose of providing opportunities for discussion and study of an academic or professional nature, or both; (2) in many states and school systems, a meeting of teachers held immediately prior to the official opening of the school year, in order to acquaint the teachers of the system with the administrative policies for the forthcoming school year and to give the new teachers an opportunity to become oriented before commencing their duties.

**institute, workers':** a series of lectures, consultations, and discussions on economic, industrial, and labor problems and relations; usually held at a college or university under the joint auspices of the institution and labor organizations.

**institute of technology:** an institution of higher education offering instruction in applied sciences and technology, especially in the various fields of engineering.

**institution:** (1) an established social pattern that has some degree of permanence, such as the family or private property; (2) an organization for a public or social purpose, such as a church, school, or hospital.

**institution, civic:** *see* *institution, social.*

**institution, endowed:** a school or other institution (museum, church, research foundation) enjoying the benefits of income from capital assets.

**institution, public:** an establishment or corporation owned by or operated for the benefit of the group as a whole, such as a foundation, charitable enterprise, school, or college.

**institution, social:** (1) an identifiable pattern of group behavior, established or recognized by custom or choice and having a certain degree of permanence, for example, *government, commerce, manufacturing, education, etc.*; (2) the organization developed to carry on the institution, for example, *Congress, the lumbering business, the school system, etc.*

**institution, state:** any public institution supported and controlled by the state and serving an area of the state or the entire state, for example, *universities, hospitals, industrial schools, trade schools, and special schools for the feeble-minded, the insane, the blind, the deaf, the crippled, etc.*

**institution, teacher-preparing:** any educational institution concerned with the conduct of activities regarded as significant in the professional education of teachers and whose program is given appropriate recognition by agencies responsible for the certification of teachers; institutions included are teachers' colleges, normal schools, universities and colleges that have teacher-education programs, and other institutions maintaining normal departments

as incidental or additional features of their regular programs.

**institution, terminal:** a school intended primarily for the education of those who will go no further in their institutional education.

**institutional camp:** *see* *camp, institutional.*

**institutional evaluation:** *see* *evaluation, institutional.*

**institutional excellence, criteria of:** standards for judging the effectiveness of an institution, established in terms of outcome to be achieved or of the resources for achieving the purposes of the institution.

**institutionalism:** a school of thought in economics principally concerned with the normative study of present economic institutions, without any attempt to evaluate them in terms of desirability. *See* *economics, historical school of.*

**institutional teacher placement bureau:** *syn.* *placement bureau, teacher.*

**institution management:** the designation of a course in home economics dealing with the problems relating to the planning, purchasing, preparing, serving, and selling of food in quantities greater than those needed by a family.

**institution of higher learning:** an institution offering academic instruction suitable for students who have completed the secondary school.

**instruction:** *syn.* *teaching.*

**instruction, adaptation of:** *see* *adaptation of instruction.*

**instruction, audiovisual:** instruction based on the use of visual materials with integral sound accompaniment, for example, sound motion pictures, sound slide films, etc.

**instruction, catechumenal:** *kat'ekho'men-ol*, a type of rudimentary instruction given to the early converts to Christianity to train them in the essentials of a religious life and church customs and practices.

**instruction, class:** the act or process of teaching a class of pupils or students. *Contr.* w. *instruction, individual.*

**instruction, classroom:** (1) direction or teaching through the medium of the school, college, or university, (2) knowledge imparted in the classroom by way of lecture, recitation, or discovery through purposeful activity.

**instruction, correspondence:** (1) a system of teaching by mail conducted by a college, university, state department, or private school or agency; (2) the actual teaching done by the teacher, instructor, or professor who has charge of the work of the correspondence student, correcting his lesson reports and directing his further study.

**instruction, differentiated:** (read.) teaching in accordance with the individual's level of achievement and needs at that level, utilizing class, small-group, and individual activities, the emphasis being placed on reading as a social tool.

**instruction, director of:** *see* *director of instruction.*

**instruction, elementary:** (1) instruction given in the elementary grades, (2) instruction in the first principles of any body of subject matter.

**instruction, ethical:** instruction having to do with morality and good conduct. *Syn.* moral instruction.

**instruction, formal plan of:** *see* formal plan of instruction.

**instruction, gratuitous:** charitable education, one form of which was developed by St Jean Baptiste de la Salle and the Brothers of the Christian Schools for the education of the poor in elementary schools, beginning in France during the seventeenth century, the movement spread to different parts of Europe and later to America.

**instruction, group:** the act of teaching a number of persons the same thing at the same time.

**instruction, health:** presentation of authentic health information for the purpose of developing habits and attitudes that promote good health.

**instruction, incidental:** *syn.* teaching, incidental.

**instruction, individual:** *syn.* instruction, individualized.

**instruction, individualized:** teaching and study procedures adapted to the differing interests, abilities, and needs of individual pupils, utilizing such devices as unit assignments (differentiated according to the individual differences of pupils), projects, different rates of progress for different pupils, teacher guidance of individual pupils, and wide use of workbooks, tests on units, practice exercises, etc.; basic to such plans of school and classroom organization as the *project method*, the *problem method*, and the *laboratory*, *Winnetha*, *Dalton*, and *Morrison* plans.

**instruction, job:** instruction on the job given in order to enable the worker to do the assigned task.

**instruction, mechanistic:** any teaching procedure in which the pupil is viewed as raw material awaiting manipulation by the teacher; tends to ignore individual differences.

**instruction, monitorial:** *see* Lancasterian system.

**instruction, moral:** *syn.* instruction, ethical.

**instruction, mutual:** *see* Lancasterian system.

**instruction, oral:** teaching done through the medium of speech.

**instruction, regimented:** teaching children at a given grade level, using the same methods and materials for all, on the assumption that all have reached approximately the same achievement level and have the same needs.

**instruction, resident:** instruction given in the buildings on the campus of an educational institution.

**instruction, sectarian:** the teaching of the tenets or doctrines of a particular religious faith.

**instruction, socialized:** teaching in which class members participate in lesson planning, discussion, and activity, in contrast to teaching in which the teacher is active and the class members relatively passive.

**instruction, visual:** instruction in which a great variety of illustrative materials such as lantern slides, models, and specimens may be utilized as aids in pupil understanding or appreciation.

**instructional adjustment:** *see* adjustment, instructional.

**instructional aid:** *see* aid, instructional.

**instructional control:** (1) the supervisory direction, coordination, and articulation of the curriculum of the school and of the methods and materials used in teaching, (2) discipline resulting from the interest and active participation of the class in the material being studied, as contrasted with externally enforced discipline.

**instructional costs:** *see* costs, instructional.

**instructional film:** *see* film, instructional.

**instructional material:** anything used for teaching purposes, including textbooks, supplementary reading materials, workbooks, visual aids, and materials or specimens with which to conduct experiments.

**instructional material, nonproduction:** (voc. ed.) all material, apparatus, and equipment used in connection with the teaching of a lesson off the job and not used for production purposes.

**instructional method:** *syn.* teaching method.

**instructional order:** the sequence in which a teacher presents lessons or jobs in order to ensure the most efficient results from the teaching process.

**instructional program:** *see* program, instructional.

**instructional services:** a general term inclusive of classroom teaching and the supervision and administration of instruction.

**instructional sheet:** (ind. arts) a graphic teaching device designed to give the learner certain detailed information about a particular material, process, or activity, for example, *operation sheet*, *information sheet*, *assignment sheet*, *job sheet*, etc.

**instructional staff:** *see* staff, instructional.

**instructional supplies:** *see* supplies, instructional.

**instructional test:** *see* test, instructional.

**instructional unit:** *see* unit, instructional.

**instruction area:** the part of the area of a building devoted to the actual instruction of students, as distinguished from the area devoted to auxiliary purposes. *Syn.* instruction space.

**instruction by subjects:** the practice of organizing the auxiliary information of a trade into courses of instruction and teaching it by subjects separate from the shop practice work.

**instruction line:** a continuous line drawn through a list of teaching units that indicates the order in which the units will be presented to the learner.

**instruction space:** *syn.* instruction area.

**instruction time:** the time a teacher gives to pupils during class or directed study periods.

**instructor:** (1) one who imparts knowledge; a teacher; (2) in colleges and universities, a

teacher holding a rank below that of any of the grades of professor.

**instructor, call:** one of a number of selected workers of advanced skill in a department of an industrial concern who is available for instructing new workers and who may be called upon for the purpose when the occasion arises

**instructor foreman:** a foreman who, in addition to his supervisory duties, instructs other workers in trade skills and knowledge.

**instructor-foreman course:** *see* course, instructor-foreman.

**instrument:** *see* schedule, data-gathering.

**instrumental class:** *see* class, instrumental.

**instrumental drawing:** *see* drawing, instrumental.

**instrumentalism:** (1) a philosophical theory according to which propositions are regarded as true or untrue according to whether the anticipated results agree with the actual results of acting upon the propositions, that is, propositions are accepted or rejected on the evidence of experiment; the basis of the philosophy of John Dewey, now usually called *experimentalism*, (2) the aspect of the pragmatic philosophy that holds that thought is secondary to conduct and is a means or instrument for improving conduct, not an end in itself

**instrumentation:** (1) the study of the selection and use of musical instruments in composing music for an orchestra or band and in preparing music for performance by an instrumental group for which it was not originally designed; *syn.* orchestration; (2) the distribution of instruments within an orchestra or band.

**insurable value:** *see* value, insurable.

**insurance, building:** protection, upon payment of a premium, against financial loss from destruction or partial destruction of buildings by fire, tornado, or other means.

**insurance, cooperative purchasing of:** *see* cooperative purchasing of insurance.

**insurance, social:** various measures used by government or voluntary organizations to provide for members of low-income groups in case of sickness, old age, unemployment, accident, and invalidism

**insurance, state:** a form of mutual insurance of state property organized in some states by which a reserve fund is maintained under authority and control of the state and operated in much the same manner as a regular private company and in which public-school districts are usually eligible to participate.

**insurance, teacher:** a plan of insurance designed especially to protect teachers from loss of earning power through illness or accident, as well as to guarantee the payment of a sum to a specified beneficiary in the event of death.

**insurance register:** a book or card file in which is kept a systematic record of all essential details of all insurance policies carried

**insurance reserve:** *see* reserve, insurance.

**intangible property:** (1) goods or property that it is difficult or impossible to touch or grasp, (2) property that because of its nature is difficult

to assess for purposes of taxation, for example, *mortgages* and certain types of *bonds, stocks, or credits*

**integral class boundary:** *see* class boundary, integral

**integral class limit:** *syn.* class boundary, integral.

**integral unit:** the designation of a school bus of which both the body and the chassis were constructed by the same manufacturer and assembled and sold as a unit.

**Integrated course of study:** *see* course of study, integrated

**integrated curriculum:** *see* curriculum, integrated.

**integrated mathematics:** *syn.* mathematics, general.

**integrated personality:** *see* personality, integrated.

**integrated plan:** a plan for teaching office practices by which the group of pupils is organized as a business office, the various duties of the office being performed in rotation by the pupils, models of business papers are used, and the work is carried on as it would be in an actual office.

**integrated program:** *see* program, integrated.

**integration:** (1) the condition of an organism in which there is a continuous interactive adjustment of the physiological (glandular and chemical), physical (neuromuscular), emotional, and mental processes internally and externally with the environment, resulting in a state free from conflict and strain, *see* personality, integrated; (2) the process or practice of combining different school subjects and presenting them as aspects of one unifying project or activity, for example, teaching geography, history, art, English, and arithmetic in connection with a study of the Panama Canal.

**integration, reflex:** the organization of specific innate responses into coordinated patterns.

**integration, social:** (1) harmonious personal adjustment of the individual to the standards, demands, and responsibilities of the group of which he is a part; (2) the fusion or harmonious interrelation of the values and functions of two or more persons or groups to make them an identifiable entity.

**integration, total:** (neonate behavior) that organization of behavior in which all muscles that by virtue of maturation are capable of responding participate in a response. *See* total pattern.

**integration course:** *see* course, integration.

**integration of behavior pattern:** coordination or organization of behavioral elements, parts, or segments into a more or less unified response; the term is usually employed in connection with motor components but is sometimes extended to include the associated neurological, physiological, attitudinal, etc., aspects of a response. *See* integration; integration of development; *dist. f.* integration, total; total pattern.

**integration of development:** the process by which functions or stimuli of a lower, simpler order become organized and unified to form new units of a higher order.

**integration of personality:** (1) a state in which the individual's major drives and values are not in



conflict and both supplement and complement each other; (2) the process by which the individual's major drives and values are coordinated and made to reinforce each other.

**Integration plan:** see curriculum, integrated.

**integrative action:** (1) the coordinating of specific responses into unified patterns; (2) the systematic organization of units into a meaningful constellation.

**integrative method:** one of the philosophic approaches to generalized truth, representing synthesis, that is, the thoughtful interrelating of findings of many scientific studies in such a way as to examine the validity of their conclusions in the light of a larger pattern or theory and at the same time to formulate and examine the tenability of a larger pattern of interpretation and make any necessary tentative or hypothetical modifications in it.

**Integrity:** consistent moral soundness and honesty.

**Intellect,** the so-called power to integrate experience; *intelligence.* (A term not much used in modern psychology because it implies the faculty point of view.)

**Intellectualization:** the process of reasoning abstractly, as in forming concepts or judgments

**Intellectual performance:** see performance, intellectual.

**Intelligence:** (1) ability to make successful and rapid adaptation to new situations and to learn from experience; (2) capacity to integrate experience; (3) as commonly used in measurement and testing, a degree of ability represented by performance on a group of tests selected because they have proved their practical value in the prediction of success in academic work and in some vocations.

**Intelligence, abstract:** the ability to make effective use of abstract concepts and symbols in thinking and in dealing with new situations, involves the ability to generalize and a high degree of skill in nonmechanical, verbal thinking, for example, the type of intelligence displayed by the philosopher or mathematician. *Contr. w. Intelligence, concrete.*

**Intelligence, adult:** the capacity to adjust to situations in a mature way.

**Intelligence, athletic:** a term, not in common usage, to indicate a composite conception of traits and qualities necessary for the exercise of motor skills involved in sports; relates particularly to the ability to reach high performance levels.

**Intelligence, average:** (1) the mean or median of the population in general on a measure of brightness or mental maturity (an IQ of 100 is generally accepted as representing average brightness; a mental age of 16 years has been accepted by some as representing average mental maturity for adults, although a mental age of 13 years 6 months, based on Army Alpha test results during the First World War, is often used as an indication of average adult mental maturity); (2) the mean or median intelligence, in terms either of brightness or of mental maturity, of any group of persons. *See age, mental; intelligence; quotient, intelligence.*

**Intelligence, borderline:** (1) a level of mental development found in a person who is not readily classified as either normal or feeble-minded; ordinarily used to describe the intelligence of those higher grade feeble-minded who, under proper social conditions, could make adequate adjustments to many life situations and would not need to be institutionalized; (2) a degree of ability represented by an IQ between 70 and 80

**Intelligence, coefficient of:** see coefficient of intelligence.

**Intelligence, concrete:** the capacity to manipulate actual objects to meet novel situations effectively, the term is used in education to indicate capacity to do work involving principally manipulation of objects, as in shopwork, mechanics, or sewing. *Contr. w. Intelligence, abstract.*

**Intelligence, general:** the general ability or capacity for adjustment possessed by the individual in contrast to his specific, special, or relatively independent abilities. (One of the most characteristic features of the concept is the theory that, regardless of its exact nature, general intelligence not only remains relatively constant but also appears as a common factor in instances of special abilities.) *See two-factor theory.*

**Intelligence, job:** practical knowledge and understanding pertaining to one's job.

**Intelligence, measured:** (1) mental ability as defined in terms of test scores, (2) the sum total of indications of ability obtainable by means of available tests and other measuring devices.

**Intelligence, mechanical:** (1) general capacity for dealing with mechanisms, tools, and materials, (2) ability to solve problems involving the use or interaction of tools, materials, and mechanisms.

**Intelligence, social:** (1) the ability to adjust oneself to the social environment and to act for its improvement; (2) an individual's ability to deal effectively with social relationships and with novel social situations.

**Intelligence age:** rare *syn. age, mental.*

**Intelligence quotient:** see quotient, intelligence.

**Intelligence quotient, group:** see quotient, group intelligence.

**Intelligence scale:** see scale, intelligence.

**Intelligence scale, group:** see scale, group intelligence.

**Intelligence test:** see test, intelligence.

**Intelligence test, nonverbal:** see test, nonverbal.

**Intensity, sense of:** *syn. discrimination, intensity.*

**Intensity discrimination:** see discrimination, intensity.

**Intensive course:** see course, intensive.

**Intensive curriculum:** see curriculum, intensive.

**Intensive part-time class:** see part-time class, intensive.

**Intensive reading:** see reading, intensive.

**Intensive sampling:** see sampling, intensive.

**Intentional learning:** see learning, intentional.

**interaction:** (1) (philos.) a relation between more or less independent entities in which reciprocal influences of one upon the other are possible; a relation in which either one of two entities may be cause or effect as antecedent or consequent; (2) in experimentation, the condition resulting when the effect of one factor or condition is dependent on the presence or absence of another factor or condition, for example, if the effect of size of type on reading rate is dependent on style of type used, there is an *interaction* between size and style.

**interactionism:** the theory or doctrine of the so-called "mind-body relationship," which holds that mind and body are entities either of which may become the causal directing agency of the other. *Contr. w. parallelism.*

**interchange of teacher:** the temporary reciprocal replacement of an instructor of one school system or building with an instructor from another school system or building

**interclass correlation:** *see* correlation, interclass.

**interclass visitation:** *syn.* intervisitation.

**intercollegiate athletics:** *see* athletics, intercollegiate.

**intercorrelation:** any of the correlations that are mathematically possible among a number of variables, thus, among the variables *A, B, C, and D*, the following *intercorrelations* would be (theoretically) possible: *TAB, TAC, TAD, TBC, TCD, TCD.*

**intercorrelation, positive:** *syn.* correlation, positive.

**intercorrelation coefficient:** *see* coefficient, intercorrelation.

**intercorrelation table:** *see* table, intercorrelation.

**interest:** (1) a subjective-objective attitude, concern, or condition involving a percept or an idea in attention and a combination of intellectual and feeling consciousness; may be temporary or permanent, based on native curiosity, conditioned by experience; (2) sums paid by the borrower to the lender for the use of money, expressed in terms of per cent per unit of time.

**interest, doctrine of:** a doctrine based on ideas of Rousseau and Pestalozzi, formulated by Hebart, and espoused by DeGarmo and Dewey with some modifications, holds that the interests of the learner should be considered and utilized in determining both the content and the methods of instruction, involves recognition of the stages of development through which the individual passes in the process of becoming mature and the determination of materials and methods suitable for these several stages.

**interest finder:** a questionnaire designed to discover the preferred activities of adults or young people, the results being frequently used as a basis for planning educational programs for the respondents.

**interest group:** an organization of persons pursuing a common interest.

**interest group, pupil:** any group of pupils within a school who have a common interest worthy of teacher supervision.

**interest inventory:** *see* inventory, interest.

**interest pattern:** the group of things to which one can easily attend because of previous experience.

**interest test:** *see* test, interest.

**interfamily environmental differences:** *see* environmental differences, interfamily.

**interference:** (sp.) the influence of previous learning that leads one to spell a word incorrectly, one of the common causes of error in spelling.

**interference effect:** *syn.* inhibition, retroactive.

**interfixation movement:** the movement made by the eyes between the fixation pauses in reading

**interfraternity council:** a legislative and advisory body composed of representatives of college social fraternities and, sometimes, of the college administration.

**intergrade interval:** the difference in average test scores of pupils in successive school grades

**intergroup contest:** *see* contest, intergroup.

**interim reserve:** *see* reserve, interim.

**interior architecture:** *see* interior decoration.

**interior building decoration:** *see* decoration, interior building

**interior decoration:** a phase of domestic or household art pertaining to the planning, furnishing, and decorating of interiors or of a specific room or rooms of a house, church, theater, hotel, or other building, sometimes called *interior architecture*. *See* art, household.

**interior design:** *see* interior decoration.

**interiorization of control:** the transfer of the locus of control of a person's behavior from an external authority, such as a parent or teacher, to processes within the person. *See* superego.

**interjectional theory of speech:** the theory that speech originated with the spontaneous utterance of exclamations.

**intermediate administrative unit:** *see* administrative unit, intermediate.

**intermediate grade:** *see* grade, intermediate.

**intermediate school:** a school that enrolls pupils in intermediate grades, usually comprising the fourth, fifth, and sixth years of schoolwork.

**intermediate unit:** *see* unit, intermediate.

**intermission activities:** *see* activities, intermission.

**intermittent truancy:** *see* truancy, intermittent.

**interna:** (1) *syn.* apprentice teacher (2); (2) a professionally trained young librarian who is working in a library for a specified period in order to receive planned and supervised training that allows the application of theory to actual, varied practice.

**internal accounting:** *see* accounting, internal.

**internal audit:** *see* audit, internal.

**internal check:** a system under which the accounting methods and details of an institution are so laid out that the accounts and procedures

are not under the absolute control of a single person but the work of one employee is a check on that of another.

**internal criticism:** *see* criticism, internal.

**internal environment:** *see* environment, internal.

**internal morality:** *see* morality, internal.

**internal motivation:** *see* motivation, internal.

**internal organization:** *see* organization, internal.

**internal strabismus** *syn.* squint, convergent.

**international house:** a dormitory maintained for the convenience of students from foreign lands, usually admitting a limited number of others desiring to achieve mastery of foreign languages and acquaintance with representatives of foreign cultures.

**international phonetic alphabet:** *see* phonetic alphabet, international.

**international relations:** (1) the sphere of political, economic, and social intercourse or connections among nations and sovereign states, (2) the body of practices, precepts, and customs controlling the conduct of intercourse among nations in time of peace and war.

**interni;** in-ter-ni, a name applied to boys who entered the monastic schools of instruction of the Middle Ages in order to prepare to become monks *Syn.* oblati; scholastici; *contr.* w. externi.

**internship:** a practice and probationary period of continuous, full-time participation in the duties of teaching, usually after the last year of preservice course preparation, during which graduates or prospective graduates of teacher-education institutions may or may not receive small salaries but receive direction and supervision from a local master teacher or faculty and/or from a cooperating supervisor in the institution granting the degree or from the agency granting the certificate. (Sporadic practice teaching even in off-campus schools is not properly designated as an *internship* period.) *Syn.* apprentice teaching.

**intern teacher:** *syn.* apprentice teacher (2).

**interpercentile range:** *see* range, interpercentile.

**interpoint Braille:** *see* Braille, interpoint.

**interpolation:** the process of estimating intermediate values of a function between any two known points. *Contr.* w. extrapolation.

**interpretation:** in public relations, exposition of the school program; description of the purposes, conditions, activities, and needs of the school.

**interpretation exercise:** *see* exercise, interpretation.

**interpretative dance.** a form of the dance in which the dancer's movements portray some conception of a theme, act, thought, or musical composition.

**interpretative guidance:** *see* guidance, interpretative.

**interpretative rhythms:** rhythmic movements in which children express in their own way whatever the music, song, or activity suggests to them.

**interpreter:** a machine that automatically scans a punch card and prints on the card itself the coded information recorded by the holes punched in it.

**interpupillary distance:** the distance in millimeters from the center of the pupil of one eye to the center of the pupil of the other eye; regarded as a factor in reading maturation.

**interquartile range:** *see* range, interquartile.

**interscholastic athletics:** *see* athletics, interscholastic.

**interscholastic competition:** *see* competition, interscholastic.

**interschool contest:** *syn.* competition, interscholastic.

**interschool visiting:** *see* visiting, interschool.

**interval:** *syn.* interval, class.

**interval, centile:** one of the 100 successive intervals in a frequency distribution, each containing 1 per cent of the observations, or cases; one of the 100 ranges of scores cut off by the 99 percentiles *Syn.* centile range; percentile interval; percentile range.

**interval, class:** a range representing a subdivision of the quantitative scale on which data are distributed and sufficiently narrow so that the cases that fall within its limits may, for practical purposes, be regarded as having the same value; the scale distance between the lower and upper limits of a class; often called *step*, or *step interval*. *See* class (6).

**interval, decile:** one of the 10 adjacent intervals in a frequency distribution containing exactly one-tenth of the observations or cases; one of the 10 ranges of scores cut off by the nine deciles. *Syn.* decile range.

**interval, group:** *syn.* interval, class.

**interval, median:** the class interval of a frequency distribution that contains the median.

**interval, modal:** the class interval that contains the mode, which is usually also the class interval containing the greatest number of cases *Syn.* modal range.

**interval, percentile:** *syn.* interval, centile.

**interval, quartile:** one of the four adjacent intervals in a frequency distribution, each containing exactly one-fourth of the observations or cases; one of the four ranges of scores cut off by the three quartiles. *Syn.* quartile range.

**interval, quintile:** one of the five adjacent intervals in a frequency distribution, each containing exactly one-fifth of the observations or cases; one of the five ranges of scores cut off by the four quintiles. *Syn.* quintile range.

**interval, score:** *syn.* subinterval.

**interval, step:** *syn.* interval, class.

**intervention:** any action on the part of an organism that serves to change the relative position of the objects or forces of the environment and of the organism itself, thus bringing new stimuli to bear upon the organism.

**interventionist school:** a point of view in economic thought that takes a position between the doctrines of the capitalist school and the socialist school, considering these as extremes and believing in the necessity of moderate regulation and restriction of the principal agencies of production and distribution of wealth.

**interview:** a consultation or face-to-face meeting, often involved in guidance activities.

**interview, exit:** a regularly scheduled interview between pupil and counselor just before the former leaves school, a preemployment, pre-college, pre-vocational-school, or pre-high-school interview in which an attempt is made to check on the pupil's preparation or qualifications for entrance into the new situation that is soon to follow.

**interview, group:** a term used in school journalism as a synonym for *symposium*.

**interview, individual:** a conference between a counselor and one student.

**interview, initial:** the first regularly scheduled interview that takes place between a counselor and a student who has recently enrolled in the school.

**interview, personal:** *syn.* interview, individual.

**interview, progress:** a regularly scheduled pupil-counselor interview held at some time other than that of entering or leaving school, used primarily to discuss and evaluate the past growth of the pupil and his present condition and to make plans for his immediate future.

**interview technique:** a method used in a conference between a counselor and one student, in which an attempt is made to draw information from the student, to point the conversation to the problem without direct questioning, and to get the student to direct his thoughts and actions toward a solution.

**intervisitation:** the exchange of classroom visits by teachers, intended to serve as a means of providing demonstration teaching, of stimulating self-criticism, and of promoting cooperation in the solution of common teaching problems; may be instituted by a supervisor or by the teachers themselves.

**intonation:** (1) the general rise and fall of pitch and loudness during a number of successive phonations; (2) tone patterns characteristic of a language; (3) the degree of accuracy with which a musical performer plays or sings in tune; especially, the accuracy of tonal placement at the beginning of the performance of a composition.

**intraclass correlation:** *see* correlation, intraclass.

**intracollege transfer:** *see* transfer, intracollege.

**intracutaneous tuberculin test:** *see* test, Mantoux.

**intrafamily environmental differences:** *see* environmental differences, intrafamily.

**intramural athletics:** *see* athletics, intramural.

**intramural council:** the committee that sets policies and settles questions involved in the intramural athletic program of a school.

**intramural gymnasium:** *see* gymnasium, intramural.

**intramural manager:** a person, usually a student, who assists in managing intramural athletic contests. *Syn.* student manager; undergraduate manager.

**intramural sports:** *see* sports, intramural.

**intraocular tension:** the pressure of the fluids within the eye.

**intrauterine:** within the uterus.

**intrinsic method:** a procedure in teaching reading that secures practice in word recognition and other skills by having the pupil read connected material in its natural setting; sometimes involves directive exercises or tests on the material read.

**intrinsic motivation:** *see* motivation, intrinsic.

**intrinsic phonics:** *see* phonics, intrinsic.

**introduction:** the beginning of a unit of work during which the teacher helps the pupils to formulate objectives, plan their attack, and get a mental set conducive to study.

**introduction to business:** *syn.* training, junior business.

**introductory course:** *see* course, introductory.

**introjection:** (1) (psych.) identification with a person or object so that the person or object seems peculiarly a part of the self, *contr.* *se.* projection (3) and (4); (2) (philos.) a theory which assumes that perceptions are images of the objects perceived.

**introspection:** the act of studying one's own thoughts, motives, and feelings; self-analysis.

**introspection, experimental:** a mode of investigation by which subjects are exposed under controlled conditions to selected situations or stimuli, such as combinations of colors, musical cadences, sounds, or words, and each observes and reports the mental states or reactions evoked in himself.

**introspective psychology:** *see* psychology, introspective.

**introversion:** a trait complex, probably of diverse genetic origin, characterized by a tendency to shrink from social contacts, by a preference for covert and symbolic as opposed to overt activities, by great personal sensitiveness, and by a proneness to autistic thought. *Contr.* *in.* extroversion.

**introversion-extroversion test:** *see* test, introversion-extroversion.

**introvert:** a person characterized by introversion.

**intuitional method:** a method or technique used in teaching mathematics and in problem solving, involving emphasis on spontaneous insight into numerical, geometrical, or factual relationships.

**intuitive geometry:** *see* geometry, intuitive.

**intuitive teaching:** *see* teaching, intuitive.

**invalidism:** the condition of being disabled to some degree by ill-health.

**inventional geometry:** *syn.* geometry, experimental.

**inventory**, in the field of evaluation, a test or check list used to determine the subject's or examinee's ability, achievement, aptitude, interest, or likes, generally in a limited area.

**inventory, classroom**: a detailed enumeration of the equipment and supplies assigned to a classroom.

**inventory, equipment**: a list of stored items of equipment on hand, items being added to the list as articles are acquired and deducted as articles are used or otherwise disposed of. (May be made at intervals, or may be a continuing inventory.)

**inventory, guidance**: a summary of accomplishments of the guidance program, made at various intervals.

**inventory, individual**: the objective, factual record of a single student or pupil kept cumulatively, preferably from the time of his entry into the school system.

**inventory, informal reading**: an analysis of a child's reading abilities or disabilities based on observation of his reading performance and without the aid of objective check lists or inventory blanks.

**inventory, interest**: (1) a list of the interests of children, (2) a check list used to determine the interests of children or adults.

**inventory, materials-and-supplies**: a detailed list showing quantities, descriptions, and values of goods held for use by the institution in central storerooms or in service departments or for sale in supply stores.

**inventory, mental-hygiene**: a term sometimes used as a synonym for *personality questionnaire*. See questionnaire, personality.

**inventory, perpetual**: a record which shows constantly, as of current date, the descriptions, quantities, and values of items of property and in which are made entries of additions, withdrawals, and current holdings.

**inventory, personal**: a measuring device for determining an individual's personal characteristics such as his emotional adjustment or tendencies toward introversion or extroversion, may be arranged for self-rating or for rating by other persons.

**inventory, phonetic**: (1) a list of the phonetic elements known or unknown to the reader; (2) a check list used to determine the student's knowledge of phonetic elements; (3) a diagnostic device used in a reading class, laboratory, or clinic, to determine phonetic deficiency.

**inventory, progress**: (1) the result of making and interpreting a grade-progress table; (2) an appraisal involving such factors as age-grade and age-grade-progress relationships, nationality, health, promotions, and failures.

**inventory, property**: a detailed list showing descriptions, quantities, and values of property.

**inventory, psychoneurotic**: a personality questionnaire designed to reveal neurotic trends in the subject.

**inventory, speech**: analysis or detailed description of a person's speech, in terms of its differentiating characteristics with regard to articulation,

phonation, breathing, syntactical organization, vocabulary, rhythm, etc.

**inventory, textbook**: a detailed record showing descriptions, quantities, value, and disposition of textbooks owned by a school.

**inventory report**: see report, inventory.

**inventory test**: see test, inventory.

**inverse correlation**: *syn.* correlation, negative; see correlation (1).

**inverse relation**: *syn.* correlation, negative; see correlation (1).

**inverse relationship**: *syn.* correlation, negative; see correlation (1).

**investigation**: see research, investigative.

**investigative research**: see research, investigative.

**investment ledger**: an accounting record of invested funds.

**invitational supervision**: see supervision, invitational.

**invitational supervisory visits**: see supervisory visits, invitational.

**inward vocalization**: see vocalization, inward.

**IQ point**: (1) the unit of measurement on the IQ scale; (2) the increment in IQ that results from an increment in mental age equal to one-hundredth of the chronological age.

**IQ test**: see test, IQ.

**irradiation**: (1) the spreading discharge, following stimulation, of neural impulses from few to many neurons, by means of which the stimulation of a receptor gives rise to widespread motor activity; (2) a term used by Pavlov to describe the diffusion of a nervous impulse upon reaching the cerebral cortex, the excitation spreading from its center, or point of origin, over the cortex, with diminishing intensity the farther it spreads (Pavlov identified the converse situation as *concentration*).

**irregular replies**: replies to a questionnaire or a test item not anticipated or not provided for by the coding manual or scoring key.

**Ishihara color plates**: ish-t-hk'rō, a set of standardized color plates printed in an over-all pattern of squares, dots, etc., of different sizes and colors, so arranged that figures or letters are formed in the pattern and will be visible to persons with normal vision, but not to those who are color-blind.

**isochron**: a unit of mental growth that is based on equal time units; equal to one-hundredth of the age range involved in growth of any special mental ability from zero ability to the physiological limit of performance. See scale, isochron; score, isochron.

**isochron scale**: see scale, isochron.

**isochron score**: see score, isochron.

**isolation**: (1) a method of organization of curriculum materials in which the individuality of subjects, such as history or English, is maintained without any special attempt to integrate them with the other studies; (2) a form of punishment in which the child is removed from the group and from group activity.

isthmian function: *see* function, isthmian.

item: the smallest unit of test construction, for example, each statement in a true-false test or each blank to be filled in in a completion test. (Sometimes the *stem* is an entire exercise, as when a number of facts are to be classified or arranged; but usually *items* are the units that make up the exercise.)

item, alternate-response: an item to which the examinee is asked to respond by choosing one of two suggested answers, for example, a *true-false* item.

item, best-answer: a type of multiple-choice item to which the examinee responds by attempting to select the best answer from alternatives of which more than one may be correct.

item, completion: a type of test item to which the examinee responds by filling a blank or blanks with the words, numbers, or phrases that he believes will correctly complete the meaning.

item, matching: one of the items in a *matching test*.

item, multiple-choice: a type of test item to which the examinee responds by attempting to select the correct response from the several alternatives given

item, multiple-response: (1) a test item requiring more than one answer; (2) sometimes used as a synonym for *multiple-choice item*.

item, recognition: a type of test item, such as the true-false, multiple choice, or matching, to which the examinee responds by selecting the true or best answer from among several given.

item, simple-recall: a type of test item to which the examinee responds by writing the word, number, or phrase that he believes will correctly answer the question.

item analysis: *see* analysis, item.

iterative method of factoring: a method of factoring the correlation matrix, devised by Hotelling, by which the principal axes solution can be obtained directly from the correlation matrix

itinerant teacher: *syn.* circuit teacher.

itinerant teacher trainer: (agric. ed.) a travelling employee of a teacher-training institution or state board for vocational education who provides individual and group instruction for employed teachers of vocational agriculture, either in the schools in which those teachers are employed or at near-by centers.

**Jaeger test:** *see* test, Jaeger.

**janitor:** a man employed to care for or to assist in caring for a building, such care including numerous cleaning jobs within a building and often custodial and police duties in the protection of property.

**janitorial service:** services related to school-building operation such as cleaning, care of equipment, general care of the physical plant, and policing. *Syn.* custodial service.

**janitor's handbook:** *see* handbook, janitor's.

**janitors' training course:** *see* course, janitors' training.

**Jansenism:** the teachings of Cornelis Jansen (1585-1638), bishop of Ypres, which flourished chiefly in France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; advocated moral rigorism and maintained the doctrines of total depravity, irresistible grace, loss of free will, and limited atonement; repeatedly condemned by popes, kings, and governments.

**jaywalker:** (colloquial) a pedestrian who disobeys traffic regulations or safety rules by walking out into vehicular traffic from between parked cars, by crossing the street mid-block, by cutting diagonally across a street or intersection, or by disregarding warning signs, signal lights, or traffic policemen.

**J curve:** *see* curve, J.

**jealousy:** (1) resentment and envy because of a loved one's actual or believed appreciation of or attention to another person; (2) suspicious watchfulness; distrust of others, coupled with envy.

**Jeanes teacher:** one of a number of supervisors of Negro rural schools in selected counties of the Southern States, jointly employed by the county superintendent of schools, the state Negro rural school supervisor, and the Southern Education Foundation.

**Jena method:** yā'nā; a method of teaching lip reading, originated by Karl Brauckmann of Jena, Germany, based on the kinesthetic sense (that is, sensations of movement), on the theory that if a person without hearing makes the same speech movements as a speaker he will have the same speech sensations and will understand him.

**jerkiness: (speech) (1) lack of rhythm in speaking; (2) spasmodic speech; (3) speech characterized by halting and forced interruptions in phrasing.**

**Jesuit collège:** kol'esh'; a Roman Catholic school maintained by the Society of Jesus, offering secondary and higher humanistic education, with considerable emphasis on religion.

**Jewish center:** a communal building where recreation and recreational education are provided for Jewish men, women, youths, and children, may be an annex to a synagogue or an independent communal organization; supported partly through membership and participation fees and partly from central communal funds.

**Jewish education:** instruction in the religion, history, language, literature, culture, and traditions of the Jewish people, or Hebrews. [In America, usually a supplement to the general educational system, children of the Jewish faith ordinarily learning about their culture, background, and traditions at Sabbath or Sunday schools or in Talmud Torah (Hebrew schools), which conduct their classes after the regular public-school hours. Most synagogues and Jewish community institutions have classes, lectures, and forum discussions for adult Jewish education.]

**Jewish extension education:** *syn.* supplementary education, Jewish.

**Jewish secular school:** a type of Jewish school, whether elementary or secondary, that developed in eastern Europe and America during the second decade of this century; differs from other modern Jewish schools in minimizing the teaching of the Jewish religious ritual and including and emphasizing the study of the Yiddish language and literature.

**Jewish Sunday school:** *see* Sunday school, Jewish.

**Jewish supplementary education:** *see* supplementary education, Jewish.

**job:** (1) a task performed by a student in order to develop skill or to "try out" the application of a principle; (2) a unit of a trade or task done by a worker in return for pay; an employment classification; (3) a contract or unit of work in the Dalton plan to be completed in a given time.

**job, real:** an actual work job that is representative of or approximates a *type job* in its characteristics.

**job, specialized:** a task that involves only a limited range of activities in which the worker receives specific training; may involve low or high skill.

**job, technical:** (1) a piece of work necessary to the getting out of a production job, for example, mathematical computations, measurements, reading blueprints, etc., in connection with a given piece of work; (2) a job involving an appreciable amount of technical or scientific knowledge, for example, that of laboratory assistant.

**job, type:** a real or imaginary job matching exactly the specifications for any degree of difficulty on a difficulty scale. *See* job, real.

job analysis: *see* analysis, job.

job-analysis approach: *syn.* occupational approach.

job-analysis technique: an approach to curriculum building based on the analysis of the major and minor duties of a particular occupation and the knowledge, habits, and skills required for success in it, accompanied by the development of appropriate instructional units to train persons for the occupation in question.

job classification: a classification of jobs into types and categories, with a statement of requirements for each of the jobs in terms of training, personal characteristics, and experience.

job cost sheet: a record for use in school-plant maintenance on which are entered data pertaining to each major repair job, such as dates, description of the job, its location, workmen, the cost and amounts of materials used, and the cost of labor.

job instruction: *see* instruction, job.

job intelligence: *see* intelligence, job.

job judgment: the ability, developed as a result of experience, to make correct decisions in matters relating to one's job.

job plan sheet: a procedure blank to be filled out by the student, listing in sequence the principal steps necessary to perform a job, as well as the necessary tools and materials, to guide the learner in doing the assigned task.

job rotation: (1) the procedure of moving qualified workers from job to job, as a means of broadening their experience, developing versatility, and avoiding boredom; (2) in cooperative part-time vocational classes, a plan for allowing students to work in several different jobs during the school year in order to give them a wide basis of experience and training in the field.

job sheet: a written instruction sheet usually presenting directions, references, and questions designed to assist the learner in mastering an assigned job.

job training: *see* training, job.

joint contract: *see* contract, joint.

joint-contributory retirement system: *see* retirement system, joint-contributory.

joint fund: combined state and Federal, local and Federal, or local, state, and Federal moneys available for use in vocational education.

joint method: *syn.* agreement and difference, method of.

joint ownership: (pup. trans.) an arrangement by which the school bus body is owned by the board of education and the chassis by a private individual.

joint planning: planning that is done through the joint efforts of two or more agencies, used frequently when the planning is done cooperatively by an agency representing a state and by another representing the Federal government, as in the case of programs of vocational education.

joint union junior college: *see* junior college, joint union.

journal, teacher's: a term used among early American schoolmen to describe what would correspond to the school register of today.

journal approach: the method of teaching principles of bookkeeping and accounting by starting with a consideration of original entries for transactions and following through the various steps of the cycle in chronological order.

journalese: a colloquial term for faulty journalistic writing that is characterized by clichés, incorrect syntax and grammar, and uncouth expressions.

journalism: (1) a blanket term for all activities concerned with the production of newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals, (2) the designation of special, professionalized training in the kinds of writing, judgments, and procedures involved in the production of periodicals, radio news broadcasts, etc., (3) the designation of a high-school course—nontechnical and nonvocational—that helps students to use mediums of communication intelligently, to gather facts objectively and accurately, and to produce worth-while student publications efficiently; often termed *journalistic writing* or *news writing*.

journalism, collegiate: a blanket term for all the journalistic and publication activities carried on by students at the university, college, or junior-college level.

journalism, community: a collegiate analysis of the distinctive problems of smaller local newspapers, including 11,000 rural or suburban weeklies and 1,600 dailies of less than 25,000 circulation.

journalism, comparative: a systematized study of the newspaper press of various countries, involving the characteristic current aspects and historical background.

journalism, history of: *see* history of journalism.

journalism, nonprofessional: a program in journalism, usually at the secondary or collegiate level, that is cultural rather than vocational in aim; may refer to study of the newspaper as a propaganda device, the reading of newspapers, analysis of journalistic styles, etc.

journalism, scholastic: a blanket term for all the journalistic and publication activities carried on by students at the high-school or junior-high-school level, including the preparation, publishing, and managing of newspapers, magazines, yearbooks, and handbooks.

journalism, technical: analysis of and practice in popular periodical writing on scientific, industrial, commercial, and other technical subjects.

journalistic writing: (1) a branch of study in English composition that utilizes the subject matter, form, and incentives of newspaper and other periodical writing; (2) a general term used by Hyde to designate school activities and courses concerned with the preparation and publication of student newspapers, yearbooks, etc., below the level of professional courses in journalism; *syn.* news writing.

journalize: (1) to record financial transactions or narrative transactions in the book of original entry, (2) to record debits and credits.



**journeyman:** a person who has gone through the stage of apprenticeship and has then been classified as a skilled mechanic.

**journeyman teacher:** an instructor with a minimum of 2 or 3 years of experience as a novice teacher who, although a regular appointee, still has a probationary status.

**J-shaped curve:** *see* curve, J-shaped.

**J-shaped distribution:** *see* distribution, J-shaped.

**Judaism:** joo'da-iz'm, the religion of the Jews, the chief doctrine of which is belief in one God, now divided into three main classifications: *orthodox, conservative, and reformed, or liberal, Judaism*.

**judgment:** (1) the decision or sentence of the law, given by a court of justice or other competent tribunal as the result of proceedings instituted there for the redress of an injury; (2) a final decision entered in a book of judgments under the signature of the judge or, as in many jurisdictions, under the signature of the clerk; (3) an intellectual process (or its result) in which terms and concepts are related, indications and probabilities evaluated, and results affirmed or denied, in an opinion, estimate, decision, conclusion, or belief.

**judgment, ethical:** (1) a decision regarding the moral quality of any intention, act, or person; (2) the capacity for making such decisions.

**judgmental research:** *see* research, judgmental.

**judgment scale of products:** *syn.* scale, product.

**jump and reach:** an athletic event in which the performer jumps vertically and reaches up simultaneously; used as a test to measure the height of the vertical jump and as a fair measure of general motor ability. *Syn.* Sargent jump.

**jumping-off point (j.o.p.):** the point of transition from the preparation step into the presentation step of the Allen four-step lesson.

**Jungle gym:** a piece of playground apparatus on which children climb, consists of a number of vertical and horizontal ladders built into one unit, with spaces of about 30 inches between rungs and rails.

**junior business training:** *see* training, junior business.

**junior civic organization:** *see* civic organization, junior.

**junior college:** (1) an educational institution requiring for admission as a regular student 4 years of standard high-school education or its equivalent; offers 2 years of work in standard college courses or their equivalent, 2 years of work in courses terminal in character and of collegiate grade and quality, or both such standard and terminal courses; does not confer the baccalaureate degree; *see* junior college, two-year; (2) an educational institution requiring for admission as a regular student completion of the tenth grade of a standard high school or its equivalent; offers 4 years of work, of which the first two are on the senior high-school level, while the last two are similar to those given in 2-year junior colleges, as just defined, *see* junior college, four-year; (3) an educational institution offering 3 years of work, consisting either of the equivalent

of the senior year of high school plus 2 years of work at college level, or of 3 years of work at college level; *see* junior college, three-year. (All three types of junior colleges are commonly classified as *public junior colleges* or as *private junior colleges*.)

**junior college, branch:** a junior college operated as a branch of a college or university and located on a different campus from the parent institution.

**junior college, church-related:** *syn.* junior college, denominational.

**junior college, county:** a publicly controlled junior college, usually serving an entire county. (In California it may serve the area of a county not already organized into a junior-college district.)

**junior college, denominational:** a privately controlled junior college under denominational control, influence, affiliation, or auspices. (In some cases the charter requires that all members of the board of trustees be members of the denomination; in others the relationship is much less strict.) *Syn.* church-related junior college.

**junior college, district:** a publicly controlled junior college organized in a separate district. (Such a district may coincide with a city or high-school district, may consist of two or more city or high-school districts, as in California or Texas, or may consist of an entire county or two or more adjacent counties, as in Mississippi.)

**junior college, Federal:** a publicly controlled junior college conducted under the auspices of the Federal government, for example, the Canal Zone Junior College conducted under the auspices of the U.S. War Department, or W.P.A. junior colleges, many of them only of a temporary character, under the auspices of the W.P.A. or similar government agencies.

**junior college, four-year:** a junior college that includes, in addition to the freshman and sophomore years, the last two high-school or preparatory-school years organized and operated as a single unit, in public-school systems usually a part of a six-four-four system. *See* six-four-four plan.

**junior college, independent:** a junior college that is independent of any institution of higher learning. *Contr.* w. junior college, branch.

**junior college, joint union:** a district junior college serving a district composed of two or more contiguous high-school districts located in adjacent counties. (Provided by state law in California, but none in existence.)

**junior college, local:** a public junior college controlled by a local board of education; not a state or district junior college.

**junior college, municipal:** a public junior college whose board of control is the same as that of the school system of the municipality. (*Synonymous* with *local junior college*; the term *municipal* is commonly used in Texas and Oklahoma.)

**junior college, private:** a junior college of which the control is vested in a board of control (commonly known as a *board of trustees*), a single person, or a number of persons not

selected by public vote or appointed by public officials.

**junior college, proprietary:** a private junior college of which the control is in the hands of a proprietor or proprietors, on a commercial or profit-making basis, without an elected board of trustees.

**junior college, public:** a junior college of which the control is vested in a board of control (variously known as a *board of regents, board of trustees, board of education, school board, etc.*) elected by the voting public or appointed by the governor or other public official, usually includes the state type of junior college. *See* junior college, state.

**junior college, state:** a junior college controlled by a state appointed or elected board of control; usually established by special act of legislature; includes both branch and independent types. [Ordinarily, junior colleges are divided into the two coordinate types, public and private, but Koss regularly uses three coordinate types, state, public (district, municipal, local, but not estate), and private.] *See* junior college, public.

**junior college, three-year:** a junior college that, in addition to the freshman and sophomore years, has added a third year, either the junior year of college or the senior year of high school.

**junior college, two-year:** a junior college consisting of the freshman and sophomore college years, the prevailing type, including more than 90 per cent of the junior colleges of the United States.

**junior college, union:** a district junior college serving a district composed of two or more contiguous high-school districts in the same county. (California only.)

**junior-college functions:** *see* functions, junior-college.

**junior-college movement:** a term embracing the growth, development, and status of the junior college in all its branches, especially during the twentieth century.

**junior first grade:** *see* grade, junior first.

**junior high school:** the lower part of a divided reorganized secondary school comprising usually

grades 7, 8, and 9; less frequently consists of grades 7 and 8 or grades 8 and 9.

**junior high school, segregated:** a unit of school organization comprising one or more but not all of the grades beyond grade 6 (or grade 7 in 11-year systems), usually grades 7 to 9, and housed apart from other units of the system in a separate building or wing of a building, with its own principal and staff.

**junior kindergarten:** *see* kindergarten, junior.

**junior placement:** *see* placement, junior.

**junior placement service:** *see* placement service, junior.

**junior R.O.T.C.:** *see* R.O.T.C., junior.

**junior safety council:** *see* safety council, junior.

**junior school:** a school unit enrolling children from nursery school through the age when the mechanics of reading have been mastered (about 10 years), having as its purpose continuous progression and the elimination of any retardation due to reading disability.

**junior-senior high school:** *see* high school, junior-senior.

**junior undergraduate library school:** *see* library school, junior undergraduate.

**junior unit:** *see* unit, junior.

**junior year abroad:** a year spent by American students in residence in a college or university abroad, with credit toward graduation from their own institutions.

**juridical method:** a system of studying political science that places heavy reliance on a legal approach that regards the state as an entity with a personality, a will, and rights and interests of its own.

**justification records:** *see* records, justification.

**juvenile book:** *see* book, juvenile.

**juvenile court:** *see* court, juvenile.

**juvenile delinquency:** *see* delinquency, juvenile.

**juvenile delinquent:** *see* delinquent, juvenile.

**juvenile probation:** *sup.* probation (3).

# K

**kainophobia:** kī'nō'fō'bi'ə; a morbid dread of new situations or new things.

**Keren Ami:** kār'ən ā'mō, n. fem. (Héb., lit., "fund of my people") a children's social-service project operative in elementary Jewish religious schools and also in Jewish community centers, aims to teach children and youth about the charitable, educational, and religious agencies of the Jewish community and to train them to contribute to worth-while causes and to participate intelligently in Jewish group life.

**key:** (1) *syn.* answer key; (2) the legend indicating the significance of various crosshatchings, kinds of lines, etc., in a given map, diagram, etc.

**key, coding:** a list of the categories of expected data (such as the various possible answers to a question), together with the appropriate code numbers or symbols allotted each; employed as an aid in coding data for efficient subsequent filing or tabulation.

**key, decoding:** *syn.* code, decoding.

**keyboard harmony:** the study, at the piano of the structure, relation, and progression of chords.

**key card:** a master card, such as a Hollerith card, that contains (in abbreviated form) the identifications of the several variables, and possibly also their categories, especially if the latter are irregular; used for guiding subsequent punching, sorting, and tabulating operations.

**key punch:** a machine for punching data into punch cards for use on a tabulating machine; usually designed to record numerical data, but may be designed for alphabetical data as well. *See* tabulating machine.

**kindergarten:** an educational institution, or section of a school system, devoted to the education of small children, usually from 4 to 6 years of age; characterized by organized play activities having educational, socializing values, by opportunities for self-expression and training in how to work and live together harmoniously, and by an environment, materials, curriculum, and program carefully selected to provide for child growth and development.

**kindergarten, Froebelian:** frō-bel'ən; a kindergarten for the training of young children between 3 and 7 years of age, in which Froebel's gifts, games, and occupations are employed and in which teaching methods are based on Froebel's principles and theories of education popular in the later nineteenth century.

**kindergarten, junior:** the first semester (or first year) of kindergarten that the child experiences as he comes from nursery school or the home.

**kindergarten, senior:** the second semester or second year of kindergarten experience immediately preceding entrance into first grade.

**kindergarten, traditional:** originally, the form of kindergarten procedure based on the theories and practices of Froebel, in more recent years the term connotes such formal, organized procedures as morning circle, highly organized singing games, use of patterns for handwork, and formal dramatization of stories. (Such procedures are in contrast to those of the modern kindergarten, which are based on recent findings of studies in child growth and development.)

**kindergarten curriculum:** *see* curriculum, kindergarten.

**kindergarten extension:** *see* extension, kindergarten.

**kindergarten extension certificate:** *see* certificate, kindergarten extension.

**kindergarten extension class:** *see* class, kindergarten extension.

**kindergarten-primary unit:** *see* unit, kindergarten-primary.

**kindergarten-training school:** (1) an institution specializing in the preparation of teachers for the kindergarten; (2) a laboratory school or affiliated school in a teacher-preparing program responsible for the instruction of children in the kindergarten, for student teaching purposes.

**kindergarten-visiting program:** *see* program, kindergarten-visiting.

**kinesthesia:** kī'nō's-thē'zi'ə, -zi-ō; kī'nēm-; the sense by which weight, motion, and body position are recognized, through the stimulation of special sense receptors located in the muscle tissues, tendons, and joints, the stimuli being the movements of the muscles and parts. *Syn.* kinesthetic sense.

**kinesthetic imagery:** *see* imagery, kinesthetic.

**kinesthetic method.** (1) a method of teaching the child to read by tracing with his finger the written forms of words or by writing and at the same time sounding the words written; *syn.* tracing method; (2) a technique for the treatment of faulty speech by attempting to make the speech-defective person conscious of the movements and positions of the speech organs necessary for correct speech production, by means of auditory, visual, and kinesthetic impressions; *syn.* metakinaesthetic method.

**kinesthetic perception:** *see* perception, kinesthetic.

**kinesthetic sense:** *syn.* muscle sense.

**kinesthetic-tactile method:** a method of teaching the deaf that combines a kinesthetic technique

similar to that of the *Jena method* with stimulation and training of the sense of touch.

**kinetic reversal:** see reversal, kinetic.

**Kinzie method:** a method of teaching lip reading, introduced by Cora Kinzie and Rose Kinzie, combining certain principles of the *Müller-Waile (Bruck)* and *Nitche* methods.

**Klang association:** *klang*; (Ger., lit., "sound" or "tone") association of words by reason of superficial tonal resemblances; common to manic excitement and catatonia.

**kleptomania:** *klep'tō-mā'ni-ō*; the impulse, often habitual and irresistible, to steal petty or useless articles that are not disposed of for profit, implies mental disorder.

**kleptomania:** a person afflicted with *kleptomania*.

**knowledge:** (1) awareness, mental apprehension, familiarity, or acquaintance with facts, persons, places, or things, of such nature as to preclude reasonable doubt, may be derived from intuition, sense experience, or rational deliberation, or may represent an integration from all avenues and sources both *a priori* and empirical; (2) the accumulated facts, truths, principles, information, and branches of learning accessible to the human mind. See *epistemology*.

**knowledge, a priori:** *ā pri-ō'ri*; *pri-ō'ri*; *ā pri-ō'ri*, knowledge that is innate or that results from reason independent of sense experience. (In ancient and medieval philosophy, *a priori* often designated knowledge that preceded, and was independent of, experience. Such were Plato's innate ideas, the forms of which existed prior to experience. In modern philosophy it pertains to rational truths as opposed to empirical truths, knowledge resulting from reason as opposed to sensation. Such knowledge is said to be superior, being universal and necessary, and is regarded sometimes as the only valid knowledge. Examples of such knowledge are found in mathematics and logic.)

**knowledge, functional:** knowledge that can be applied and used.

**knowledge, recall:** knowledge that can be defined in terms of itself and voluntarily remembered and used whenever the need arises. *Dist. f. knowledge, recognition.*

**knowledge, recognition:** knowledge that functions in perceptual responses and in comprehension but that cannot be voluntarily recalled and actively used whenever the occasion arises, for example, the child's knowledge of words as judged by his comprehension of the words used by other people. *Dist. f. knowledge, recall.*

**knowledge test:** see test, knowledge.

**kolytic:** *kō-lit'ik*; pertaining to checks or hindrances to reaction to a stimulus.

**Koran:** *ko-rān*; *kō-rān*; *kō-ren*; the sacred book of the Mohammedans.

**Kultur:** *kōlī-tōōr'*; n. fem. a German term meaning *civilization* or *culture* in the sociological sense; ordinarily used with reference to large national groupings, seldom with sectional or minority intranational groupings.

**Kulturkunde:** *kōlī-tōōr'-kōōn'dō*; (Ger., lit., "culture information") information concerning the progress of civilization or culture.

**kurtosis:** *kār-tō'sis*, (ku) the relative degree of flatness or peakedness of the part of a frequency curve that lies near the mode, as compared with that of the normal frequency curve. See *leptokurtic*; *mesokurtic*; *platykurtic*.

**kymograph, phonetic:** *kī'mē-graf*; an apparatus consisting of a revolving drum covered with smoked paper, on which various vibrations and movements occurring in speech may be recorded for analysis and measurement.

**kyphosis:** *kī-fō'sis*; abnormal dorsal curvature of the spine, often due to tuberculous infection, popularly known as *humpback* or *hunchback*.

# L

- labial:** *n.* a consonant articulated mainly by the lips, for example, the consonants *m*, *p*, and *b*.
- labial:** *adj.* of or pertaining to the lips.
- laboratory:** (1) a room or rooms appropriately equipped and used for scientific experimentation and research by a research staff of a university; (2) a room or rooms appropriately equipped and used by students for the study of some branch of science or the application of scientific principles; (3) (ind. arts) an activity area; preferred to the term *shop*; for example, *industrial arts laboratory*, *laboratory of arts and industry*, *industries laboratory*.
- laboratory, clothing:** (home ec.) a room provided for the study of clothing, containing sewing equipment and illustrative and reference materials.
- laboratory, English:** a schoolroom set aside for the realm of English teaching, such as slides, radio sets, motion-picture apparatus, voice-recording machinery, maps, charts, graphs, and reference books. *Syn.* English room.
- laboratory, school:** a room or other portion of a school building in which teachers and pupils may carry on experiments; commonly, a special room in the school, containing special apparatus and equipment for use in performing experiments or exercises and working out problems.
- laboratory, typographical:** a journalistic laboratory provided with printing equipment used to train journalism students in the problems of typography, rather than to produce finished printing.
- laboratory collection:** (1) a small group of books belonging to a college or a university library, kept in a laboratory, a professor's office, or a department office as a direct help in teaching certain subjects; (2) a group of books in a teacher-preparing institution, a library school, or other similar institution, organized for purposes of demonstration, practice, and project work.
- laboratory course:** *see* course, laboratory.
- laboratory demonstration:** *see* demonstration, laboratory.
- laboratory experiment:** *see* experiment, laboratory.
- laboratory farm:** a farm used for experimental or testing purposes by a college of agriculture. *See* experimental farm; experiment station, agricultural.
- laboratory method:** the instructional procedure by which the cause, effect, nature, or property of any phenomenon, whether social, psychological, or physical, is determined by actual experience or experiment under controlled conditions.
- laboratory of industries:** (ind. arts) a space or room, or a number of rooms, adequately equipped with tools, materials, visual aids, and machines characteristic of several phases or forms of industry.
- laboratory plan:** a form of school organization in which pupils of grade 4 and above study each subject in a separate designated classroom, called a *laboratory*, under a teacher specialist, each pupil usually progressing at his own rate, as, for example, in the *Dalton Laboratory plan*.
- laboratory school:** a school of elementary or secondary grade, or both, that is under the direct control of or closely affiliated with a teacher-preparing institution, whose facilities may be used for such purposes as demonstration, participation, experimentation, and practice teaching. *See* demonstration school; elementary school, university; experimental school; high school, university; model school; practice school; training school.
- laboratory space:** the area of a building or a college plant devoted to laboratories.
- laboratory work:** learning activities carried out by pupils or students in a laboratory devoted to the study of a particular subject (such as physics, botany, zoology, or chemistry) and involving the practical application of theory through observation, experimentation, and research.
- labor college:** *see* college, labor.
- labor economics:** *see* economics, labor.
- labor school:** a school maintained for laborers; usually a night school, maintained by labor unions or by organizations of socialist groups or labor parties.
- laches:** *lach'ez*; *lach'iz*; (Old Fr. *loeschasse*, lit., "negligence") delay; tardiness in asserting a right or privilege, especially in instituting a court action, as in the case of a teacher on permanent tenure who is unlawfully dismissed and is entitled to reinstatement but who fails to institute appropriate action until after an extended period of time has elapsed and whose right may be held to have been extinguished by his own *laches*.
- lack of stamina:** a condition, usually curable in children, characterized by impaired vitality or endurance, making it difficult for the individual to carry consistently and continuously a full schedule of work.
- laggard:** (1) a pupil who is not mentally defective but who is overage and lags behind the rest

of his chronological age group; (2) sometimes, but less frequently, synonymous with *mental defective*.

**lagging community:** a community that is backward in respect to providing educational opportunities.

**laissez faire:** *le'se' fãr'*, (Fr., lit., "leave alone," "allow to do") (1) a term that came into use in the eighteenth century as a slogan by those who urged that governments should make little attempt to direct the opinions and actions of their citizens; (2) the idea or theory that personal and group welfare are best achieved by the competitive pursuit of enlightened self-interest, especially applied to economic behavior.

**laissez-faire system:** any regime in which the policy of noninterference prevails.

**lallation:** *la'la'shen*; (1) faulty articulation of *i* and *e* sounds, particularly the type of distortion due to sluggish or inadequate tongue movement; (2) broadly, any defective articulation of certain sounds in the production of which the tongue plays a major part, including, in addition to *i* and *e*, the following: *n*, *t*, *d*, *k*, *g*; (3) repetition of a sound or syllable in an essentially meaningless manner (rare). *Syn.* *lalling*.

**lalling:** *syn.* *lallation*.

**lalophobia:** *la'le'fõ'bi'a*, a morbid aversion to or fear of speaking.

**lalorrhea:** *la'le'rs'h'e*, a disorder of speech marked by a continuous flow of words, often without meaning.

**Lancasterian:** a spelling variant of *Lancastrian*.

**Lancastrian model school:** a type of school established in the United States during the early part of the nineteenth century to demonstrate the Lancasterian method of monitorial instruction, frequently used as institutions for training teachers for work in Lancasterian schools.

**Lancastrian system:** a method of organizing group instruction originated by Joseph Lancaster (1778-1838), an English Quaker schoolmaster; based on the use of able pupils, known as *monitors*, who were taught each lesson by the master and who, in turn, taught the same lesson to groups of other students, as many as 200 to 1,000 students receiving simultaneous instruction in one room; first introduced into the United States in 1806 in New York City, and adopted widely throughout this country and in Mexico, under public support; materially hastened the development of the modern system of free public schools; its greatest period of popularity was from 1815 to 1830; finally abandoned in 1853. *Syn.* *monitorial system*.

**land economics:** *see* *economics*, *land*.

**land grant:** a gift or endowment in the form of land made by a government to aid a particular service or activity, often in support of public education.

**land-grant college:** *see* *college*, *land-grant*.

**land-grant university:** *see* *university*, *land-grant*.

**language:** any method of communication by means of symbols, written or vocal.

**language, exploratory:** a course designed to "try out" pupils in one or more foreign languages with a view to discovering their language interests and abilities.

**language, general:** the study of the origin and development of human language, modes of expression, and characteristics of various groups of languages, with a more detailed study of typical languages.

**language, genetic theory of:** *see* *genetic theory of language*.

**language activities:** *see* *activities*, *language*.

**language aptitude:** *see* *aptitude*, *language*.

**language arts:** (1) the verbal skills used in communicating and expressing ideas, (2) a group of school subjects, the chief purposes of which is to teach control and proficiency in the use of the English language; commonly includes reading, language (oral and written composition, grammar, and rhetoric), speech, spelling, and handwriting, loosely used to include literature, humanities, or any art expressed in the medium of language.

**language arts, foreign:** an area of study concerned with the social and cultural applications of the ability to read, write, or speak foreign languages.

**language-arts education:** an area of study dealing with problems of method and curriculum in English and foreign languages.

**language development:** *see* *development*, *language*.

**language handicap:** *see* *handicap*, *language*.

**language of art:** a metaphorical phrase indicating the expressive quality of art and implying that the elements of art, such as line, form, light and dark, color, and texture, when arranged according to aesthetic principles, produce a structure, pattern, or composition that may be interpreted or "read."

**language pattern:** the type of speech, intonation, phrasing, or language structure characteristic of a given person, locality, or period.

**language skill:** *see* *skill*, *language*.

**language study, exploratory:** preliminary study of one or more foreign languages, with a view to discovering the student's language interests and abilities. *Syn.* *language*, *exploratory*.

**language symbol:** *see* *symbol*, *language*.

**language usage:** *see* *usage*, *language*.

**lantern:** *syn.* *projector*, *lantern-slide*.

**lantern slide:** *syn.* *slide*, *glass*.

**lantern-slide projector:** *see* *projector*, *lantern-slide*.

**lap:** *syn.* *lap dissolve*.

**lap dissolve:** a motion-picture technique used to minimize the abruptness with which one scene follows another; accomplished by terminating a scene with a fade-out, winding back a part of the film, and reexposing for the next scene with a fade-in. *Syn.* *dissolve*, *lap*.

**Laplace-Gaussian curve:** *la-plas' gow'õn*; *syn.* *curve*, *normal probability*.

**Laplacian curve:** la plas'ti-on; *syn.* curve, normal probability.

**La Porte basket system:** see basket system, La Porte.

**large-fund plan:** (1) a plan for distributing state aid to school districts by granting money in large or relatively large amounts, with no differentiation made in terms of the difference in taxpaying ability of the districts receiving the money, (2) a plan that does not attempt directly to equalize ability to support schools through recognition of variation in the taxpaying ability of local school districts but rather achieves its results by providing a relatively large amount of money to all districts, usually on a uniform basis of aid or as a flat grant, (3) a plan that provides for complete state support of the state minimum program of education.

**large-type book:** see book, large-type.

**larynx:** the organ of voice; the structure located at the upper end of the trachea, containing the vocal cords and composed of cartilages, muscles, and membranes.

**latency period:** (psychoanal.) a period in psychosexual development, normally from about 5 or 6 years to puberty, in which infantile sexual aims or urges are sublimated and seem relatively dormant.

**latent:** (1) not presently manifest, but potentially able to develop; (2) (genet.) referring to traits or characters not visible in the individual, but for which genes exist in the germ plasma.

**lateral:** pertaining to one side.

**lateral imbalance:** see imbalance, lateral.

**laterality:** (1) sidedness; preferential use of one hand rather than the other (particularly in tasks demanding the use of one hand only), one eye rather than the other (as for initial sighting), one foot rather than the other (as in kicking a ball), a combination of the three factors, eyedness, handedness, and footedness; (2) assumed dominance of the left over the right cerebral hemisphere, or vice versa, with respect to motor functions of the individual.

**lateral lip:** see lip, lateral.

**lateral space:** the distance between the points of the small u; used as a norm in handwriting.

**lateral swing:** a handwriting movement characterized by a sweeping curve, either convex or concave, to the right and left, used as a drill in securing relaxation and motor control.

**Latin grammar school:** a secondary school, emphasizing Latin and usually Greek, the purpose of which was to prepare youths for the universities; first formed by the Romans in imitation of certain Athenian schools, nearly extinct during the Middle Ages, and strongly revived during the Renaissance, spreading to most European countries and to colonial America. (Usually known by different titles in different countries, such as *court school* in Italy, *collège* in France, *Gymnasium* in Germany, and *public school* in England.)

**law, business:** (1) the branch of law that regulates business transactions; (2) a subject taught in secondary school and college, dealing with the

laws governing business and emphasizing contracts and their special applications, as in the sale of goods, bailments, insurance, leasing and sale of real estate, partnerships, and corporations. *Syn.* commercial law.

**law, commercial:** *syn.* law, business.

**law, directory:** a statute or part of a statute interpreted as imposing a duty upon an officer or board, but in a somewhat less imperative sense than does a *mandatory* statute, thus, the obligation may be absolute unless circumstances make it apparently unwise or untimely; or subsidiary details prescribed as to the manner of execution of a *mandatory* duty may be adjudged to be of such small consequence as to be nonessential and construed to be *directory* only and not *mandatory*. (Violation of a *directory* statute does not usually render a transaction null and void, as does violation of a *mandatory* statute.)

**law, mandatory:** a statute imposing a duty upon an officer or board in such manner that the obligation is absolute and unequivocal, as distinguished from a *permissive* or *directory* law, either of which leaves something to the discretion of the officer or board. (Use of the words *shall* or *must* in the statute normally indicates that it is *mandatory*, but this is not an infallible test. Violation of a *mandatory* statute renders a transaction null and void.)

**lawful employment:** the employment of cooperative students conforming to all state and Federal laws that regulate hours, age, sex, and other factors. See cooperative education; student, cooperative.

**law of ancestral inheritance:** see inheritance, law of ancestral.

**law of assimilation:** see assimilation, law of.

**law of averages:** the statistical law that the stability of a statistic tends to increase as the number of observations on which it is based is increased. (Most statistics, including all the commoner ones, obey the law of averages, but a class of distributions exists in which a single observation is more reliable than any function of two or more.)

**law of context:** the principle that words, phrases, or statements take on meaning in relation to the situation in which they are found.

**law of contradiction:** the second of the three "laws of thought" studied in logic; usually formulated as "A is not non-A" or "A thing is not other than itself," and frequently interpreted as the reverse of the law of identity, from which it can be derived by the formal procedure known as *obversion*. See law of identity.

**law of developmental direction:** see developmental direction, law of.

**law of disuse:** a law of learning which states that the less frequently a connection between a situation and a response is exercised the more difficult it will be to recall the connection, other things being equal. *Syn.* law of exercise; law of frequency; law of repetition.

**law of economy:** *syn.* law of parsimony.

**law of effect:** the doctrine that those experiences in the learning process that result in satisfactions

tend to be strengthened, while experiences that annoy tend to be eliminated.

law of exercise: *syn.* law of disuse.

law of fixation: *see* fixation, law of.

law of frequency: *syn.* law of disuse.

law of generalization: *see* generalization, law of.

law of identity: the first of the three "laws of thought" studied in logic, usually formulated as "A is A" or "A thing is itself." (Hegel prefers the formulation "A is B," on the ground that for significant utterance the predicate B must be different from the subject A. Most logicians regard this as the most fundamental of the laws of thought, and many attempt to demonstrate that the other laws of thought are its derivatives.) *Contr.* w. law of contradiction.

law of least action: the principle that an action or a response, to occur at all, follows that path or course resulting in the least expenditure of energy per unit of time, under the existing conditions; based (a) on the well-known fact that otherwise the path or course would be indeterminate and unpredictable and (b) on empirical evidence.

law of parsimony: (logic) a principle formulated by the English Franciscan, William of Occam (died about 1349), as follows: *Non sunt multiplicanda entia praeter necessitatem* (literally, "Entities are not to be multiplied save by reason of necessity"); that is, assumptions required for purposes of explanation or argument are to be reduced to the absolute minimum. *Syn.* law of economy; Occam's razor.

law of readiness: a principle advanced by Thorndike, which may be stated briefly as follows: When an individual is ready to act in a particular way, it is satisfying to do so, and annoying not to do so; conversely, when an individual is not ready to act in a particular way, to do so is annoying.

law of recency: a law of learning that states that, other factors being equal, things most recently learned will be most effectively recalled.

law of repetition: *syn.* law of disuse.

law of single variable: *see* single variable, law of.

law of the press: laws and court decisions involving publications, concerning libel, contempt of court, right of privacy, constitutional guarantees, freedom of the press, copyright, etc.

laws of the Twelve Tables: a set of Roman laws, adopted in 451 and 449 B.C., and subsequently used in Roman schools as textual content in teaching reading and writing.

lay leader: a person committed to the value of community service, active in community work or in the leading of group activities or discussions, but presumably on an avocational, voluntary basis and probably without extensive formal training or preparation in the subject matter concerned.

layout: (1) a comprehensive provision and arrangement of facilities, (2) (gymnastics) a position of the body in which the body is fully extended.

lay teacher: a teacher in a Catholic school who

is not a member of a sisterhood or brotherhood or of the clergy.

leader: (photog.) the blank film attached to the beginning or end of a reel of film, used to thread the projector.

leadership: (1) the ability and readiness to inspire, guide, direct, or manage others; (2) the role of interpreter of the interests and objectives of a group, the group recognizing and accepting the interpreter as spokesman.

leadership camp: *see* camp, leadership.

leadership honor society: *see* honor society, leadership.

leading eye: *syn.* dominant eye.

leap meter: a device that records the height of a vertical jump.

learned behavior: *see* behavior, learned.

learned response: *syn.* response, acquired.

learning: change in response or behavior (such as innovation, elimination, or modification of responses, involving some degree of permanence), caused partly or wholly by experience, such "experience" being in the main conscious, but sometimes including significant unconscious components, as is common in motor learning or in reaction to unrecognized or subliminal stimuli; includes behavior changes in the emotional sphere, but more commonly refers to the acquisition of symbolic knowledge or motor skills; does not include physiological changes, such as fatigue, or temporary sensory resistance or nonfunctioning after continued stimulation. *Contr.* w. forgetting; maturation.

learning, abstract: learning not associated with any particular object or any concrete experience, involving adequate responses in situations concerned with concepts and symbols.

learning, associate: that which is learned incidentally or by implication or connection.

learning, associational: the acquiring of response patterns through their insightful or meaningful connection with other facts and situations.

learning, association theory of: *see* psychology, association.

learning, book: the form of experience that is obtained vicariously through reading.

learning, collateral: *syn.* learning, concomitant.

learning, concomitant: learning in a casual manner, without the intent to learn. *Syn.* collateral learning.

learning, directed: learning guided and aided by the teacher, generally by means of suggestions, outlines, or problems.

learning, ideational: learning concerned with ideas, concepts, and mental associations, as distinguished from motor learning.

learning, incidental: learning occurring concomitantly with an activity or experience, but toward which the activity or experience is not specifically directed, for example, learning how to spell the words *Labrador* and *cyclone* while studying geography.



**learning, intentional:** purposive learning according to a predetermined pattern. *Contr. w. learning, incidental.*

**learning, motor:** learning in which the learner achieves new facility in the performance of bodily movements as a result of specific practice; may be known to be accompanied or preceded by ideas, or may be apparently independent of ideas; to be distinguished from improvement of function resulting from maturation. *Contr. w. learning, ideational.*

**learning, part:** the act or process of acquiring mastery of a whole unit by dividing it into parts and learning each separately. *Contr. w. learning, whole.*

**learning, perceptual:** learning that takes place largely or entirely through the senses.

**learning, rational:** the acquiring of skills and information that fit into or agree with larger, universally or generally accepted experience patterns, with the emphasis on the discovery of new relations.

**learning, rote:** (1) acquiring the ability to reproduce meaningless materials such as digits or nonsense syllables; (2) learning by memorizing, with little attention to meaning.

**learning, trial-and-error:** a mode of learning (such as that frequently encountered in puzzle solving, maze running, etc.) in which the learner tries various responses in a somewhat random fashion until one response or combination of responses happens to succeed or bring satisfaction; this response or combination of responses is more frequently repeated with increasing assurance in subsequent trials, while the unnecessary or failing responses are gradually eliminated.

**learning, visual:** any learning that takes place through sense impressions gathered through the eyes.

**learning, whole:** the act or process of acquiring mastery of a whole unit by going over all the material from beginning to end repeatedly until it is learned. *Contr. w. learning, part.*

**learning curve:** *see* curve, learning.

**learning difficulty:** (sp.) the degree to which a given word is hard to learn to spell; determined by the amount of time or effort required for learning the word or by the percentage of pupils who learn the word under normal conditions.

**learning exercise:** *see* exercise, learning.

**learning plateau:** a period during which there is no evidence of progress in learning. *See* curve, learning.

**learning unit:** *syn.* unit (1) and (2).

**least noticeable difference:** the least difference in the strength of a stimulus or of a response that an observer or tester is capable of detecting.

**leave, sabbatical teacher:** *see* sabbatical teaching year.

**leave of absence:** an authorized extended absence of a teacher from a school system that does not affect tenure or contract. *See* sabbatical teaching year.

**leaving examination:** *see* examination, leaving.

**lecture:** a method of teaching by which the instructor gives an oral presentation of facts or principles, the class usually being responsible for note taking; usually implies little or no class participation by such means as questioning or discussion during the class period.

**lecture bureau:** an organization, usually proprietary, that provides the services of lecturers, musicians, and entertainers for forums, clubs, and institutes.

**lecture course:** *see* course, lecture.

**lecture-demonstration method:** an instructional procedure in which the verbal message is accompanied by the use of apparatus to illustrate principles, determine or verify facts, clarify difficult parts, or test for comprehension of the material under discussion.

**lecture method:** an instructional procedure by which the lecturer seeks to create interest, to influence, stimulate, or mold opinion, to promote activity, to impart information, or to develop critical thinking, largely by the use of the verbal message, with a minimum of class participation; illustrations, maps, charts, or other visual aids may be employed to supplement the oral technique.

**lecturer:** a member of a faculty, usually without professorial status, employed for a limited time to offer instruction or to lecture to a class or group of students but not to carry out all the functions of a regularly employed member of the faculty.

**lecture room:** a room for class lectures, equipped with tablet-arm chairs or other types of seats. (Science lecture rooms are often provided with seats in tiers, rising toward the rear of the room, to give a better view of processes and results in lecture demonstrations.)

**lecture series:** (1) a series of public addresses or classroom presentations by a speaker or group of speakers, dealing with a number of related or associated topics, (2) a technical term used in the university-extension field to designate a regular succession of meetings for enrolled groups among whom some may be given academic credit upon examination.

**ledger:** a book in which are entered, individually or in summary, all transactions recorded in the journals, etc., under appropriate accounts.

**ledger approach:** *syn.* account approach.

**left-eyedness:** *see* eyedness, left-.

**left-handedness:** *see* handedness, left-.

**legal absence:** *see* absence, legal.

**legal notice:** an official statement sent by the school authorities to the parents or guardian in cases of a child's (or children's) inexcusable absence from school, in which a warning is given as to final consequences of failure to attend school.

**legal person:** the natural persons who make up a corporation, regarded collectively. *See* corporate body.

**legal remedy:** a remedy at law, as distinguished from a remedy in equity; a suit or proceeding in a court of justice; the means or method by which one may recover his rights or redress

his wrongs; for example, the ordinary *legal remedy* for breach of a private contract is a judgment for damages, while the equitable remedy, if available, is a decree of specific performance.

**legal residence:** the officially recognized place of abode or address of a person, whether the person is actually and currently living there or not. (In the case of a child, the home of his parents or guardian.)

**legal work:** those activities in which youths of given ages may engage for pay according to current legislation, state or Federal. (In occupations governed by interstate commerce, these activities are fairly well defined; in other occupations, the activities are as varied as are the requirements of the child-labor laws of the 48 states.)

**legasthenia:** *leg'-os-thē'nē*; a condition characterized by inability to associate meanings with or to derive meanings from printed or written symbols, generally due to a lack of training rather than to a physical or mental defect.

**legibility:** the quality of handwriting that makes it easily readable, due to uniformity in slope, spacing, alignment, and distinct letter form.

**legislative control of curriculum:** the power of the state legislature to prescribe the nature of school studies permitted or made obligatory in the schools of the state.

**legislative power, delegation of:** see *delegation of legislative power*.

**leg length:** the total height minus the sitting height, one of the especially significant anthropometric measures.

**Lehr- und Lernfreiheit:** *lār dōnt lār'n-frit'hīt*; (Ger., lit., "teaching and learning freedom") a principle, first promulgated by Gundling at the University of Halle in 1711, that some claim, but others doubt, is the basis for what is now known as *academic freedom*, or the right to be free to discover and follow the truth wherever it may lead.

**leisure-hour school:** *syn.* evening school (2).

**leisure reading:** see *reading, leisure*.

**length of route, one-way:** (*pup. trans.*) one-half the length of a *circuit route*, or the distance between the school and the home of the pupil farthest away on a *straight-line route*.

**lens speed:** the light-transmission ability of a lens, as indicated by the amount of light admitted to the film during a given exposure, usually measured by the *f system* (sometimes by the *uniform system*). (NOTE: Not only the *f* rating of the lens, but also the number of lens elements, type of construction—cemented or uncemented—transparency and color of glass used, etc., affect the *lens speed*.)

**leptokurtic:** *lep'tō kūr'tik*; relatively highly peaked in the part of the frequency curve near the mode, as compared with that of the normal probability curve. See *kurtosis*.

**leptokurtic:** *lep'tō kūr'tō'sis*; relatively high peakedness of the part of a frequency curve near the mode, as compared with that of the normal probability curve. See *kurtosis*.

**Lesbianism:** *les'-bi-en-iz'm*; the practice of sexual perversions between women. *Syn.* Sapphism; tribadism.

**lesson:** (1) a short period of instruction devoted to a specific limited topic, skill, or idea; (2) the materials to be studied before or during such a period; (3) what is learned during such a period of instruction.

**lesson, broadcast:** a radio program intended specifically as a medium of instruction for classroom use; logically involves preparation, listening, and follow-up procedures. See *broadcast, classroom; lesson, radio; lesson, radio demonstration*.

**lesson, deductive:** a type of lesson developed by the deductive method in which the class draws inferences from generalizations and then consults books to determine how closely the inferences approach the facts; used frequently in geography and history. *Contr.* w. *lesson, inductive*.

**lesson, demonstration:** the learning and instruction activities that are used in a demonstration class for observation by a group of prospective or experienced teachers. See *class, demonstration*.

**lesson, derived:** a lesson based on another lesson previously studied by or presented to the class.

**lesson, developmental:** a lesson based on either the inductive or the deductive method.

**lesson, disciplinary:** a type of lesson, advocated by early twentieth-century writers on educational methods, to be given regularly at a definite period of the school day and designed to prevent or correct "wrong" attitudes and actions or to encourage or establish "right" behavior; based on developing approved attitudes or actions through (a) the exemplary conduct of the teacher; (b) selective control of the ideas with which the pupils come into contact; or (c) exercising, suppressing, or redirecting the pupils' action through rewards and punishments.

**lesson, field:** a lesson for student teachers or prospective or experienced teachers conducted through the use of the facilities of schools not under the direct control of the teacher-education institution. See *experience, field laboratory; observation, field*.

**lesson, illustrated:** a teaching or learning unit in which comprehension is facilitated through the use of pictures, recordings, samples, or *realia*.

**lesson, inductive:** a type of lesson in which a number of particular cases are presented to the class, with a view to having the class develop a generalization or rule to cover all the particular cases; applicable to such studies as grammar, foreign languages, mathematics, and the sciences. *Contr.* w. *lesson, deductive*.

**lesson, model:** *syn.* *lesson, demonstration*.

**lesson, practice:** the class activities of one period of instruction conducted by a student teacher himself as part of the student-teaching program.

**lesson, radio:** a lesson, conducted in a classroom or assembly hall, in which the principal activity consists in listening to a radio program, tradi-

tionally comprises three steps: (a) preparation, (b) listening, and (c) follow-up; may also include note taking by the pupils and activity on the part of the teacher, for example, pointing to places on maps, etc.

**lesson, radio demonstration:** (1) a broadcast of actual classroom procedure, usually produced as a public-relations program in order to keep parents informed concerning what happens in a school; (2) a carefully planned model lesson, broadcast as a means of motivating the use of better instructional procedures by teachers in service.

**lesson, review:** a lesson in which the class period is devoted to a reexamination of a large unit of work or body of material, generally before formulating final generalizations or as preparation for a test.

**lesson, socialized:** a lesson in which the teacher enables students to discuss the lesson informally among themselves or to dramatize the subject matter in the form in which it is used in life situations.

**lesson, technical:** a lesson on some phase of mathematics, science, drawing, etc., related to a given trade or occupation.

**lesson assignment:** see assignment, lesson.

**lesson plan:** a teaching outline of the important points of a lesson arranged in the order in which they are to be presented; may include objectives, points to be made, questions to ask, references to materials, assignments, etc.

**"less than" ogive:** see ogive, "less than."

**letter form:** the way in which individual letters are written, usually in terms of comparison with an ideal or normal form.

**letter man:** a student who has received an award of the school alphabet letter, usually for participation in interscholastic competition, most frequently in athletics.

**level of aspiration:** see aspiration, level of.

**level of comprehension test:** see test, level of comprehension.

**level of development:** see development, level of.

**level of illumination:** see illumination, level of.

**lexicology:** that branch of learning dealing with the derivation, meaning, and use of words.

**liabilities:** debts or other legal obligations arising out of transactions in the past that must be liquidated, renewed, or refunded at some future date. (Note: The term should be confined to items payable but not necessarily due; it does not include encumbrances.)

**liability, school:** the legal responsibility of the teacher, school board, or any of the officers or agents of a school in case of accidents occurring in the school, on the school property, or in activities under school supervision conducted away from school property.

**liberal arts:** (1) the branches of learning that compose the curriculum of college education as distinct from technical or professional education; (2) in earlier times, the branches of higher learning, so designated because among the Romans they were regarded as

arts befitting freemen (*artes liberales*). See liberal arts, seven.

**liberal arts, seven:** the standard medieval curriculum, divided into two parts, the *trivium*, or elementary group of three studies, and the *quadrivium*, or higher group of four studies. See quadrivium; trivium.

**liberal arts college:** see college, liberal arts.

**liberal education:** (1) historically, the education suitable for a freeman as distinguished from that suitable for a slave; originally identified with the seven liberal arts of antiquity, namely, grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music, and hence education for leisure as contrasted with education for work, or *vocational education*; (2) in the modern sense, a broad, academic education, as opposed to a strictly vocational education, especially that type of education given in the academic high school and the liberal arts college. (Note: In preparation for certain professions, as, for example, that of professor of English, a liberal education may be regarded, strictly speaking, as a form of vocational education. The term, however, generally implies that the emphasis is on the acquisition of general culture.)

**liberalism:** (1) an attitude favorable to moderate change and reform; (2) an attitude reflecting belief in individual liberty and substantial limitation of the powers of government, *contra* conservatism; (3) the philosophy of education that advocates freedom of thought and speech and the development of the individual along the lines of his greatest interest and aptitude; (4) a philosophy of education based usually on idealism and making paramount mental discipline, which, it is believed, is achieved through the classical curriculum, especially logic, mathematics, and metaphysics.

**liberty:** (1) freedom from all restraints that are not voluntarily assumed, but not to be construed as license to interfere with other people's liberty; (2) the right to move in space, to pursue self-chosen activities, and to express personal opinions.

**libidinal fixation:** see fixation, libidinal.

**libido:** li-bi'dō; (1) lust or passion; (2) the sexual appetite; (3) (psychoan.) the energy derived from the life and death instincts; (4) (psychoan.) the energy released by the operation of the sexual instinct.

**librarian, class:** *syn.* librarian, classroom.

**librarian, classroom:** a pupil or student appointed to keep in order the books on deposit in a classroom library and to issue them to readers or to serve as a representative of the classroom library in its relations with the school library. *Syn.* class librarian.

**librarian, research:** a member of a university library staff, holding one of the positions established experimentally by the Carnegie Corporation, who devotes his time to assisting faculty members in their research, the results of which are to be published.

**librarian, school:** a person, usually one trained in library science, who has charge of the school's library.

**librarian, teacher:** a teacher who, in addition to regular instructional duties, has charge of a school library.

**library:** (1) a building or room equipped for housing books and for reading purposes; (2) a collection of books of various kinds. *See* building, library.

**library, branch:** (1) a building in which books are housed separately from the main library; (2) a collection of books housed at a place other than the main, or central, library.

**library, central:** (1) a main library, as contrasted with a branch library; (2) a relatively large collection of books housed in one room of a school for the use of the whole school, as contrasted with the smaller collections housed in individual classrooms.

**library, centralized:** a collection in one building or room of all the books of an educational institution.

**library, circulating:** one of the small groups of books owned by a county school district and sent in rotation to the various schools of the district.

**library, classroom:** (1) a nonpermanent or a temporary collection of books deposited in a schoolroom by a public or a school library, *syn.* classroom collection; classroom deposit; grade library, school deposit, schoolroom library; (2) a group of books from a college library sent to a classroom for use by instructors and students.

**library, college:** (1) a library forming an integral part of a college, organized and administered to meet the needs of its students and faculty; (2) in a university library system, a library with a collection of books related to the work of a particular college and administered separately by the college or as a part of the university library.

**library, county:** a centrally administered library within a county, having such branches and depositories, library truck service, or other supplementary services as will best enable it to reach all the people within the county; commonly supported in whole or in part by county tax levy or from general funds.

**library, decentralized:** a number of separate collections (called *libreries*) of the books belonging to an educational institution, grouped according to subject matter and housed separately in the various facilities, departments, or rooms of the institution. (Thus, in a university, there may be a law library, a medical library, etc.; in an elementary school, there may be a first-grade library, a fifth-grade library, etc.)

**library, departmental:** the library of a department or school of a university or college, such as a law library, an education library, or an engineering library, may be part of either a centralized or a decentralized library system.

**library, district:** *syn.* library, regional.

**library, dormitory:** a library in a residence hall of a college or university that provides students with recreational reading and, sometimes, reference books and books for required reading.

**library, general:** (1) a library not limited to a

particular field or special subject, (2) the main library of a university library system.

**library, grade:** *syn.* library, classroom (1).

**library, national:** a library maintained by a nation.

**library, package:** a compact collection of magazine clippings, pamphlets, bulletins, reports, and occasionally books, sent by mail or otherwise distributed for loan by libraries, library commissions, university extension divisions, and Federal government agencies. *See* information service.

**library, public:** a library that serves free all residents of a community, district, or region and receives all or part of its financial support from public funds.

**library, reference:** (1) a library with either a general collection or a collection limited to a special field, organized for consultation and research, and generally noncirculating; (2) a library whose books may not be taken from the library.

**library, regional:** a public library serving a group of communities, or several counties, and supported in whole or in part by public funds from the governmental units served; sometimes known as *district library*.

**library, research:** a reference library provided with specialized material, where exhaustive investigation can be carried on, in a particular field, as in a technological library, or in several fields, as in a university library.

**library, rural-school traveling:** *see* traveling library, rural-school.

**library, school:** (1) an organized collection of books housed in a school for the use of pupils and teachers and in charge of a librarian or a teacher; (2) in a university, a collection of books related to the work of a particular school or college, administered separately by the school or college or as a part of the university library.

**library, school branch:** a library agency in a school building, administered by a public library and/or a board of education for the use of students and teachers and, frequently, for adults of the neighborhood.

**library, school-district:** (1) formerly, a tax-supported library established in a school district for the use of schools and free to all residents of the district, *syn.* district library; (2) a free public library established and financially supported by action of a school district for the use of all residents of a district and supervised by a local board of education or by a separate library board.

**library, schoolroom:** *syn.* library, classroom (1).

**library, special:** a service organized to make appropriate information available to a particular organization or limited group; its chief functions are (a) to survey and evaluate current publications, research in progress, and the activities of individual authorities; (b) to organize pertinent written and unwritten information; and (c) to assemble from within and without the library both publications and data and to disseminate this information, often in abstract or memorandum form appropriate for

individual use; types of *special libraries*, having various policies, methods, and collections, are (a) the *special-organization library*, serving a corporation, a nonprofit organization, governmental body, etc., and maintained by the organization; (b) the *special branch of a public library*, serving certain occupational groups; (c) the *special-subject library*, serving students, professional groups, members, or the general public, on a given subject.

**library, transcription:** a collection of recordings or electrical transcriptions of music, historic occasions, speeches of famous personages, educational materials, etc., considered worthy of being preserved for the future.

**library, traveling:** see *travelling library*.

**library, university:** (1) a library or a system of libraries established and maintained by a university to meet the needs of its students and faculty; (2) the central library of such a system.

**library building:** see *building, library*.

**library club:** see *club, library*.

**library collection:** a collection of books on a particular subject.

**library commission:** (1) an organization created by a state to promote library service within the state by the establishment, organization, and supervision of public and, sometimes, school libraries and by the lending of books and other material to libraries and to communities without libraries (the term *state library agency* is replacing this term); (2) occasionally, a local library board.

**library equipment:** see *equipment, library*.

**library extension:** see *extension, library*.

**library extension agency, state:** see *extension agency, state library*.

**library for the blind:** a distributing agency that lends embossed books and talking books to blind persons within a given area under a free mailing permit.

**library period:** see *period, library*.

**library reading room:** see *reading room, library*.

**library report:** see *report, library*.

**library school:** an agency that gives in a single academic year at least one coordinated professional curriculum in library science, for which credit for a full year of study is granted in accordance with the practice of the institution.

**library school, graduate:** (1) a school for education in librarianship that met minimum standards of the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association from 1925 to 1933 by requiring for entrance a college degree, being connected with a degree-conferring institution, and meeting requirements with respect to faculty, curriculum, and other factors; see *library school, type I*; *library school, type II*; (2) less exactly, a school for education in librarianship requiring a college degree for entrance; (3) the library school of the University of Chicago, which requires for admission an approved bachelor's degree or its equivalent, 1 year of training in a library school, and other

requisites and offers advanced work leading to the degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy.

**library school, junior undergraduate:** a school for education in librarianship that met minimum standards of the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association from 1925 to 1933 by being connected or affiliated with an approved library, college, or university, requiring for entrance 1 year of college work, and meeting other requirements with respect to faculty, curriculum, and other factors. See *library school, type III*.

**library school, senior undergraduate:** a school for education in librarianship that met minimum standards of the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association from 1925 to 1933 by being connected with a degree-conferring institution, requiring for entrance 3 years of college work, and meeting requirements with respect to faculty, curriculum, and other factors.

**library school, type I:** a school for education in librarianship, accredited by the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association, that is part of a degree-conferring institution, requires at least a bachelor's degree for admission to the first full academic year of library science, and/or gives advanced professional training beyond the first year.

**library school, type II:** a school for education in librarianship, accredited by the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association, that is part of a degree-conferring institution, requires for admission 4 years of appropriate college work, and gives only the first full academic year of library science.

**library school, type III:** a school for education in librarianship, accredited by the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association, that is part of a degree-conferring institution or of a library or other institution approved by the board for giving professional instruction, does not require 4 years of college work for admission, and gives only the first full academic year of library science.

**library science:** see *science, library*.

**library service, adult:** special arrangements through which reading materials and advisory services are provided for mature persons by schools and universities through extension of library privileges to individuals and selected groups.

**library service, extension:** in a university or college, the supplying of books and reference aid to organizations and individuals outside the campus by the general library or a library connected with an extension department.

**library stacks:** rows of shelves reaching from the floor to near the ceiling of a stack room of a library, with narrow aisles, or passageways, between the rows, used for the housing of books for convenient use.

**library study hall:** see *study hall, library*.

**library table:** *syn.* *reading table*.

library training class: *see* class, library training.

library unit: a group of books sent to a classroom from a central school reservoir collection.

library workroom: a room used for the repair and rebinding of books.

license, permanent: a certificate that does not need to be renewed to enable the bearer to teach or hold supervisory or administrative positions in schools supported by public funds, until he attains the age of retirement.

license, provisional: a certificate that is issued for a limited period and that assumes that the holder will be qualified for a regular certificate within the time limits of the *provisional license*.

license, teacher: a certificate issued by the proper authority that certifies that the holder is entitled to perform certain educational work as specified in the certificate.

license fee: a charge fixed by law for the use of a privilege or for the securing of a license under the control of the government.

lid reflex: *see* reflex, lid.

lien: an enforceable claim of high rank against the property of a debtor, may come into existence either by virtue of common law or by statute and either by operation of law or by agreement of the parties; in school law, most frequently occurs under state statutes providing for mechanics' and materialmen's liens, by which claimants who have furnished labor or materials for a school-building contractor who has failed to pay them may perfect a prior claim to sums due the defaulting contractor.

life age: *syn.* age, chronological.

life curriculum: *see* curriculum, life.

life-history report: *see* report, life-history.

life of buildings: the length of time buildings can be used with safety and with satisfactory results for educational purposes, sometimes estimated at 75 years, though there are wide variations; depends on the quality of construction and the rapidity of change in the type of work undertaken in the building. [Many college buildings are being so well constructed (University of Chicago survey) that they are likely to be obsolete long before they have deteriorated.]

life state certificate: *see* certificate, life state.

life teaching certificate: *see* certificate, life teaching.

lifting machine: a colloquial synonym for dynamometer, back-and-leg.

light adaptation: *see* adaptation, light.

light control, automatic: control of illumination by a photoelectric cell that switches artificial lights on or off in order to maintain any desired level of lighting. *Syn.* photoelectric light control.

light control, photoelectric: *syn.* light control, automatic.

lighting, direct: illumination in which the major portion of the light falls directly on the surface to be illuminated, usually applied only to artificial illumination.

lighting, indirect: a type of illumination in which 90 per cent or more of the light is directed toward the ceiling for diffused reflection over the room area.

lighting, natural: lighting by daylight, as opposed to artificial lighting.

lighting, unilateral: illumination from one direction only, as from windows on one side of a room.

lighting standards: *see* standards, lighting.

light-line system: a shorthand system that does not use thickening or shading of the lines, for example, *Gregg shorthand*.

light meter: an instrument for measuring the amount of light, which usually is indicated in terms of foot-candles by an arrow actuated by the action of the light on a photoelectric cell.

light perception: *see* perception, light.

limited age-and-schooling certificate: *see* age-and-schooling certificate, limited.

limits of generalization: the extent of the inferences that may safely or confidently be made concerning populations, whether real or hypothetical, on the basis of evidence secured from experiments.

line administration: *see* administration, line.

lineal growth: *see* growth, lineal.

line-and-staff organization: *see* organization, line-and-staff.

line-and-staff organization of supervision: *see* supervision, line-and-staff organization of.

linear: (stat.) capable of satisfactory graphical representation by a straight line, having changes in one variable proportional to those in the other variable. *Syn.* rectilinear; *contr. w.* curvilinear.

linear correlation: *syn.* correlation, rectilinear.

linear correlation ratio: *see* correlation ratio, linear.

linear feet of seating space: *see* seating space, linear feet of.

linearity: the fact of being linear; the state or condition of being capable of representation by a straight line. *Syn.* rectilinearity; *contr. w.* curvilinearity.

linear regression: *see* regression, linear.

linear regression equation: *see* regression equation, linear.

linear relation: *syn.* correlation, rectilinear.

linear relationship: *syn.* correlation, rectilinear.

line chart: *syn.* diagram, line.

line diagram: *see* diagram, line.

line graph: *syn.* diagram, line.

line-item method: a method of making an appropriation by which a definite amount of money is provided for a specific purpose. *Contr. w.* lump-sum method.

line length: the length of a line of printed or written material, as measured in inches, millimeters, or letter spaces; regarded as a significant

factor in ease and speed of reading. (Ninety millimeters is thought to be the maximum line length for effective reading of printed material.)

**line marker:** a device for aiding the child to keep his place in reading; ordinarily, a cardboard strip placed under the line that the child is attempting to read.

**line of means:** a line joining the actual means of the several successive columns or of the several successive rows of a double-entry table. (In calculating the correlation ratio, deviations are in effect measured from the line of means.) *Syn.* empirical regression line.

**line of regression:** *syn.* regression line.

**line of relation:** *syn.* regression line.

**line of vision:** a line extended from the eye of the writer to the horizontal writing surface, which should be parallel to or should coincide with the angle of slant of the writing.

**line of writing:** the base horizontal line upon which all small letters rest and above and below which all up-and-down strokes extend.

**line polygon:** *syn.* polygon, frequency.

**lines of progression:** planned avenues of promotion in industry, both within departments and among departments

**lingual:** *n.* any sound in which the tongue plays the major articulatory role

**lingual:** *adj.* pertaining to or formed by the tongue.

**linguistic growth:** *see* growth, linguistic.

**linguistic retardation:** *see* retardation, linguistic

**linguistics:** (*alt. form* *linguistic*) the science of language, philology

**linguistic test:** *see* test, linguistic.

**linkage:** the association of two or more characters in inheritance that sometimes results from the location in the same chromosome of the several determining genes. *See* chromosome; gene.

**linkage group:** a set of two or more characters in inheritance resulting from the location in the same chromosome of the several determining genes

**linoleum cut:** an inexpensive way of making illustrations by the reproduction of printing blocks carved out of linoleum.

**lip reading:** the process of understanding what is said by another person by observing visual cues such as movements of facial muscles, particularly the lips; an art frequently acquired by the deaf and the hard of hearing. *Syn.* speech reading.

**lip-reading methods:** *see* audiovisual-kinesthetic method; Bruhn (Müller-Walle) method; Jena method; Kinzie method; Nitchie method; visual-hearing method.

**lip, lateral:** (1) defective production of the *s* sound, characterized by an emission of air through either side or both sides of the mouth, as in the substitution of *sh* for *s*; (2) a severe form of nervous lisping accompanied by facial contortions. *See* lisping.

**lisp, nasal:** a strong fricative sound produced by forcing air through the nasal passages when a voiceless *m* or *n* is substituted for *s*; usually occurs when *s* precedes *m* or *n*, as in *small* or *snare*.

**lisp, occluded:** substitution of *t* for *s*, as in *say* for *say*; referred to as *occluded* because the alveolar stream is more nearly shut off than in the substitution of *th* for *s*. *See* lisping.

**lisping:** defective articulation of *s*, *z*, and *sh*, with substitution of *th* as in *thing* and *th* as in *there*, for example, *than* for *sun*, *thebra* for *sebra*, *chath* for *chava*. *Syn.* parallia.

**lisping, neurotic:** (1) any articulatory defect caused by or closely related to a personality maladjustment, (2) faulty production of the fricatives, particularly the *s* sound, as in *than* for *saw*, due to the intention of generally infantile social reaction tendencies

**listeners' group:** an organized group that meets to hear radio broadcasts and discuss the subjects presented.

**listening, assigned:** listening, outside of school hours, to radio programs considered to be of sufficient educational value to be a worth-while complement to the instructional process and assigned in place of homework. *Contr.* *radio listening, in-school.*

**literacy:** (1) strictly, the bare ability to read and write; (2) more broadly, ability to read and write at the level of the average fourth-grade pupil. (The term is relative and usually implies the comparison of the individual's ability to read and write with the average ability found at his social or economic level.) *Ant.* illiteracy.

**literacy test:** *see* test, literacy.

**literary analysis:** *see* analysis, literary.

**literary appreciation:** *see* appreciation, literary.

**literary censorship:** *see* censorship, literary.

**literary material:** (1) reading matter of distinct literary merit; (2) poetry and prose of the essay or story type, as contrasted with factual or informational prose.

**literary reader:** *see* reader, literary.

**literature, children's:** (1) published reading material of a superior quality written for children by expert writers; (2) all printed matter available for the use of children.

**litterator:** lit'or-ā'tōr; one who taught boys between the ages of 7 and 12 in the lower or strictly elementary Roman school.

**litteratus:** lit'or-ā'tōs; a teacher in a Roman school in which all the liberal arts were taught.

**Little Schools of the Port-royalists:** schools of the type first founded at the convent of Port Royal, France, in 1643 by the followers of Cornelis Jansen; operating on the principle of strict supervision, each school took only 20 to 25 pupils and provided a master to take charge of each group of 5 or 6 boys; children entered at the age of 9 or 10 and usually remained through the period of adolescence.

**little theater:** (1) a community dramatic organization of amateurs that produces plays; may

occasionally employ professional directors and actors, (2) a program in dramatics sponsored by an adult-education agency, may include aid to community groups in play production.

**live census file:** *see* census file, live.

**"live" program:** *see* program, "live."

**load, aggregate:** the total of all duties assigned a teacher in connection with his weekly program, commonly measured in units or periods of time required.

**load, class:** the sum total of the teacher's responsibilities for classroom instruction, usually computed on a weekly basis.

**load, daily:** the total load of the teacher during a typical school day.

**load, faculty:** the total amount of time spent by faculty members of a school or school system in fulfilling the services specified in the contract, as computed over a given period, such as the day, week, or month.

**load, measurable:** the part of the required work of a teacher that can be measured by means of a suitable formula, such as the Douglass formula.

**load, pupil:** (1) in nondepartmental elementary schools, the number of pupils in the class; (2) in departmental elementary and secondary schools, the median number of pupils met daily for instruction by the teacher, or the sum total of all pupils met by a teacher for both instruction and study over a period of 1 week, or the number of different pupils met in a day or week.

**load, service:** the teaching load plus all extra-curricular, community, and administrative activities in which a teacher participates.

**load, student:** the number of courses, credits, or hours for which the student is registered; sometimes includes, also, extra-curricular activity and approximation of time required for study. *See* program, student.

**load, study:** the number of hours of study required per unit of time, such as a day or week.

**load, supervisory:** the total number of activities, situations, or units of time for which a supervisor is expected to provide supervision.

**load, teacher-hour:** the number of hours (60 minutes each) of actual instruction done by a teacher per unit of time, as per day or per week, multiplied by the number of pupils taught.

**load, teaching:** the time and energy a teacher must expend in fulfilling his professional duties and responsibilities; usually measured in terms of one or more of the following: pupil-teacher ratio, number of classes per day, average class size, total enrollment in classes taught, total credit hours in courses taught, number of different subjects taught, total clock-hours, and out-of-class and official duties.

**load, total time:** the total amount of time in terms of hours or minutes per week given to all work done in connection with the teacher's curricular and extra-curricular activity.

**loaded miles:** *see* miles, loaded.

**load factor:** any factor that is considered in determining a teacher load; for example, time required per week, diversity of subjects,

size of classes, type of subject, extracurricular duties, etc.

**loading:** the act of having pupils get on a school bus.

**loading, factor:** the saturation of a test or measure with a factor.

**loading area:** a portion of property designated for use of pupils getting on or off school buses.

**load pressure:** the difficulties encountered in performing the assigned or voluntary duties of a teacher in connection with his school work, measured in terms of distribution of classes, the amount and time of field work, the amount of laboratory work, the nature of subjects taught, and the need for special preparation (Some of the load may not lend itself readily to measurement).

**loan, classroom:** a small collection of books, usually material on a current school project, sent to a classroom for a limited period by a public or a school library.

**loan fund:** *see* fund, loan.

**local autonomy:** (ed.) the power the state grants to local school districts to make many of their own decisions, administer their own schools, etc.

**local initiative:** (1) the freedom and willingness of a local community to move beyond the established minimum educational level set by the state government, (2) local independence to decide and act, especially in matters of school support.

**localism:** a word, phrase, or pronunciation peculiar to a given locality, usually not accepted as good English.

**localization, auditory:** the process of perceiving the direction from which a sound comes, demonstrated in infants when head and eyes are oriented with respect to the source of sounds.

**localized pattern:** those responses that are restricted to specific segments of an organism, as opposed to the total pattern involving the whole organism.

**local junior college:** *see* junior college, local.

**local norm:** *see* norm, local.

**local relief:** money or other assistance granted by a state government for use by a local government in order to reduce the burden of local taxes.

**local school administration:** *see* administration, local school.

**local school administrative unit:** *see* administrative unit, local school.

**local school unit:** *see* unit, local school.

**local support:** *see* support, local.

**local tax:** *see* tax, local.

**local tax leeway:** *see* tax leeway, local.

**local teacher:** a faculty member who was educated in the school or school system in which he is teaching or who was a resident of the community in which he is teaching when employment was accepted.

**local teachers' association:** *see* teachers' association, local.



**local-unit ventilation:** *syn.* ventilation, unit-system.

**locker:** a compartment for holding clothing that may be locked by the user; placed in locker rooms or in corridors of a building (Each compartment having a door is considered one locker.)

**locker, basket-type:** one of a number of small open-top boxes about 9 inches wide, 12 inches long, and 8 inches high, made of heavy wire mesh and used for storing individual gymnasium costumes. *Dist. f.* locker, box.

**locker, box:** one of a series of small metal cabinets used for the storage of gymnasium costumes, and for the safekeeping of street clothing during exercise periods.

**locker room:** a room fitted with compartments for holding clothing, may be connected with a gymnasium room or provided for the use of students attending classes. *See* dressing room.

**lock step in education:** a term used to describe the rigid system of controlling the progress of a pupil through school, grade by grade, regardless of his ability to make more rapid progress.

**locomotor activity:** *see* activity, locomotor.

**logarithmic average:** *syn.* mean, geometric.

**logarithmic chart:** *see* chart, logarithmic.

**logarithmic graph:** *syn.* chart, logarithmic.

**logarithmic mean:** *syn.* mean, geometric.

**logarithmic scale:** *see* scale, logarithmic.

**logic:** (1) in general, scientific (or systematic) study of the general principles on which validity in thinking depends; deals with propositions and their inferential interrelations; (2) the science of inference and proof; (3) the science of implication.

**logic, sophistic:** a logically arranged but fallacious argument, which may be based on a false premise, ignore essential known facts, or draw a conclusion either not based on the facts or not based on all the facts concerned.

**logical approach:** *syn.* logical method.

**logical atomism:** *see* atomism, logical.

**logical mathematics:** *see* mathematics, logical.

**logical method:** (1) in general, the procedure of making generalizations from observed data (induction), or of drawing conclusions about particular instances from accepted premises; (2) (ed.) the process (as applied to instruction, selection and arrangement of materials, etc.) by which (from the point of view of a specialist in the subject matter) the simplest elements of the subject of study are introduced first, additional elements being systematically added to build up a complex whole; does not, usually, make allowance for individual differences among learners. *Syn.* logical approach.

**logical organization:** an arrangement (as of materials for study, courses of a curriculum, or topics of an outline) that exhibits the part-whole relation of a logical system in which parts and whole imply one another; usually starts with the logically simplest parts, that is, the elemen-

tary concepts, and proceeds gradually to the more complex

**logic of analogy:** a form of logic based on the inference from known resemblances to other resemblances not directly known.

**logomania:** log'o mā'nī-ō; *syn.* logorrhea.

**logorrhea:** log'o rē'a; excessive and continuous speech without incoherence but full of repetitions. *Syn.* logomania.

**longitudinal genetic method:** *see* genetic method, longitudinal.

**longitudinal representation of growth:** the continuous record of growth for one individual, as contrasted with cross-sectional views of growth.

**longitudinal seating:** *see* seating, longitudinal.

**longitudinal study:** *see* study, longitudinal.

**long-term borrowing:** the process of obtaining money by loan for a long period of time. (In school finance, the issuance of school bonds for a period of 25 years would be long-term borrowing.)

**look-and-say method:** *syn.* sight method.

**loop:** the slack film left above and below the gate of a motion-picture projector or camera to permit the film in the gate to move intermittently while the feed and take-up move constantly.

**loop letters:** those handwritten letter forms that involve the use of a complete doubling or fold, as in b, c, f, g, h, j, k, l, etc.

**lordosis:** lōr-dō'sis; an abnormal forward convex curve of the spinal column; may be local or general.

**looses:** the designation in child accounting of cases of transfer to other institutions and permanent withdrawals from the school district, including all pupils discharged (a) to other institutions, (b) to other school corporations, (c) to other school districts, (d) for employment, (e) because of marriage, (f) because of death, (g) because of being over or under the compulsory school age, (h) because of graduation from high school, and (i) by process of law for reasons of misbehavior, physical deficiency, or mental incompetence.

**loss of hearing, per cent:** *see* per cent loss of hearing.

**lost-time accident:** *see* accident, lost-time.

**lower division:** the name used in some universities for the freshman and sophomore years organized as a distinct unit for all freshmen and sophomores, as at Stanford University.

**lowered-vitality case:** a person who is temporarily or persistently not healthy, who cannot undertake the activities of the healthy person, and who needs medical supervision to protect him against disease and to assist him in regaining health.

**lower mental process:** *see* mental process, lower.

**lower school:** any school preparatory to, or whose level of work is below that of, another school; thus, the colleges refer to the high schools and the elementary schools as lower schools; high schools refer to the elementary schools as lower schools.

low-speed record: *see* record, low-speed.

low vision: *see* vision, low.

loyalty: firm attachment or allegiance to an idea, ideal, individual, or group.

loyalty oaths: oaths that some legislatures and state boards of education require teachers to take as requisite to obtaining a certificate of employment, for example, oaths in which teachers swear that they will support the Constitution of the United States and the state, teach love, respect, and allegiance to the flag, and not teach certain theories of government and economics that are in opposition to the government of the United States.

ludi magister: lû'dî ma-jis'ter, *syn.* litterator.

ludus: lû'des; an elementary "play" or "exercise" school, dating from the first century of the Roman republic, supplementing the more informal training of the home, and offering instruction in reading, writing, and rudimentary calculation.

lump-sum appropriation: *see* appropriation, lump-sum.

lump-sum method: a method of making an appropriation, whereby certain amounts of money are authorized *in toto* for certain general purposes.

lunacy: a broad term implying mental unsoundness; now little employed except in legal documents. *See* insanity; psychosis.

lunar age: *see* age, lunar.

lunger: a leather belt to each side of which rope handles are attached by swivel couplings; worn by tumblers in learning acrobatic exercises.

lycanthropy: li-kan'thro-pî; a delusion in which a person imagines he has been transformed into a wolf.

lyceum: li-sé'em; a type of general adult education developed especially in the United States by associations for instruction through lectures and entertainments; usually given in series, sometimes employing Chautauqua and forum methods.

Lyceum Movement: (1) a term used by Josiah Holbrook for an organization he founded at Millbury, Massachusetts, in 1826 for the purpose of improving town and village schools according to a uniform plan (in 1831, a similar movement was begun on a national scale for the improvement of the common schools and the general diffusion of knowledge; the national movement waned after 1839, but many state organizations continued to function), (2) in more recent years, the designation of a movement similar to the Chautauqua Movement.

lymphoid growth: *see* growth, lymphoid.

# M

**machine age:** (1) a period characterized by extensive and increasing use of power-driven machinery in economic production; (2) the century or more following the Industrial Revolution.

**machine shop:** *see* shop, machine

**macrocephaly:** mak'rō-sef'ō-lī, excessive enlargement or growth of the head, usually accompanied by feeble-mindedness or idioey. *Contr. w* microcephaly.

**macrophotography:** the science or technique by which small subjects (such as insects or crystals of sugar) are photographed with a greater degree of enlargement than is possible by ordinary photographic methods; usually refers to still photography. *Contr. w* microphotography.

**macula lutea:** mak'ū-lē lū'tē-ō, the small area of the retina that surrounds the fovea centralis and with the fovea comprises the area of distinct vision. *Syn.* yellow spot.

**magazine:** (1) a student periodical in booklet form, usually more literary in tone and more attractively printed and appearing less frequently than the student newspaper; an early form of student publication in many schools and colleges, (2) a metal compartment for housing film, either in a motion-picture projector, a motion-picture camera of the magazine type, a 35-mm. still camera of the Leica type, or a cut-film camera of the reflex or press type.

**magnitude:** a quantitative observation arising through the use of some sort of measuring scale, such as a foot, second, pound, rating, scale value, or score; an aggregate resulting from counting or adding up individual units when these have or can have an independent existence.

**mailable letter:** a typewritten letter that is suitable to send out, depending on the standards of the sender; in general, a letter that would be satisfactory to the average businessman when judged for accuracy of transcription and neatness and accuracy of typing. *Dist. f.* correctable letter.

**maintaining stimulus:** *see* stimulus, maintaining.

**maintenance:** the keeping of buildings and equipment in repair; upkeep of property.

**maintenance, cost of:** *see* cost of maintenance.

**maintenance, preventive:** regular servicing of school buses according to a predetermined mileage plan.

**maintenance department:** *see* department, maintenance.

**maintenance of buildings:** the repair and replacement of worn-out parts of the plant.

**maintenance of the school plant:** the continuous processes of restoration of any piece of property, whether grounds, buildings, or equipment, as nearly as possible to the original condition of completeness or efficiency, either through repairs or by replacement with property of equal value and efficiency.

**maintenance shop:** *see* shop, maintenance.

**maintenance staff:** *see* staff, maintenance.

**major, broad-fields:** a field of major concentration that includes courses from related subjects or departments. (Science, social studies, and language arts are broad-fields majors, whereas history, physics, and literature are departmental, or subject, majors.)

**major, departmental:** the group of courses selected from a department's offering, and sometimes from related departments, as a requirement for specialization in preparation for toning in that area or as professional preparation for graduation or certification. *Syn.* subject major.

**major, subject:** *syn.* major, departmental.

**major adviser:** *see* adviser, major.

**major field of concentration:** *see* field of concentration, major.

**major field of study:** *see* field of study, major.

**major-minor system:** the practice of establishing definite requirements for degrees or graduation in terms of academic major and minor fields at the secondary or college level, a definite number of courses, credits, or hours being required for the different major or minor fields of study in respective academic areas.

**major professor:** *syn.* adviser, major.

**major psychosis:** *syn.* dementia.

**major seminary:** *see* seminary, major.

**major work class:** *see* class, major work.

**make-believe:** (Journ.) the designation of class exercises involving the writing of news articles about imaginary events; used in journalistic writing classes.

**make-up class:** *see* class, make-up.

**maladjusted child:** *see* child, maladjusted.

**maladjustment:** a mode of response to one's environment that is harmful to the individual, to society, or to both.

**maladjustment, educational:** any harmful situation relating to work assigned, program followed, relations to colleagues, or other associations adversely affecting the work and development of teachers or pupils.

**maladjustment, emotional:** a condition in which inappropriate or inadequate emotional reactions

interfere with harmonious interpersonal relationships or the individual's response to demands made upon him by the world of reality.

**maladjustment, personality:** failure of an individual, through inherent weakness or disorder, to adapt his behavior to the demands of the environment.

**maladjustment, social:** (1) inability, varying in degree, to accept and behave in accordance with the forms and values of the society in which one lives, (2) inability of a social system to function efficiently because of lack of integration of the parts, (3) inability to satisfy a desire for the enjoyment of social experiences or to associate satisfactorily with groups engaging in social and recreational activities.

**maladjustment, teacher:** a lack of proper adaptation of an instructor to his status of employment, environment, or living conditions.

**maladjustment, vocational:** disharmony caused by discrepancy between an individual's personality, abilities, and interests and those required for the vocation that he has chosen.

**malbehavior:** bad conduct and manners, any action of a person that does not meet socially acceptable standards.

**malnourish:** mal'nu-trish; any individual suffering from malnutrition. (The term has not been widely accepted.)

**malnutrition:** a condition of imperfect nutrition resulting in retardation of healthy physical growth and well-being of the individual, most commonly caused by an inadequate diet, but its roots are often found in the clinical history of the individual and in his hereditary background.

**malocclusion:** faulty occlusion of the teeth resulting in an abnormal bite, caused by missing teeth, crowded teeth, widely spaced teeth, etc.

**managerial approach:** a broad term including such specific means of presentation in the teaching of bookkeeping as the *balance sheet* and *equation approaches*.

**mandamus:** man da'mes, a command issued by a superior court and directed to an inferior tribunal, corporation, or public officer, to enforce the performance of some public duty.

**mandatory duties of school board:** those responsibilities or duties of the board that the state, through constitutional, statutory, or administrative provisions or acts, requires it to perform.

**mandatory law:** see law, mandatory.

**mania:** a mental disorder characterized by excitement, irritability, talkativeness, and overactivity.

**manic-depressive psychosis:** see psychosis, manic-depressive.

**manipulation:** the act of handling objects in a constructive, exploratory, or exploitative way; implies changing the form or the position of the object or material by the use of the hands. *Dist. f. activity, manual.*

**manipulative participation:** (Kund-prim, ed.) a learning activity by which pupils take part in the study of how common objects are made,

by handling certain raw materials (such as clay and wood), experimenting with them, learning their characteristics, and constructing simple objects from them.

**manipulative play:** the initial, most immature stage of the child's play activity with materials, in which the child merely moves, lifts, places, fingers, or handles materials without purposing to construct.

**manipulative skill:** see skill, manipulative.

**manipulative stage:** a short period in babyhood during which the infant begins to reach, grasp, hold, and exploit objects and during which his interest in this type of activity is high, usually ends about the time the baby begins to creep.

**man-to-man rating scale:** see rating scale, man-to-man

**Mantoux test:** see test, Mantoux.

**manual:** (1) a booklet or leaflet describing a test, a book, or a series of tests or books, indicating the use of the materials described and, in the case of tests, sometimes suggesting remedial procedures to be followed, (2) a term frequently used as part of the title of early American school textbooks; for example, Jesse Hopkins's *The Patriot's Manual*, published in 1828, as a textbook in civil government.

**manual, coding:** (1) a manual of instructions to coders, containing rules for coding, with appropriate examples, and other coding aids such as an exhaustive list of the code numbers to be recorded irregular or unusual data, (2) a collection of the coding keys of an investigation.

**manual, teachers':** a guide containing teachers' aids, references, and related topics of interest in a given subject-matter field, prepared to aid instructors in that field; usually arranged for use with a specific text.

**manual activity:** see activity, manual.

**manual alphabet:** a means of communication in which the letters of the alphabet are indicated by different positions or movements of the fingers; frequently used by the deaf. (Two types exist, differentiated according to whether one or two hands are used to form the characters, namely, the *one-hand alphabet* and the *two-hand alphabet*.) See dactylography.

**manual arts:** see arts, manual.

**manual expression:** see expression, manual.

**manual-labor movement:** a movement to establish schools combining manual labor with schooling; based on a Pestalozzian principle, developed by Fellenberg beginning in 1806 at Hofwyl, Switzerland; widely adopted in the United States in several types of schools, such as polytechnic institutes and industrial schools for Negroes, a notable derivative is the Tuskegee Institute of Alabama.

**manual method:** (1) a formal, logical method of teaching shorthand, based on study of the shorthand alphabet and the rules governing the formation and use of shorthand characters, followed by application of the rules in writing from dictation and reading; (2) a method of teaching the deaf, in which sign language and finger spelling are substituted for speech.

manual skill: *see* skill, manual.

manual training: *see* training, manual.

manual-training high school: *see* high school, manual-training.

manuscript form: standards for the placing and spacing of written material on paper.

manuscript writing: *see* writing, manuscript.

map, chromosome: (biol.) a chart or diagram illustrating the linkage groups of the genes and their relative positions on the chromosome. *See* chromosome; gene; linkage.

map, circle: *syn.* map, single-dot.

map, crosshatch: a statistical map in which varying quantities are shown by different types of crosshatching.

map, dot: a map on which various quantities or magnitudes, distributed geographically, are represented by dots, may be a *single-dot map* or a *multiple-dot map*. *Syn.* dot chart; dot diagram; *see* map, multiple-dot; map, single-dot.

map, graded: *syn.* cartogram.

map, multiple-dot: a dot map in which the number of dots placed at a given location represents the magnitude or frequency of the variable represented. *See* map, dot; *contr. w.* map, single-dot.

map, single-dot: a dot map in which the size of the dot placed at a given location represents the magnitude or frequency of the variable represented. *See* map, dot; *contr. w.* map, multiple-dot.

map, statistical: *syn.* cartogram.

map diagram: *syn.* graph, map.

map graph: *see* graph, map.

marginal activity: *see* activity, marginal.

marginal training: *see* training, marginal.

marginal vocabulary: *syn.* vocabulary, potential.

marine school: *syn.* nautical school.

mark: a rating of achievement assigned on the basis of some scale, such as percentages, a scale of 1 to 20, the A, B, C, D, F scale, etc. (Preferred in this sense to *grade*, to avoid ambiguity.)

mark, absolute: a mark intended to represent actual measured achievement, such as a raw score, or the number of items or other units of work completed or accomplished, as compared with a relative mark, in which the raw score is converted to some supposedly comparable measure by relating it to a standard, as in the case with a percentage or percentile.

mark, achievement: a measure intended to show the degree of attainment or proficiency resulting from instruction in a given school subject or area of study.

mark, average: (1) an arbitrarily established point on a marking scale, such as a letter mark of C or a percentage mark of 80, to serve in general as the central tendency above and below which course marks are to be distributed, (2) the mean or median of the distribution of marks actually assigned to a group of pupils.

mark, class: the mid-point of a class interval, the value halfway between the upper and the lower class limits. (In a double-entry table, the *class mark* of an array is called its *type*.) *Syn.* class index.

mark, relative: (1) an achievement mark that represents the amount achieved by one pupil as compared with that achieved by other pupils in the same class, grade, or school group; (2) an achievement mark expressed in relation to any standard, such as a percentage, a percentile, or a grade based on some predetermined scale, such as the familiar A, B, C, D, F system of marking.

mark, scholarship: a measure of pupil achievement in learning, especially with reference to the knowledge acquired in an academic subject.

mark, term: a mark or rating assigned to a pupil at the end of a school term as a measure of his accomplishment during the period in question, usually a composite measure consisting of an average of test marks and of teachers' estimates of all verbal or written work by the pupil.

marketing: an area of study, taught in secondary school and college, dealing with the flow of goods and services from the producer to the consumer; the broadest of the distributive subjects, embracing salesmanship, advertising, and retailing.

marking system: any method or device used for recording the measured achievement of pupils in their studies at school.

marks, school: *syn.* marks, teachers'.

marks, teachers': the evaluation that an instructor makes of pupil progress or achievement as based on defined standards; for example, the A, B, C, D, etc., system, with the mark of A indicating a superior student, and the 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., system, with a mark of 1 indicating a superior student.

married-woman teacher: any married, but not widowed or divorced, woman employed as a teacher, generally with the exception of married women entirely dependent on their own financial resources.

Marxian psychology: *see* psychology, Marxian.

Marxian theory: a theory formulated by Karl Marx (1818-1883) on which are based most of the modern socialistic and communistic programs and which holds that the economic factor is the basic determinant of social structure and change and that the class organization of society involves exploitation of the wage earner, with the resulting conclusion that society should control the processes by which man's material needs are satisfied.

masculine protest: (1) (psychoan.) the wish of a female to be a male, or the wish on the part of a male to escape any suggestion of femininity, followed by psychoanalysts to be a universal experience; (2) (Individual psych.) the desire for masculinity because femininity is interpreted by the individual as inferior or because of social institutions favoring masculinity.

mask card: a punch card employed in conjunction with any individual original punch card, to prevent a portion or portions of the latter from

reproducing when it is being automatically duplicated. (In the *mask card* these variables of the card that are not to be duplicated are left entirely unpunched, while those that are to be duplicated have all the possible positions punched, thus permitting electrical contact to be made through all pairs of superimposed holes, the electrical contact then actuates the punch to produce a hole in the identical position on a new card.)

**masking:** (1) the act of isolating an area of a picture by placing a border around it, (2) (photog.) the act of deliberately or accidentally allowing objects near or attached to the camera (such as a sunshade) to obscure part of the field of view of the camera.

**masochism:** *mas'ek-i-z'm;* (1) a tendency to receive gratification from suffering caused by a person who is loved, (2) a tendency to enjoy being a martyr, (3) a form of sexual perversion in which the experience of physical abuse and humiliation results in erotic gratification. *Contr. to sadism.*

**mass activity:** *see* activity, *mass.*

**mass athletics:** *see* athletics, *mass.*

**mass education:** (1) universal schooling of all children, under public support, (2) the process of educating children or adults in large groups; once applied to the Lancasterian system of regimenting hundreds of pupils in classes; (3) a loose term applied to various, large-scale activities (such as those of the press, motion pictures, radio, libraries, and museums) aimed at disseminating information to or influencing the opinion of the general public, education presented in a popular way to large, unorganized groups.

**Mass Education Movement:** a movement originally developed by James Yen, a Yale graduate, attempting to make all China literate, partly through utilizing the specially prepared *Thousand Character Reader*, which contain the basic 1,800 characters essential to ability to read vernacular Chinese.

**mass mediums:** types of communication, such as radio, motion pictures, the press, or books, that are directed not to a specific student or group of students but to the general public.

**mass psychology:** *see* psychology, *mass.*

**mass reflex:** *see* reflex, *mass.*

**master conference group:** *see* conference group, *master.*

**master eye:** *syn.* dominant eye.

**master list:** (1) a comprehensive compilation of materials such as test items and vocabulary lists from which may be drawn such samples as are desired; (2) a form of matching test consisting, not of parallel columns, but of one set of items preceding another with which they are to be matched.

**master mechanic:** a worker who has sufficient skill and experience in a trade to do all the jobs involved in the trade and who is considered to be an authority on problems that might arise in the trade.

**master of arts:** (1) the degree now usually given in the United States to university students who

have completed certain requirements embracing at least 1 year's work above the baccalaureate degree; (2) historically, a degree granted to advanced students in the medieval universities in Europe who majored in the faculty of arts rather than in the higher faculties of theology, law, and medicine.

**master of arts degree in education:** (M.A.) a degree representing an advanced stage of professional educational preparation, approximately equivalent to the *master of education* degree, commonly granted upon completion of a year of graduate study beyond the baccalaureate degree in a teacher-preparing institution, with major specialization in courses in education or in teaching fields and usually requiring the writing of a thesis or essay, semester hour requirements vary from about 18 to 32 hours, depending on the institution granting the degree. *See* degree, *master of education;* *master of science degree in education.*

**master of education degree:** *see* degree, *master of education.*

**master of novices:** (R.C. ed.) the religious to whom is committed the training of the novices and the government of the novitiate of a religious order or congregation.

**master of science degree in education:** (M.S.) approximately equivalent to the *master of arts degree in education.* *See* degree, *master of education;* *master of arts degree in education.*

**master's degree:** *see* degree, *master's.*

**master's thesis:** *see* thesis, *master's.*

**master teacher:** (1) a teacher in the elementary or secondary schools who, because of advanced professional preparation, appropriate teaching experience, and superior professional skill, is qualified to assist in the education of student teachers and interns for the educational profession; *dist. fr.* critic teacher; (2) a teacher who has manifested exceptional ability in the art of teaching.

**mastery formula:** a term used by Morrison to designate an instructional procedure recommended for securing mastery of subject matter and defined as "pre-test, teach, test the result, adapt procedure, teach and test again to the point of actual learning."

**mastoiditis:** *mas'toid-i'tis;* a bacterial infection of the mastoid cells, which are situated in the bony mastoid process behind the ear; may be caused by foreign matter reaching the middle ear through the Eustachian tube.

**masturbation:** manipulation of the genitals to the point of orgasm; may be psychic, namely, through the thinking of lascivious thoughts to the point of orgasm.

**matched groups:** two or more groups of individuals that are alike as groups with respect to one or more designated characteristics.

**matched sample:** *see* sample, *matched.*

**matching, basis of:** the characteristic or instrument used to match or equate groups in group experimentation.

**matching exercise:** *see* exercise, *matching.*

**matching funds:** money provided in accordance with the Federal requirement that, for each

dollar of Federal money expended, the state or community, or both, must provide similar though not in all cases equivalent funds for the same purpose for expenditure under public control.

**matching item:** *see* item, matching.

**matching test:** *see* test, matching.

**materialism:** (1) the metaphysical belief that only matter is real or that the universe is not governed by purpose, (2) the ethical doctrine that wealth or sensuous pleasure is the highest good, (3) acceptance of the theory of the economic determinism of history.

**materialistic epistemology:** *see* epistemology, materialistic.

**materialistic ethics:** *see* ethics, materialistic.

**materialistic metaphysics:** *see* metaphysics, materialistic.

**materialistic monism:** *see* monism, materialistic.

**materials and supplies inventory:** *see* inventory, materials and supplies.

**materials bureau:** a center established within a school system where curriculum materials, visual aids, and other concrete materials and teaching aids are on file and accessible for use by teachers, supervisors, and administrators.

**maternal impressions, doctrine of:** the doctrine, now regarded as unfounded and untenable, according to which the specific psychological experiences of the expectant mother produce physical modifications or determine aptitudes or disabilities in the developing fetus.

**maternal inheritance:** *see* inheritance, maternal.

**mathematical analysis:** *see* analysis, mathematical.

**mathematical appreciation:** *see* appreciation, mathematical.

**mathematical concept:** *see* concept, mathematical.

**mathematical crutches:** artificial aids used in the performance of any mathematical task, for example, finger counting as an aid in the performance of the fundamental operations of arithmetic.

**mathematical education:** the body of mathematical knowledge, together with the techniques for enlarging and applying the knowledge, that can be used to advantage in the social and intellectual enlightenment of the individual or the group.

**mathematical equipment:** *see* equipment, mathematical.

**mathematical fallacy:** *see* fallacy, mathematical.

**mathematical graph:** *see* graph, mathematical.

**mathematical needs:** *see* needs, mathematical.

**mathematical operation:** *see* operation, mathematical.

**mathematical readiness:** *see* readiness, mathematical.

**mathematical reasoning:** *see* reasoning, mathematical.

**mathematical recreation:** *see* recreation, mathematical.

**mathematical relation:** *see* relation, mathematical.

**mathematics, applied:** mathematical principles and techniques viewed as supplied with content from observations of and contacts with human life and experience.

**mathematics, business:** (1) the study of the application of mathematics to business activities, (2) a course taught in secondary schools and colleges, including business arithmetic and certain special applications of higher mathematics, especially algebra, that are used in accounting and business finance; sometimes loosely used as a synonym for business arithmetic.

**mathematics, combination:** *syn.* mathematics, general.

**mathematics, composite:** *syn.* mathematics, general.

**mathematics, concrete:** mathematics dealing with problems and concepts within the experience of the individual.

**mathematics, consumer:** those branches and skills of mathematics useful to the individual in his affairs as a consumer, including knowledge and skills related to such matters as household bills, buying transactions, budgeting, insurance, interest on investments, cost-of-living indexes, price trends, taxes, and government expenditures.

**mathematics, correlated:** *syn.* mathematics, general.

**mathematics, exploratory:** *syn.* mathematics, general.

**mathematics, formal:** the subject matter of mathematics when organized according to a rigid sequence or prescribed order.

**mathematics, functional:** *syn.* mathematics, practical.

**mathematics, fusion:** *syn.* mathematics, general.

**mathematics, general:** a course in which the simple and significant principles of different fields of mathematics are taught so as to emphasize their natural and numerous interrelations. *Syn.* combination mathematics; composite mathematics; correlated mathematics; exploratory mathematics; fusion mathematics; integrated mathematics.

**mathematics, integrated:** *syn.* mathematics, general.

**mathematics, logical:** mathematics developed through sound reasoning or in accordance with the inferences reasonably to be drawn from preceding or surrounding events or circumstances.

**mathematics, practical:** mathematics that is of value to the individual in his everyday life.

**mathematics, pure:** mathematical subject matter treated without regard to its application.

**mathematics, secondary:** mathematics taught during the 8 years from the first year of the junior high school to and including the second year of the junior college.

**mathematics, shop:** mathematics used in relation to industrial activities.

**mathematics, socialized:** mathematical subject matter treated in such a manner that it is closely related to the environment of the pupil.

**mathematics, survey:** a brief course in mathematics designed to give the student a general idea of various fields of mathematics such as trigonometry, calculus, and algebra.

**mathematics, trade:** mathematics related to a particular trade, for example, *sheet-metal mathematics*.

**mathematics of finance:** *syn.* *mathematic of investments*.

**mathematics of investments:** the study of the theory of annuities and interest, and the application of this theory to practical financial problems.

**mat hooks:** iron arms fastened to a wall, from which gymnasium mats are hung.

**matriculation:** the formal process, completed by registration, of being admitted as a student to the rights and privileges of membership in a college or university.

**matron:** (1) a woman who has charge of a dormitory, especially of the working force in a dormitory, sometimes used as a synonym for *janitress*, (2) a woman who has charge of rest rooms in a high school.

**matron, parental-home:** the woman in charge of a parental home who functions as the mother for the youths housed there. *See* *parental home*.

**maturation:** (1) changes in the characteristics of an organism resulting from intrinsic (anatomic, physiological, and neurological) development, with or without the aid of autogenous development, to be distinguished from changes due to special experience or learning, (2) the process of cellular, organic, and functional development of an organism.

**maturation, reading:** (1) full growth in reading, the stage at which the reader achieves complete adaptation in reading; (2) a state of readiness for reading as a result of physical, mental, and emotional development.

**maturation division:** the variety of cell division in which only one member of each chromosome pair in the parent cell is given to each one of the daughter cells, thus producing cells with only half the number of chromosomes common to the species; a necessary step in the formation of *gametes*, or mature fertilizable germ cells. *See* *chromosome*; *gamete*; *mitosis*.

**maturity:** the stage at which development has reached its maximum and growth has ceased, applied to cells, organs, functions—both physical and mental—and entire organisms.

**maturity, emotional:** the emotional pattern of an adult who has progressed through the inferior emotional stages characteristic of infancy, childhood, and adolescence and is now fitted to deal successfully with reality and to participate in adult love relationships without undue emotional strain.

**maturity, mental:** (1) the stage of mental growth attained at a given age; (2) the stage of complete mental growth, beyond which no further growth takes place. *See* *growth, mental*.

**maturity, physiological:** the condition of final or highest development of an organ or function.

**maturity, sexual:** the stage of life at which the reproductive organs function normally.

**maturity, social:** a state of development in which the attitudes, understandings, feelings, and skills of the individual with respect to human relationships, social tools, and social institutions are those which tend to be typical of the adult, this state being characterized, in most cultures, by the capacity for heterosexual love and by a relatively high degree of self-control, social interest, and altruism.

**maturity statue:** the degree to which cellular, organic, and functional development has been completed.

**maximum capacity of laboratory:** *see* *capacity of laboratory, maximum*.

**maximum compulsory school age:** *see* *compulsory school age, maximum*.

**maze:** a series of pathways, some of which lead to blind alleys while others lead to a goal; a device frequently used to test human or animal ability to learn from experience.

**maze running:** (phys. ed.) running in single file in circles and other patterns.

**maze test:** *see* *test, maze*.

**McDade plan:** a plan similar to the Winnetka plan, but utilizing shorter units of individualized instructional material so organized that they may be adapted to the program of any pupil.

**mean:** (1) strictly, any one of several calculated averages, including the arithmetic mean, the geometric mean, and the harmonic mean, (2) as commonly used, a synonym for arithmetic mean, *see* *mean, arithmetic*.

**mean, arithmetic:** ( $\bar{A}$  or  $\bar{M}$ ) the sum of the measures, observations, magnitudes, items, or scores in a statistical series, divided by their number, or frequency, often shortened to *mean*. *Syn.* *arithmetic average*; *average*.

**mean, assumed:** *syn.* *average, guessed*.

**mean, contraharmonic:** a measure of central tendency, seldom used, obtained by dividing the sum of the squares of the observations by the sum of the observations; expressed by the formula  $2X^2/2X$ .

**mean, geometric:** ( $\bar{G}$  or  $\bar{M}_G$ ) the  $N$ th root of the product of  $N$  observations or values of a variable; the antilogarithm of the arithmetic mean of the logarithms of the observations, for example, the *geometric mean* of the series 5, 10, 15, would be  $\sqrt[3]{5 \times 10 \times 15}$ ; used in averaging rates of change, ratios, etc. (For positive numbers which are not all equal, the *geometric mean* is always less than the *arithmetic mean* and greater than the *harmonic mean*.) *Syn.* *geometric average*; *logarithmic average*; *logarithmic mean*.

**mean, guessed:** ( $\bar{G}$  or  $\bar{M}_G$ ) *syn.* *average, guessed*.

**mean, harmonic:** ( $\bar{H}$  or  $\bar{M}_H$ ) a measure especially adapted to averaging such data as time rates and consisting of the reciprocal of the arithmetic mean of the reciprocals of the individual mea-



ures; thus, the harmonic mean of the series 2, 5, 10, 20, would be found as follows:

$$M_H = 1 \div \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{20}}{4} = 1 \div \frac{\frac{17}{20} \times 4}{4} = \frac{80}{17} = 4 \frac{7}{10} \text{ approximately.}$$

*Syn.* harmonic average.

mean, logarithmic: *syn.* mean, geometric.

mean, quadratic: *syn.* root mean square.

mean, simple arithmetic: *syn.* mean, unweighted arithmetic.

mean, true: a theoretical value consisting of the mean of all the items in a universe.

mean, unweighted arithmetic: the arithmetic mean of a series of observations each of which is given the same weight as any other. *Syn.* mean with equal weights; simple arithmetic mean; unweighted arithmetic average; *contr. w.* mean, weighted arithmetic (1).

mean, weighted arithmetic: (1) an arithmetic mean in which the various items are assigned varying weights or importances, *syn.* weighted arithmetic average; weighted mean; *contr. w.* mean, unweighted arithmetic; (2) loosely used to designate an arithmetic mean in which the various magnitudes are weighted in proportion to their frequency of occurrence.

mean, working: *syn.* average, guessed.

mean absolute error: *syn.* deviation, average.

mean center of area: *see* geographical center.

mean center of population: a point representing a mean derived from cases (commodities, etc.) distributed geographically, so taken that the aggregate of distances from any straight line through the point to all of the cases will algebraically total to zero; the point at which a plane with the population distributed over it would balance when each case has equal weight. (This is the center usually calculated by the United States Census Bureau, and referred to by the Bureau as the *center of population*.) *Dist. f.* mean center of area; median center of population.

mean deviation: *syn.* deviation, average.

mean difference: the mean of the absolute values of all the  $N(N-1)/2$  differences that can be found among  $N$  quantities; a measure of dispersion approximately equal to  $\sigma/\sqrt{2}$  in a normal distribution. *Syn.* Gini's mean difference.

mean discrepancy: *syn.* deviation, standard.

mean error: (1) strictly, an average deviation taken about the true mean; (2) *syn.* deviation, average; (3) loosely used as a synonym for *standard deviation*; not good usage; *see* deviation, standard.

meaning: (1) the overt and specific responses elicited by a stimulus; (2) the context of sensory stimulation; (3) sense or significance; that which is conveyed by act, word, or symbol, depending on the context or circumstances (thus, when a given object or situation suggests or points to something else, it has meaning, the thing suggested constituting this meaning; for example, storm clouds mean rain, rain is the meaning of clouds).

meaningful axis: *see* axis, meaningful.

meaningful code: *see* code, meaningful.

meaningful code number: *see* code number, meaningful.

meaning theory of perception: the implication that perception is the first step in differentiating a factor from the undifferentiated sensory mass in which it is found or in identifying a common factor in a series of different sensory experiences, differentiation leading to identification, classification, and generalization, hence meaning.

meaning vocabulary: *see* vocabulary, meaning.

mean of extremes: *syn.* value, midrange.

mean square contingency coefficient: *syn.* coefficient of contingency.

mean square deviation: *syn.* variance.

mean square error: *syn.* variance.

mean variability: *syn.* deviation, average.

mean variation: *syn.* deviation, average.

mean with equal weights: *syn.* mean, unweighted arithmetic.

measurable load: *see* load, measurable.

measure: *n.* (1) any standard or unit, whether commonly accepted or arbitrarily established, with reference to which something may be evaluated or an estimate made of its value; (2) *syn.* observation (3), (3) *syn.* statistic (1).

measure: *v.* (1) to determine the quantity, quality, or value of anything, whether exactly or approximately, with reference to some standard, (2) to determine how many times a unit quantity is contained in another quantity.

measure, approximate: the result of the determination within a certain degree of accuracy of the number of times a given quantity contains another of the same kind.

measure, continuous: one of a number of items or observations that differ by infinitely small increments, for example, an observation of the weight of a steel; a measure of a continuous variable. *See* variable, continuous; *ant.* measure, discrete.

measure, criterion: *syn.* score, criterion.

measure, derived: a measure computed from a given set of data, such as the mean, median, mode, quartile deviation, range, standard deviation, mean deviation, probable error, chi square, coefficient of correlation, ratio of correlation, or coefficient of regression. *Syn.* transmuted measure; rough *syn.* derived score.

measure, discrete: one of a number of items or observations that differ by clearly defined steps without intermediate values, for example, the observation of the number of eggs in a box or children in a classroom; a measure of a discrete variable. *Syn.* point measure; *see* variable, discrete; *contr. w.* measure, continuous.

measure, individual: (1) a single test score; (2) the result of one observation or trial.

measure, point: *syn.* measure, discrete.

**measure, predictive:** (1) a score or measure that can be used in the prediction of another score or measure (for example, a particular score on a mechanical aptitude test used as a basis for predicting success in an automotive-trades course); (2) a correlational relationship between two series of scores or measures that makes possible the prediction of a value on one scale from a known value on the other scale (for example, a correlation coefficient between high-school marks and college marks used as a basis for predicting success in college for a high-school graduate on entering college). *See* regression equation, linear.

**measure, reduced** *syn.* score, reduced.

**measure, sigma:** *see* score, standard.

**measure, standard:** *see* score, standard.

**measure, transmuted:** *syn.* measure, derived.

**measure, true:** *syn.* score, true.

**measure, unit of:** *see* unit of measure.

**measure intelligence:** *see* intelligence, measured.

**measure in normal units:** *syn.* score, standard.

**measure in standard units:** *syn.* score, standard.

**measurement:** (1) the comparison of a quantity (exhibited by a particular case) with an appropriate scale for the purpose of determining (within the limits of accuracy imposed by the nature of the scale) the numerical value on the scale that corresponds to the quantity to be measured; *see* scale; *dist. f.* enumeration (which is the counting of discrete entities such as pupils or books); (2) the term commonly applied to testing (achievement, intelligence, aptitude, personality, etc.) of persons through the giving of some form of test (usually written), the term suggests, but is not strictly limited to, objective tests (in recent years the term *evaluation* has been employed to represent a somewhat broader type of quantitative representation, concerned more with qualitative elements; the two terms, however, are often used interchangeably); (3) the result obtained by measuring.

**measurement, anthropometric:** a measure of the dimensions, proportions, or other characteristics of a structure of the human body or of the body as a whole, for example, height, weight, the length of the nose, etc.

**measurement, direct:** the act or process of estimating the magnitude of an unknown by comparison with a fixed, relatively permanent datum or standard. *Contr. to* measurement, indirect.

**measurement, educational:** (1) a broad term for the general study and practice of testing, scaling, and appraisal of aspects of the educational process for which measures are available and of the individuals undergoing the educational process, includes the theory of test and scale construction, validation and standardization, interpretation of test results, objective and subjective evaluations, and the application of statistical techniques to the interpretation of obtained measures; (2) the end product obtained through applying a measure to any aspect of the educational process or the individuals undergoing it; thus, a particular test result, an appraisal of the adequacy of a school building,

or the determined weight of a pupil would be an *educational measurement*.

**measurement, indirect:** any measurement in which the quantity sought cannot be obtained directly in terms of the desired unit but must be calculated from observations or readings, for example, the determination of the area of a rectangle by calculations based on *direct measurements* of the length and width, or the estimation of intelligence by measuring its manifestations, such as ability to learn. *Contr. to* measurement, direct.

**measurement, mental:** the recording of performance in numerical terms by means of a mental test regarded as a scale.

**measurement, original:** measurement as expressed by the raw scores or raw data resulting directly from the use of a measuring instrument.

**measurement, personality:** a general area of testing, investigation, and study concerned with the qualitative and quantitative measurement of various aspects of the personality, such as attitudes, character traits, interests, emotional stability, or neurotic tendencies.

**measurement, social:** the application of tests, scales, statistical analysis, and other measuring techniques and instruments to group phenomena such as association in groups, attitudes of persons toward values, social status, social adjustment, etc.

**measurement, standard:** measurement under standardized conditions, that is, with standardization of such factors as directions to the examinees, time allotment, method of scoring, and interpretation of scores, which, if not standardized, would affect the results.

**measure of central tendency:** a statistic calculated from a set of observations or scores and designed to typify or represent that series, an average, for example, the mean, median, geometric mean, mode, etc.

**measure of dispersion:** a statistic calculated from a set of observations or scores and designed to show the extent to which the individual observations or scores are concentrated about or scattered from the mean or some other measure of central tendency, for example, the standard deviation, average deviation, range, quartile deviation, variance, etc. *Syn.* measure of precision; measure of variation; *dist. f.* coefficient of dispersion.

**measure of precision:** *syn.* measure of dispersion.

**measure of relationship:** a general term, used as a synonym for coefficient of correlation. *See* coefficient, correlation.

**measure of skewness:** *syn.* coefficient of skewness.

**measure of variation:** *syn.* measure of dispersion.

**measures, comparable:** two or more measures expressed in terms of the same unit and with reference to the same zero point, or origin, for example, two or more measures expressed in inches, in pounds, in chronological ages, in mental ages, in z-scores, in T-scores, etc.

**measures, grouped:** measures or observations that are grouped in class intervals for analysis rather than being considered separately.

- measures of utilization: *see* utilization, measures of.
- mechanical ability: *see* ability, mechanical.
- mechanical aptitude: *see* aptitude, mechanical.
- mechanical aptitude test: *see* test, mechanical aptitude.
- mechanical arithmetic: *see* arithmetic, mechanical.
- mechanical calculation: *see* calculation, mechanical.
- mechanical intelligence: *see* intelligence, mechanical.
- mechanical reading: *see* reading, mechanical.
- mechanical scoring: *see* scoring, mechanical.
- mechanical tabulation: *see* tabulation, mechanical.
- mechanical ventilation: *see* ventilation, mechanical.
- mechanic arts: *see* arts, mechanic.
- mechanics: (lang.) such aspects of language study as correct, conventional usage of words, capitalization, certain items of punctuation, and letter forms.
- mechanistic approach: (social studies) the viewpoint according to which nature as a whole and the processes of life are thought to be mechanistic and mechanistically necessitated and capable of explanation by the laws of physics and chemistry and which, in its intention to find immediate and sufficient rather than final origins, processes, and goals for human life, is allied to materialism.
- mechanistic instruction: *see* instruction, mechanistic.
- mechanization of administration: the exercise of direction, management, and control as if done by a machine, automatically or through habit, without special thought for each separate problem.
- medial position: the location of a sound occurring in an intermediary position in a word. *Dist. f.* final position; initial position.
- median: (*Md*) the point on the scale of a frequency distribution above which and below which 50 per cent of the observations occur; used as a measure of central tendency, but should not be confused with mean or *mode*.
- median, crude: *syn.* median, rough.
- median, modified: the arithmetic mean of the middle three, four, or more cases of a frequency distribution.
- median, rough: the mid-point of the interval in which the median occurs. *Syn.* crude median.
- median center of population: a point representing a median derived from cases (for example, persons, commodities, etc.) distributed geographically, so taken that the aggregate of the distances from the point to all the cases will be a minimum, that is, less than a similar (or corresponding) aggregate for any other point that might be taken. (It is not given by the intersection of two perpendicular median lines.)
- median deviation: *see* deviation, median.
- median error: *syn.* deviation, median.
- median interval: *see* interval, median.
- medical examination: *see* examination, medical.
- medical examination, state: examination of school enrollees or employees under authorization or compulsion of the state by a recognized practitioner in the medical profession.
- medical examination, teacher's: an investigation of the health and physical condition of a teacher or prospective teacher, made by an examiner usually approved by the medical profession, to determine whether health standards for employment are met.
- medical inspection: *see* inspection, medical.
- medical report: *see* report, medical.
- medical school, proprietary: a medical school controlled by a single person, usually operated as a profit-making business.
- medical service: a program providing services of physicians, nurses, and sometimes other health workers to care for the health of students or some other group of persons.
- medieval history: *see* history, medieval.
- meet: an athletic contest comprising a series of separate events and lasting 1 day or more.
- megalomania: *meg'ə-lō-mā'nīə*; a condition characterized by overestimation of self with delusions such as those of grandeur, wealth, position, and importance.
- melamed: *me-lām'ed*; *mel'ə-mā'd'*; *n. mass*; *pl. melamdin*: *me-lām'din*; (Heb., lit., "teacher") (1) a teacher in a Jewish traditional school; (2) a term of ridicule applied to a teacher using old-fashioned methods; (3) a man removed from the practical aspects of life.
- melancholia: *mel'ən kō'lī-ə*; mental derangement or psychosis characterized by excessive gloom and depression.
- melloriation: the process of bettering economic or other conditions, without the expectation of more than moderate results.
- melleiren: *mel l'rēn*; a term used to refer to the Spartan youth at 18, when he began his training for warfare. *See* eiren.
- melodic taste: the ability to compare melodies in terms of structure, balance, and phrasing; measured in certain music tests.
- melody bells: a diminutive glockenspiel used in primary music classes for matching tones and recognizing and reproducing melodies; may be constructed by pupils; sometimes used in a rhythm band. *See* glockenspiel; rhythm band.
- membership: the number of pupils enrolled in a school or class at any time; computed by taking the number of pupils who enrolled on the opening day of school, deducting those who later dropped out, and adding those who enrolled after the first day. (It is no longer regarded as good practice to drop students temporarily from the roll for absence due to sickness or other causes, since to do so results in an artificially high attendance rate.)

**membership, average:** the aggregate of the daily membership for the school year divided by the actual number of days school was in session. *Syn.* average daily enrollment; average daily membership; average number belonging.

**membership, average daily:** *syn.* membership, average.

**memoriter method:** me-mer'it-ter; any method of teaching in which pupils or students are expected to commit to memory the subject matter taught or which places undue emphasis upon rote learning.

**memorization:** commitment to memory; a mental process involving recall.

**memory:** knowledge or awareness of something previously known or experienced, accompanied by consciousness that one has had the previous knowledge or experience.

**memory, auditory:** power of (a) recognition, (b) voluntary recall, and (c) (at maximum efficiency) reproduction in speech or by other means of sound quality, intensity, pitch, and rhythm.

**memory, immediate:** the recall of learned materials with the minimum lapse of time after learning.

**memory, musical:** *syn.* memory, tonal.

**memory, tonal:** the ability to recall a sequence of tones, measured in various music tests, generally by requiring a comparison of two series of tones. *Syn.* musical memory.

**memory, visual:** memory of things seen. *Contr.* w. memory, auditory.

**memory drawing:** *see* drawing, memory.

**memory method:** a method of teaching children to read by having them memorize stories, sentences, or word groups without paying special attention to recognizing the individual words.

**memory span:** the compass of the memory; the number of items that can be reproduced correctly after a single presentation; commonly measured in tests of intelligence by repetition of digits, words, or sentences.

**menarche:** me-nár'ke; the first 'appearance of menstruation

**Mendel's law:** the basic principles of inheritance enunciated by Gregor Johann Mendel (1822-1884), Austrian botanist, which are as follows: (a) that characters exhibit alternative inheritance; that is, the factors that govern the production of a given character (for example, color) exist in dominant and recessive forms, and the recessive form appears only when its factor is not paired with and overcome by the corresponding dominant factor, (b) that each reproductive cell receives only one member of each pair of genes (determinant factors) present in the other cells of the organism and therefore contains but half of the species number of genes (or chromosomes); (c) that the reproductive cells combine at random to produce new individuals. (These principles explain the observation that in the progeny of hybrid matings characters tend to appear in certain predictable ratios, such as 3:1, 1:2:1, 1:1, provided that the progeny are sufficiently numerous.) *See* chromosome; dominant; gene; maturation division.

**Mendel's test:** same as test, Mantoux.

**mensuration:** (1) the study or process of measurement, (2) a branch of geometry dealing with the determination of area, length, and volume relationships.

**mental:** pertaining to the mind and its functions, variously interpreted as (a) conscious; (b) a generic term embracing conscious and unconscious; (c) roughly synonymous with responsive; and (d) synonymous with psychic.

**mental ability:** *syn.* intelligence.

**mental activity:** *see* activity, mental.

**mental age:** *see* age, mental.

**mental alienation:** a generic term for unsoundness of mind.

**mental apparatus:** (psychoanal.) the hypothetical arrangement of the psyche for purposes of description and interpretation; assumed to consist of the *id*, the *ego*, and the *superego*.

**mental arithmetic:** *see* arithmetic, mental.

**mental capacity:** *see* capacity, mental.

**mental competition:** *see* competition, mental.

**mental deafness:** *syn.* deafness, cortical.

**mental decay:** the progressive loss of mental function, as in senescence or dementia. *See* mental; *contr.* w. development, mental.

**mental defect:** any lack of mental function as compared with the norm.

**mental defective:** a term often used euphemistically to designate a feeble-minded individual. *See* feeble-mindedness.

**mental defective, certifiable:** (1) a medicolegal term applied to a person who has been diagnosed by a fully qualified psychologist or psychiatrist and declared a mental defective, (2) a person committable by a court to an institution for mental defectives.

**mental deficiency:** (1) an innate or acquired condition of mind characterized by low intelligence and limited mental development, associated with serious social and economic inadequacy, lack of ability to learn, and inability to compete with normal persons; (2) sometimes used as a milder term for feeble-mindedness or mental defectiveness, covering all grades of mental defect, (3) sometimes restricted to the higher grade of mental defectiveness or to the borderline level of deficiency.

**mental degeneration:** *syn.* mental decay.

**mental deterioration:** *syn.* dementia.

**mental development:** *see* development, mental.

**mental deviate:** (1) a person who differs to a considerable degree from the average in any psychological characteristic or trait; (2) a person who is distinctly above or below average in intelligence. *See* atypical.

**mental differences:** *see* differences, mental.

**mental discipline:** *see* discipline, mental.

**mental disease:** *syn.* psychosis.

**mental dullness:** *see* mentally retarded.

mental evolution: *see* evolution, mental.

mental examination: *see* examination, mental.

mental grade: *see* grade, mental.

mental growth: *see* growth, mental.

mental growth unit: *see* unit, mental growth.

mental health: *see* health, mental.

mental hygiene: *see* hygiene, mental.

mental-hygiene inventory: *syn.* questionnaire, personally.

mental index: *see* index, mental.

mentalism: (1) (philos.) the doctrine that mind is a fundamental reality, (2) an area or school of psychology concerned with the introspective examination of conscious states.

mentally defective child, high-grade: one of the educable group of mentally defective children whose Binet IQ range is often given as 50 to 70. *See* feeble-mindedness; mentally retarded; moron.

mentally deficient, education of: the organization and provision of methods and materials suitable to those of low-grade mentality—approximately 75 IQ and lower; consists in considerable (though not exclusive) training in handwork and of the senses, instruction is simple, direct, and concrete, requiring a teacher having special preparation; may be carried on in special classes of an ordinary school, in a special school within a larger system, or in a special institution.

mentally deficient, school for: *see* school for mentally deficient.

mentally gifted: *see* gifted, mentally.

mentally handicapped: *see* handicapped, mentally.

mentally retarded: subject to a mild degree of mental backwardness or dullness produced by physical defects or by an arrested or reduced rate of development.

mentally retarded child: *see* mentally retarded.

mentally subnormal: below normal in intelligence.

mentally superior: (1) as applied to a child, having a mental age far in advance of the chronological age, that is, having a high IQ; (2) as applied to an adult, having intellectual abilities far above those of the members of one's group.

mentally superior, education of the: the provision of materials and methods of instruction suitable for pupils of high or superior intelligence, by means of such techniques as (a) enrichment of courses of study; (b) acceleration, that is, rapid promotion, (c) adaptation of subject matter through individual instruction; (d) homogeneous grouping; and (e) special classes for superior pupils.

mentally superior, school for the: *see* school for the mentally superior.

mental maturity: *see* maturity, mental.

mental maturity age: *see* age, mental maturity.

mental measurement: *see* measurement, mental.

mental mechanism: a mental reaction that functions in maintaining internal composure and normal behavior. (The *mental mechanisms*

are innumerable, including repression, compensation, defense reactions, etc.)

mental overage: the state of being older mentally than is normal for a given grade; for example, if mental ages of 6 and 6½ years are normal for entering grade 1B, a child with a mental age of 7 on entering this grade would be a half-year overage mentally.

mental philosophy: *see* philosophy, mental.

mental process: (1) any activity modified, directed, controlled, or conditioned by experience; (2) the subjective accompaniment, or "field property," of certain processes of the neuromuscular system.

mental process, abnormal: any mental process that diverges markedly from those commonly met with in the species, for example, *hallucinations, delusions, delirium*, etc.

mental process, higher: one of the more complex forms of mental activity involving highly organized processes, usually with an element of conscious control, as in reasoning, memory, imagination, aspiration, or voluntary attention. *Contr.* *w.* mental process, lower.

mental process, lower: one of the more elementary forms of mental response following more or less directly upon stimulation with a minimum of conscious control, as in sensation and simple feelings of pleasantness or unpleasantness. *Contr.* *w.* mental process, higher.

mental ratio: *syn.* quotient, intelligence.

mental retardation: *see* retardation, mental.

mental states, doctrine of: (1) a belief that the conscious organization of subjective experience has a concomitant physical, neural organization although there is no interaction between the two, (2) a belief held by structural psychologists that one of the most profitable sources of psychological study is the examination, by introspection, of the organized, subjective experiences of man; (3) the doctrine that mind is not a unitary entity, but an aggregate of states of consciousness, the basic doctrine of Herbartian psychology.

mental test: *see* test, mental.

merchandising: (1) strictly, the act or process of deciding on the kind, quality, quantity, and price of goods to be offered for sale so as to meet consumer demands; (2) the designation of a course offered in secondary schools and colleges, often loosely applied to a course in salesmanship.

merit rating: *see* rating, merit.

merit scale: *syn.* scale, quality.

merit system, teacher: a plan by which promotion, increase in pay, and general advancement within a school system are determined by the degree of efficiency with which the teachers perform their duties.

merit-type salary schedule: *see* salary schedule, merit-type.

mesokurtic: *mes'ō-kēr'tik*; *mēs'ō-*; having the degree of peakedness in the region near the mode characteristic of a normal probability curve. *See* kurtosis.

**mesokurtosis:** *mes'ō-kēr-tō'sis; mē'sō-;* the degree of peakedness in the region near the mode characteristic of a normal probability curve. *See* kurtosis.

**metabolism:** *met-ab'ō-liz'm;* the total of all physical and chemical processes required by the living organism for its maintenance, a balance or equilibrium between *anabolism* (the processes of assimilation and regeneration) and *catabolism* (the processes of excretion and degeneration) acting on the cells of the body, a favorable balance being necessary for the maintenance of life.

**metabolism, basal:** the minimum of the energy expended by an individual in maintaining the vital and vegetative functions of the body, determined by measuring by various methods the amount of heat produced by the body after a fast of 14 to 18 hours and a period of complete rest—but not sleep—of at least one-half hour; expressed in calories per hour per square meter of body surface. *Dist. f.* metabolism.

**metalcraft:** the art or skill of working with metal, especially those activities in which metal is used in an artistic manner, may include jewelry making, enameling, metal-foil work, ornamental ironwork, art forging, spinning, and metal smithing.

**metalworking:** (1) the forming of objects out of metal, (2) a study of the processes of reduction and refinement of metallic ores and the characteristics and uses of metals, with development of skill and facility in casting, cutting, forming, shaping, and treating metal.

**metaphysics:** the branch of philosophy dealing with the ultimate nature of things, includes two main branches, *cosmology* and *ontology*.

**metaphysics, dualistic:** the theory that the nature of reality is twofold, the two realities usually, recognized being *mind* and *matter*.

**metaphysics, idealistic:** the theory which holds that the nature of reality is of the nature of mind (ultimate reality being accorded only to ideas, concepts, and like "universals") and which accepts the teleological theory that the order of reality is due to purpose; postulates the existence of finite minds and an Infinite Mind, the Infinite Mind being regarded as the ultimate explanation of all things.

**metaphysics, materialistic:** the theory that reality is matter. (The oldest known form of the theory, known as *atomistic materialism*, advanced by Democritus, reduced matter to atoms. A second form, known as *energism*, advanced by Ostwald in the nineteenth century, reduced matter to energy. A third form, known as *positivism*, advanced by Comte, is epistemological in character and holds that the sciences alone give us positive knowledge.) *Syn.* materialism.

**metapsychology:** *met'ō-sī-kol'ō-jī;* speculative psychology, philosophical speculation concerning the mind, its origin, function, structure, etc., and similar matters that cannot be proved by experience.

**method of agreement:** *see* agreement, method of.

**method of agreement and difference:** *see* agreement and difference, method of.

**method of concomitant variations:** *see* concomitant variations, method of.

**method of difference:** *see* difference, method of.

**method of gains:** *syn.* Spearman's foot-rule method of gains.

**method of least squares:** the method of finding the value of a statistic or the equation of a line or curve such that the sum of the squares of the deviations of the observations about the point or line is a minimum. (Such statistics as the arithmetic mean, partial regression coefficients, and regression lines are obtained by the *method of least squares*.)

**method of residues:** *see* residues, method of.

**methodology:** (1) the science of methods or principles of procedure, (2) the theory of the nature, place, and kinds of method used in teaching; (3) attention to method; procedure according to method.

**methodology, democratic:** educational procedures that provide for pupil participation in planning and carrying forward classroom activities.

**methods course:** *see* course, methods.

**methods experiment:** *see* experiment, methods.

**metric geometry:** *see* geometry, metric.

**metric system:** a scheme of weights and measures based on units of 10, designed by the French Academy of Science and adopted by the Constituent Assembly of France near the beginning of the French Revolution; the meter-liter-gram system.

**Metronoscope:** *met'rōn'ō-skōp;* a mechanical flash device that exposes successive phrases and lines of print at varying speeds.

**metropolitan district:** an area adjacent to a city of 50,000 or more and having a population of 150 or more people per square mile for which the United States Census Bureau furnishes population data; not a political unit.

**metropolitan type:** *syn.* transit type.

**mezze-soprano:** a female voice intermediate between soprano and contralto, with a range from about A below middle C to A two octaves higher.

**microcephaly:** *mī'krō-wef'ō-lī;* smallness of the head, specifically, in the adult, less than 1,350 cc. capacity of the cranium, almost always accompanied by feeble-mindedness or idiocy. *Contr. w.* macrocephaly.

**microcinematography:** *syn.* cinemicrophotography.

**microcopy:** reading material, such as books newspapers, or documents, photographed and reproduced in positive on strips of film 16 mm. or 35 mm. wide, intended for projection in a *microprojector*.

**microphotography:** the science or technique by which subjects are made to appear reduced in size to a greater extent than is possible with ordinary photographic methods; ordinarily used in still photography. *Contr. w.* macrophotography.

**microprojector:** (1) a projection device designed to project microcopy for purposes of reading or examination; (2) *syn.* projector, microslide.

microscope projector: *syn.* projector, microslide

microslide projector: *see* projector, microslide.

middle grades: a term commonly applied to grades 4, 5, and 6, or to any two of these grades, in an elementary school.

middle-level occupation: *syn.* semiprofession.

middle school: the school administrative unit on the secondary level containing the grades that follow the elementary school and precede the last unit in the school system; usually applied to the middle unit of a 14-grade program, such as the six-four-four plan.

mid-measure: *syn.* mid-score.

midparent: (biol. and psych.) the mean or average of the weighted values of any given character found in both parents.

mid-point: the value of a variable midway between the upper and the lower limits of a class interval. *Syn.* face value; mid-value.

midrange value: *see* value, midrange.

mid-score: the middle score when an odd number of scores are arranged in ascending or descending order, or the mean of the two middle scores when an even number of scores are arranged in ascending or descending order. *Syn.* mid-measure; *dist. f.* median.

midshipman: a young man in training for naval service at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland. *Contr. w.* cadet.

mid-term examination: *see* examination, mid-term.

mid-value: *syn.* mid-point.

migrant children: (1) children whose parents move from one country to another with the intention of establishing a permanent residence, (2) children whose parents move from one portion of a country to another with the intention of establishing a permanent home (the term is ordinarily used in this sense only when groups of families make such a change of location), (3) children whose parents move periodically to and from certain sections of the country for the purpose of seasonal employment. *See* transient children.

migrant student: *syn.* student, transfer.

migration, pupil: the movement of pupils from schools to other schools located in different administrative areas or units. *Dist. f.* transfer (3) (which means the movement of pupils from one school center to another within an administrative unit).

migration, teacher: the moving of teachers from one independent school, school system, or state to another. *See* turnover, teacher.

mile, bus: the travel of 1 mile by a school bus.

mile, pupil: a unit of school transportation service, consisting in the movement of one child a distance of 1 mile.

mile, seat: a unit of pupil-transportation service consisting of the movement of a seating space for one pupil a distance of 1 mile. (Thus, if a school bus having 30 seats travels 1 mile, the amount of service is 30 seat miles.)

mileage, daily: the total number of miles a given school bus is driven in a given day.

mileage, deadhead: the distance a school bus travels empty. *Syn.* empty mileage.

mileage, empty: *syn.* mileage, deadhead.

mileage allowance: the amount of money allowed attendance workers or other field officers for each mile traveled in making their daily calls and visits.

miles, aggregate pupil: the sum of the distances ridden by individual pupils in a school bus.

miles, loaded: the distance a school bus travels along its route while one or more pupils are riding.

miles, one-way loaded: the miles a school bus travels while carrying pupils to or from school.

milieu: mē'lyō: the whole physical and social setting of the organism, consisting of his environment, both external and internal. *Dist. f.* environment, external, environment, internal.

military: (1) of or pertaining to soldiers, arms, war; according to the methods of war or armies, as in *military training* and *military discipline*, (2) occasionally used to describe a machine-like school organization or a severe, rigid, and authoritative type of school discipline.

military academy: *see* academy, military.

military course, advanced: the second half of the course of study designed for students of senior R.O.T.C. units, generally taken in the junior and senior years in college, and for which enrollment is limited, selection being made from applicants who have completed the basic course, students who satisfactorily complete the advanced course are eligible for a commission as second lieutenant in the Reserve Officers' Corps, Army of the United States.

military course, basic: the first half of the course of study designed for students of senior R.O.T.C. units, or the entire course for junior R.O.T.C. units; in the senior units it is generally taken in the freshman and sophomore years in college and is intended to be preparatory to the advanced course; for many students, it is a terminal course, inasmuch as it is the only course required in schools having compulsory military training. (Registration in or completion of the basic course does not affect the student's civilian status.)

military courtesy: the system of the conventions of military life, especially as they pertain to the conduct and relationships between and among persons having military status; the basic feature of military courtesy is the showing of proper respect, for example, to one's superior officers or to the flag.

military discipline: *see* discipline, military.

military drill: *see* drill, military.

military education: (1) approximately synonymous with *military training*, the use of the term being advocated by some to emphasize that military training consists of more than drill, (2) education, primarily academic, in an *essentially military school*; (3) a system of education common in many European countries in which all boys begin military training at an

early age and serve a required length of time in the national armed forces.

**military school:** an establishment, whose primary purpose is the education and training of cadets, such as the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, or of officers, noncommissioned officers, and men of the Army, such as post schools, garrison schools, and service schools

**military science:** *see* science, military.

**military science and tactics:** *syn.* science, military.

**military track:** running, jumping, and throwing exercises, resembling track and field athletics, suitable for use with large numbers of individuals for purposes of developing physical fitness

**military training:** (in schools, colleges, and universities) education in a variety of military subjects such as military science, tactics, military law, command and leadership, gunnery, and military engineering, supplemented by practice in close- and extended-order drill and training in military discipline through courses, drill, and field work, given in such schools as the United States Military Academy and other army schools and in colleges having senior R.O.T.C. units, in elementary or secondary schools the training generally consists mostly of practice in close- and extended-order drill and training in military discipline, not intended to prepare the student for military service (Some persons advocate the use of the term *military education* instead of *military training*.)

**military training, compulsory:** required enrollment of all freshman and sophomore men, unless specially excused, in the basic military course in colleges and universities having R.O.T.C. units. [All land-grant institutions (with two exceptions in 1942) and many other schools have this requirement.]

**mill:** (voo, ed.) an equipped building or group of buildings in which raw material is worked or processed, by workmen using simple operations, into a form ready for the manufacturer, for example, a steel mill or flour mill.

**Mill's canon of agreement:** the celebrated formulation by John Stuart Mill of the principle of the method of agreement; stated by Mill as follows in his *System of Logic*: "If two or more instances of the phenomenon under investigation have only one circumstance in common, the circumstance in which alone all the instances agree is the cause (or effect) of the given phenomenon."

**mimeographed newspaper:** *syn.* newspaper, duplicated.

**mimeotics:** mi-met'iks, mi-mst'-; an older term to designate somewhat formalized exercises in imitation of occupational and play activities

**mind:** (1) a collective term for all forms of consciousness or intelligence; contrasted with body, sometimes with soul, (2) a human being thought of as an intellectual force; (3) the total of an individual's mental faculties, (4) a characteristic mode of thought, as the Greek *mind*; (5) the spirit or intelligence that pervades the universe, as opposed to matter.

**mind, collective:** (1) consensus; (2) the sum of those similar mental processes among the members of a group that result in concerted action; (3) an alleged mind that inheres in each group and is different from the minds of the individuals composing the group or from their mind aggregate. *Dist. f.* group consciousness.

**mind blindness:** *syn.* blindness, cortical.

**miniature camera:** a still camera of small dimensions using relatively small film. (Commercial miniature cameras have been produced taking film as small as 8 mm. The commonest sizes are 35 mm., 1½" by 2¼ inches, and 2¼ by 2¼ inches.)

**minimal addend code:** *see* code, minimal addend.

**minimum compulsory school age:** *see* compulsory school age, minimum.

**minimum essentials:** rough *syn.* fundamentals of arithmetic.

**minimum program:** *see* program, minimum.

**minimum school tax:** *see* tax, minimum school.

**minimum school term:** *see* school term, minimum.

**minimum school year:** *see* school year, minimum.

**minimum standards:** *see* standards, minimum.

**minimum term of school:** *syn.* school term, minimum.

**minimum transportation program:** *see* program, minimum transportation.

**minimum wage, teachers':** (1) the lowest salary that may be paid to a teacher under an established salary schedule; (2) the lowest salary that should be paid to a teacher in order to maintain a defined standard of living.

**minor:** (1) any person who has not yet attained the age of 21, at which time full civil rights are granted; (2) *syn.* field of study, minor.

**minor adviser:** *see* adviser, minor.

**minor field of study:** *see* field of study, minor.

**minority group:** *see* group, minority.

**minority representation:** (1) the right that is allowed to minority groups by some societies to participate in the society's councils; (2) the right by which minority parties are allowed a number of seats in a representative body

**minor psychosis:** *syn.* psychopathy (1).

**minor seminary:** *see* seminary, minor.

**minutes:** the record of the proceedings of a meeting of a board, committee, or conference, usually prepared by a secretary or clerk and formally approved at the succeeding meeting of the same body; may vary from a complete stenographic transcription of every word uttered at the meeting to a bare series of notations of the motions made and the disposition thereof and of resolutions adopted.

**mirror drawing:** *see* drawing, mirror.

**mirror image:** the image of an object or symbol seen reversed, as though in a mirror; believed by some to be caused by interference between the hemispheres of the brain.

**mirror reading:** *see* reading, mirror.



**mirror script:** handwriting produced by writing from right to left, so that what is written becomes legible when read from the reflection in a mirror; may be a sign of abnormality, or may occur as a result of forcing a left-handed person to use the right hand.

**mirror writing:** *syn.* mirror script.

**misbehavior:** behavior on the part of a pupil that indicates antagonism to authority, non-conformity to established standards of decency, neatness, or routine, failure to study sufficiently, or lack of integrity.

**misconduct of pupil:** violation of implied or established rules governing pupil behavior in school.

**misconduct of teacher:** (1) actions unbecoming a teacher or tending to degrade the teaching profession; (2) actions of a teacher, either in school or in public, not in conformity with codes of professional ethics; (3) actions of a teacher that violate the mores of the community in which the teacher works. (Sometimes used in a legal sense as a reason for dismissal.)

**Mishnah:** mish'ne; *n. fem.*; pl. Mishnayoth: mish'na-yoth' (Heb., lit., "study") (1) a basic subject in Jewish schools stressing the Talmudic curriculum; (2) the collection of Jewish laws compiled in Hebrew by Rabbi Judah the Prince in Palestine about the year 200; includes legal, ritualistic, and ethical precepts, about which subsequent Talmudic discussion and commentaries developed for centuries.

**missal Latin:** (R. C. ed.) the designation of a type of elementary instruction in Latin based on the study of the vocabulary and forms encountered in the missal, which is the official prayer book of the Roman Catholic Church.

**missing-parts test:** *see* test, missing-parts.

**mission school:** a school operated by a religious body as a part of its missionary effort.

**mistake:** (stat.) an error in calculation or interpretation of data, not ascribable to chance, but the result of carelessness, forgetfulness, etc. *Dist. f.* error, compensating, error, constant.

**mistress of novices:** *see* master of novices.

**mitosis:** mi tō'sis, the act of cell division, by which any living cell gives rise to two cells resembling itself; to be distinguished from *maturation division*, a special type of *mitosis*.

**mixed cerebral dominance:** *see* cerebral dominance, mixed.

**mixed dextral:** a person who is right-handed and left-eyed.

**mixed-relations test:** obsolescent *syn.* test, analogies.

**mixed sinistral:** a person who is left-handed and right-eyed.

**mixed slant:** the characteristic of handwriting in which the upstrokes and downstrokes show no uniformity of slant and no regular order of change of slant.

**mnemonic system:** monen'ik; any artificial device for memorizing that depends on arbitrary associations, such as "vihgyor" for the colors of the spectrum or "30 days hath September."

**mob:** a crowd in action moving toward a definite common goal, or one composed of two or more groups in conflict.

**mobile clinic:** *see* clinic, mobile.

**mobility ratio:** the ratio of the number of newly employed teachers to the total number of teachers.

**mob psychology:** *see* psychology, mob.

**mock broadcast:** a learning activity considered especially effective in motivating better work in English, in which pupils prepare a script, rehearse, and act out a program as though it were to be broadcast; sometimes involves the use of an actual microphone connected with a public address system.

**modal:** (stat.) pertaining to the most predominant or most frequent magnitude or type, pertaining to the mode.

**modal average:** *syn.* mode.

**modal divergence:** the difference between the mean and the mode.

**modal interval:** *see* interval, modal.

**modal range:** *syn.* interval, modal.

**mode.** (*Mo*) the most frequently occurring value in a frequency distribution, whether ascertained by inspection of the data or derived by calculation, the highest point on a distribution curve. *Syn.* modal average.

**mode, apparent:** *syn.* mode, crude.

**mode, computed:** *syn.* mode, refined.

**mode, crude:** the mid-point of the class interval containing the greatest number of observations in a distribution. *Syn.* mode, apparent; *contr. w.* mode, refined.

**mode, refined:** an estimate of the value of the mode in the universe from which a given sample is drawn, usually made by the use of the theoretical mode, but may be made by other methods. *Syn.* computed mode; *contr. w.* mode, crude.

**mode, relative:** (1) the value of the observation, measure, or score that occurs more frequently than any of the other values near it, (2) the abscissa corresponding to any ordinate of a fitted frequency curve that is higher than the ordinate adjacent to it.

**model:** a replica or three-dimensional representation of an object.

**modeling:** (1) the act of forming a three-dimensional figure in a plastic, malleable material such as clay or wax, the resulting figure being either retained as the end product or used as a model or form for the making of a reproduction in plaster, terra cotta, bronze, marble, stone, or wood; (2) that quality of a painting, drawing, photograph, or other two-dimensional representation in which an effect or illusion of the third dimension is achieved through the use of such means as lighting, contrast, color, perspective, and control of dark-light values.

**model lesson:** *syn.* lesson, demonstration.

**model school:** (1) originally, an elementary school connected with an early American normal school or supported by a local public school

district, in which normal-school students observed and practiced teaching methods; (2) *syn. practice school* (1); (3) narrowly, a synonym for *demonstration school*.

**model set:** a set of bookkeeping records showing transactions recorded in the journal, the ledger, and the financial statements, to illustrate the complete bookkeeping cycle, and used as a guide for bookkeeping students.

**model store:** a room or portion of a room in a school building, fitted out to give the appearance of a real store and used in classes in retail selling to lend an atmosphere of reality to the study of salesmanship and merchandising.

**modern dance:** a form of the dance—interpretive and expressive—in which natural movements and postures of the body are used as basic elements, rather than formal, traditional movements and postures; differs from the classical dance chiefly in naturalness, lack of set rules, and in the fact that it is usually danced barefoot.

**modern history:** *see* history, modern.

**modern languages.** a term collectively applied to the study of pronunciation, grammar, composition, and reading of foreign languages in contemporary use, as contrasted with that of the ancient, or "dead," languages commonly called the *classics*.

**modern school:** a school in which up-to-date educational procedures are applied.

**modified median:** *see* median, modified.

**modified platoon plan.** *see* alternate school.

**modulation, amplitude:** the usual system of radio transmission, based on varying the amplitude of the power output while the frequency remains constant (frequently abbreviated a.m.). *Contr. w.* modulation, frequency.

**modulation, frequency:** a system of staticless radio transmission invented by Major E. H. Armstrong, based on a reversal of the usual system (*amplitude modulation*) in that the power output remains constant, while fluctuations created at the microphone vary the frequency of the waves; transmission distance is usually limited to the horizon, or about 40 miles radius from the transmitter (frequently abbreviated to f.m.). *Contr. w.* modulation, amplitude. (NOTE: Certain bands, namely, those between 42,000 and 43,000 kc, have been officially assigned to educational interests for the purpose of educational broadcasting on *frequency modulation* transmission.)

**molar behaviorism:** *see* behaviorism, molar.

**molecular behaviorism:** *see* behaviorism, molecular.

**moment:** the arithmetic mean of some power of deviations of the measures in a frequency distribution, the deviations having been measured from zero, from the mean, or from some other origin.

**monad:** mon'ad, mō'nad; an individual, independent unit having the characteristics of both matter and mind, the absolutely simple and indivisible element in the philosophy of Leibnitz, reflecting within itself the universe.

**monastic school:** a type of school conducted during the Middle Ages by various monastic and conventual orders, primarily for *interni*, or candidates for membership, but later for *externi*, or noncandidates.

**monastic school, inner:** a medieval school operated within the confines of a monastery for the general education and religious training of youths who intended to enter the monastic or clerical life.

**monastic school, outer:** a medieval school operated in conjunction with a monastery for the general education and religious training of youths who did not intend to enter monastic life.

**monetary grant:** *see* grant, monetary.

**Mongolism:** a type of congenital mental deficiency characterized by slanting eyes resembling those typical of the Mongolian, a aquat nose, large tongue, deficient stature, and other signs of physical abnormality. (Individuals afflicted with *Mongolism* are usually imbeciles.)

**monism:** (1) the doctrine that the mental and physical, mind and matter, etc., are merely different manifestations of the same reality, rather than being separate entities, (2) the generic term for a number of philosophic systems based on the assumption of a single ultimate principle or kind of being, which may be matter (*materialistic monism*), or mind and personality (*idealistic monism*), or spirit (*spiritualistic monism*), *contr. w.* dualism; (3) the doctrine that there is one Supreme Being, as opposed to belief in a Good and an Evil Principle distinct and coordinate.

**monism, materialistic:** (1) the theory that mind is merely a more complex form or manifestation of matter and should not be regarded as essentially different from matter, (2) the metaphysics that admits but one form of ultimate reality and regards this as being some form of matter.

**monistic idealism:** *see* idealism, monistic.

**monitor:** (1) a person—generally a pupil-teacher—to whom is assigned the responsibility of performing or overseeing the performance of some routine task, such as directing traffic on the stairs of the school building, erasing the blackboard, collecting papers, or distributing books; *see* monitor system; (2) a more mature or a more capable pupil who assists a teacher in class instruction and room management, characteristic of the monitorial system developed by Bell and Lancaster during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. *See* Lancasterian system.

**monitorial system:** *syn.* Lancasterian system.

**monitor system.** a plan by which a staff of pupils in school and classroom are selected to perform special duties assigned to them. *See* monitor.

**monochorionic twins:** mon'ō-kō-ri-on'ik, *syn.* twins, monozygotic.

**monocular regression:** *see* regression, monocular.

**monocular vision:** *see* vision, monocular.

**monograph:** a systematic and complete treatise on a particular subject, usually detailed in

treatment, but not extensive in scope; need not be bibliographically independent.

**monograph, research**: a published paper, usually in the form of an enlarged bulletin or small book, reporting a study of some particular subject, a research report dealing with a single problem.

**monolism**: mon'ō-dē'sm; (1) the theory, advanced by René Descartes (1596-1650), that an idea unrelated to other ideas exercises an unusually powerful force in the mind; (2) an unreasonable harping on a fixed idea.

**monomania**: mon'ō-mā'nīā; a popular term implying domination by a fixed idea or obsession in a person who shows no other mental disorder; not scientifically recognized.

**monopoly, fiscal**: a form of government industry deliberately planned to secure revenue from the monopoly of the sale of certain articles or services, for example, the postal service, lotteries, and tobacco and salt monopolies in European and Asiatic countries.

**monoptometer**: mon'op'tōm'ō-ter; an optical device, developed by F. H. Lund and used for determining eye dominance.

**monotone**: an individual who appears unable to sing a succession of tones of varying pitch and who, when he attempts to sing, sings tones all of one pitch. (The condition was formerly but is no longer regarded as incurable.)

**monotonous phonation**: see phonation, monotonous.

**monotonous speech**: see speech, monotonous.

**monozygosity**: mon'ō zī gon'i-tī; the state of being monozygous.

**monozygotic**: mon'ō-sī'got'ik; var. monozygous.

**monozygotic twins**: see twins, monozygotic.

**monozygous**: mon'ō-sī'gēs; (genet.) arising from one and the same ovum by division after fertilization, individuals resulting from such a division (twins, triplets, etc.) being genetically identical, that is, carrying identical gene structures. *Syn.* monozygotic; see twins.

**montage**: *syn.* photomontage.

**Montessori method**: mon'tes-sō'rē; a method of primary and preprimary instruction, developed by Dr. Maria Montessori, an Italian psychiatrist and former pupil of Seguin and Itard, based on the "faculty" psychology, and emphasizing free physical activity, individual instruction, early development of reading and writing skills, and extensive sensory and motor training; introduced originally in Italy, the method spread to England and to the United States but has been generally abandoned here in favor of Froebelian methods.

**monthly health report**: see report, monthly health.

**monthly per cent of attendance**: see attendance, monthly per cent of.

**monthly report**: see report, monthly.

**moonlight school**: classes held in the evenings for adults, often in public-school buildings, in isolated regions such as the Kentucky mountains; usually designed to promote literacy and community welfare.

**Moon type**: a system of printing for the blind, devised by William Moon (1818-1894) and consisting of raised lines in the form of angles and curves, the outline of some letters resembling that of roman capitals; largely superseded by Braille, but proves useful for older persons unable to learn Braille.

**moral adjustment**: see adjustment, moral.

**moral basis of public education**: the conception that the building of moral character is the primary function of public education.

**moral behavior**: see behavior, moral.

**moral character**: see character, moral.

**moral concept**: a mental image, socially derived, that becomes a criterion for discriminating between right and wrong.

**moral defective**: (1) a person who is subnormal or abnormal in matters of morality, (2) a person who is not accountable for deviation from norms of ethical behavior.

**moral development**: see development, moral.

**moral deviate**: a person who differs from the norm in respect to morality, whether toward "better" or toward "worse."

**morale**: (1) courage, faith, and personal integration maintained in the face of adversity; (2) group solidarity maintained in the face of threatening forces; (3) morality.

**morale, school**: (1) the spirit of confidence characterizing the students of a school, (2) the fusing of wishes and attitudes into dominant group attitudes, making it possible for the school population to act with unity in certain areas.

**morale, teacher**: a characteristic of a teaching staff representative of cooperative, alert, and aggressive support of a commonly accepted policy for the school or school system.

**moral education**: either formal or incidental instruction in morals or rules of right conduct in or out of school. (In countries with a recognized state religion and in parochial schools, this may become the same as religious instruction; in countries where there is no state religion, such instruction in state or public schools may become the same as character education or even civic education.)

**moral guidance**: see guidance, moral.

**moral inequity**: see inequity, moral.

**morality**: (1) principles and standards relating to right and wrong that are accepted by a given society; (2) conduct that conforms to such principles and standards without constraint.

**morality, civic**: probity of conduct in respect to the affairs of the state or community.

**morality, dynamic**: adherence to the ethical belief that moral standards are not fixed and unchanging, but relative and contingent, constantly varying according to culture, place, and time.

**morality, external**: conformity to the group code and forms as a result of pressures originating outside the self, such as the influence of parents, teachers, or officers of the law. *Ant.* morality, internal.

morality, internal: conformity to the group standards of right conduct or to a personal standard, as a result of pressures arising in the self, such as personal conviction as to the values of that to which one conforms. *Ant.* morality, external

moral judgment: an evaluation concerned with distinctions between what is accepted and what is rejected in the social order.

moral law: any rule of right or wrong conduct that may be regarded as derived from divine revelation, human intuition, or human custom, to be distinguished from *instituted law* as established by government

moral philosophy: see philosophy, moral.

morals: (1) actual customs evaluated according to standards of right and wrong, (2) the virtues and other elements that make up *morality*.

moral sense: *syn.* ethical sense.

mores: *môres*, the fundamental and relatively inflexible folkways or moral customs of a people, generally accepted as traditional and necessary to the well-being of the group.

"more than" *ogive*: see *ogive*, "more than."

Morgan's canon: see law of parsimony.

morning exercises: activities such as singing or saluting the flag conducted during the first few minutes of the school day. *Syn.* opening exercises.

moron: a mentally defective person, usually having a mental age of 8 years or upward or, if a child, an IQ of 50 or more, as a rule, the upper limit should be an IQ of 69, but this limit should not be adhered to in cases where medical, social, and other factors clearly indicate that the patient is mentally defective; the term *moron* designates any mental defective above the grade of *imbecile*. See *imbecile*.

morphology: a branch of study dealing with language form and structure, including the origin and function of inflectional forms.

Morrison plan: a five-step instructional plan advocated by H. C. Morrison, consisting of (a) *exploration*, in which are determined the pupils' perceptive background and mastery of the unit of work, (b) *presentation*, in which the teacher gives a general overview of the whole unit of work; (c) *assimilation*, in which pupils actively investigate and study the unit and pass a mastery test; (d) *organization*, in which the class gathers together the argument of the unit into a logical, coherent outline; and (e) *recitation*, in which pupils who have mastered the unit give a series of talks, the teacher and class acting as audience.

mortality, student: (higher ed.) the rate or amount of withdrawal of students from a college; includes those dropped for reasons of scholarship or discipline and voluntary withdrawals due to financial or other causes.

mortality, teacher: (1) the loss of teaching personnel from all causes during a given period; see *turnover, teacher*; (2) the death rate of those engaged in teaching.

mortmain control: *mört'män*; (Fr. *mort*, "dead," + *main*, "hand"); lit., "dead-hand control") the control by the stipulations of the founders

of an endowment or other wealth funded in perpetuity, especially when such control severely or unduly limits the trustees in their efforts to administer the endowment according to the spirit rather than the letter of the bequest. *Syn.* dead-hand control; see *cy pres*, doctrine of.

Mort plan: a state aid plan designed by Paul Mort under which a state would pay, as state aid, the difference between the *need* of a district (as expressed in terms of the cost of the minimum program, in unit costs, usually "classroom units") and the *ability* of a district (as expressed in terms of the actual or hypothetical yield of a uniform local tax at some fixed rate)

mother book: the English version of the title of a work by Pestalozzi intended to teach mothers how to observe and teach their children; devoted largely to a description of Pestalozzi's method of *object teaching*.

mother complex: see complex, mother.

Mother Goose: the designation or title of a number of collections of old English rhymes, first compiled and published in London about 1760 by John Newbery, formerly used extensively as nursery and kindergarten rhymes and primary reading material. (Two rhymes are of obscure origin and meaning, but it is believed that some were originally intended as stories for young children, while others embodied moral precepts or political satires written and circulated long before their compilation by Newbery. Newbery apparently took his title from that of a collection of fairy stories that enjoyed enormous popularity, anonymously written by the French writer Charles Perrault and published in 1697 under the title *Contes de ma Mère l'Oye*, literally, *Stories of My Mother Goose*.)

mother image: see *image, mother*.

mother play: the English version of a term introduced by Froebel to designate little rhymes, games, and songs of his own composition intended to be used by the mother to occupy and entertain her child while she was engaged in other activities; first published in 1843 in a collection entitled *Mutter-Spiel und Kasperlieder* (*Mother Play and Child Songs*); translated into English under the title *Goldammer's Manual*. See *Goldammer's Manual*.

motion picture, educational: *syn.* film, instructional.

motion picture, occupational: a motion picture designed primarily to present job characteristics, indicate specific tasks within a given industry, and denote possibilities of future employment based on demands of the given industry in relation to school achievement and individual aptitudes

motion picture, theatrical: any motion picture designed primarily for use in commercial motion-picture houses.

motion-picture methods: see *audiovisual-kinesthetic method*; *visual-hearing method*.

motivated schoolwork: schoolwork designed to coincide with the pupil's motives and interests, so that it appeals to the pupil, seems desirable in itself, and is undertaken and completed willingly without external coercion

**motivating device:** any technique or situation used in teaching for the primary purpose of stimulating interest and augmenting effort on the part of the pupils. *See* motivation, motivation, extrinsic; motivation, intrinsic; motive.

**motivation:** the application or use of incentives, whether external or internal, for the purpose of causing a pupil or student to perform in a desired way, usually designates the act of choosing study materials of such a sort and presenting them in such a way as to appeal to the pupil's interests and cause him to attack the work at hand willingly and to complete it with sustained enthusiasm, also designates the use of various devices such as the offering of rewards or an appeal to the desire to excel. *See* motivating device; motivation, extrinsic; motivation, intrinsic; motive.

**motivation, extrinsic:** the application or use of incentives that are external to a given activity but intrinsic to the pupil and are intended to facilitate the performance of the activity, for example, offering a prize to the pupil who makes the highest score in a spelling test, thus appealing to his desire to excel. *See* motivating device; motivation; motive; *contr.* w. motivation, intrinsic.

**motivation, group:** a drive toward or desire for action, arising from contact with others, for example, the spirit of competition, the desire for social approval, the desire for leadership, etc.

**motivation, internal:** drives determined within the organism.

**motivation, intrinsic:** the act or process of facilitating the performance of a given task through incentives embedded in the task itself, for example, motivation of the study of science at the junior high school level through the presentation of interesting, factual, timely material about airplanes, thus taking advantage of the pupils' strong interest in the subject of aviation. *Contr.* w. motivation, extrinsic.

**motivation, radio:** any instructional plan that definitely utilizes radio for the creation of interest in the process of learning.

**motivation, scholastic:** an incentive or drive on the part of a student to achieve a certain level of scholarship or a general educational objective.

**motivation techniques:** methods designed to increase a pupil's or student's desire to engage in a certain activity, usually one involving classroom learning, for example, the use of a reading-progress chart.

**motive:** (1) an impulse, driving force, tendency, or motor attitude, whether conscious or not, that facilitates response to stimuli or situations of certain kinds, while inhibiting others, and that leads to the performance of a particular act, (2) (behav. psych.) the aggregate of determining forces (sets, memory traces, tissue deprivations, etc.) that predispose the organism to a particular form of conduct. *Dist. f.* drive.

**metakinesic method:** *syn.* kinesthetic method (2).

**motor:** pertaining to muscular movements.

**motor ability:** *see* ability, motor.

**motor-ability age:** *see* age, motor-ability.

**motor activity:** *see* activity, motor.

**motor-activity principle:** a basic principle of the Froebelian kindergarten, based on the theory that children learn and acquire information, understanding, and skills through motor activities in which they are naturally interested, such as building, constructing, modeling, painting, running, and singing.

**motor adaptability:** the faculty with which an individual can successfully accomplish various operations involving strength, muscular coordination, or speed of reaction.

**motor aphasia:** *see* aphasia, motor.

**motor capacity:** *see* capacity, motor.

**motor condensation:** (behav. psych.) the telescoping or simplification of a compound movement by the elimination of unnecessary components.

**motor-constructive experience:** *see* experience, motor-constructive.

**motor control:** the ability to control and direct the voluntary muscles of the body.

**motor control, general:** ability to coordinate and direct the muscles of the body.

**motor coordination:** *see* coordination, motor.

**motor development:** *see* development, motor.

**motor diffusion:** widespread rather than localized muscular activity of the organism. *See* activity, mass; generalization (2); irradiation.

**motor educability:** *see* educability, motor.

**motor expression:** *see* expression, motor.

**motor fitness:** the condition of muscular strength, endurance, and skill that makes an individual ready for performance of bodily activities. *See* physical fitness.

**motor incoordination:** *see* incoordination, motor.

**motor learning:** *see* learning, motor.

**motor process:** a generic term embracing efferent neural processes and the effector activities excited thereby.

**motor quotient:** *see* quotient, motor.

**motor rhythm:** the ability to perform body movements in time to a designated rhythm.

**motor sequence:** successive stages in the infant's development of motor control that normally follow a regular order.

**motor set:** readiness to react, with attention or observation focused on the movement to be made rather than on the sensory source of the signal stimulus.

**mount:** the material to which photographs, graphic materials, models, etc., may be attached for purposes of handling and preservation.

**mounting:** the process of setting up models and specimens or of attaching flat materials to their mounts.

**mouth-orientation response:** *see* response, mouth-orientation.

**movable do:** *d*<sub>5</sub>; a system for teaching tonal relationships in singing, in which a single set of Italian syllables indicates the tones of the scale

for all keys, the syllables being shifted in position on the staff as the key is changed; the key signature determines the position of *do*, and accordingly of all the syllables, since their internal relationships remain constant regardless of key. (The system is aimed at developing a feeling for tonality or relative pitch and is most popular in England and the United States.) See *sol-fa*; *sol-fa syllables*; *solmization*.

**movable school:** a school, frequently located in a sparsely settled, open-range country, housed in a building small enough to be moved to a new location from time to time.

**movable seating equipment:** see *seating equipment*, *movable*.

**moving school:** a type of school, common in New England in the eighteenth century, held for a few months at a time in different parts of a township, in order to secure equality of convenience for pupils.

**Müller-Walle method:** *mYl'er vā'le*, a method of teaching lip reading, originated by Julius Müller of Germany and introduced into the United States by Martha E. Bruhn, that, with some modifications, is often called the *Bruhn method* on this continent.

**multiblock trade:** see *trade*, *multiblock*.

**multidimensional development:** see *development*, *multidimensional*.

**multimodal:** (said of a frequency distribution or of a frequency curve) having more than one mode. (Frequency distributions may be falsely *multimodal*, owing to too few observations or to too many classes; a *multimodal* distribution may, but does not necessarily, indicate that the observations are not drawn from a homogeneous population or that more than one class of facts has been included.) *Dist. f.* *bimodal*; *contr. w.* *unimodal*.

**multiple answer:** the answer made by a respondent to a question having two or more allowable and acceptable answers, for example, a response to the question, "In which of the following states have you resided since the age of 18?"

**multiple-answer test:** *syn.* *test*, *multiple-response*.

**multiple-approach method:** an approach to the teaching of foreign languages postulating the need for using many different methods and types of work.

**multiple bar chart:** see *chart*, *multiple bar*.

**multiple birth:** the birth of more than one offspring from a single pregnancy; appears, in the case of human beings, to be characteristic of some families, though not proved to be of hereditary origin. (The products of a multiple birth—twins, triplets, quadruplets, etc.—may be any combination of identical or fraternal multiples.) See *twins*.

**multiple-choice item:** see *item*, *multiple-choice*.

**multiple-choice test:** see *test*, *multiple-choice*.

**multiple coefficient:** see *coefficient*, *multiple*.

**multiple correlation:** see *correlation*, *multiple*.

**multiple correlation, coefficient of:** see *coefficient of multiple correlation*.

**multiple correlation coefficient:** *syn.* *coefficient of multiple correlation*.

**multiple correlation ratio:** see *ratio*, *multiple correlation*.

**multiple-course plan:** an onrampment plan of promotion in which the rate of progress for all pupils in a grade is kept fairly constant but in which the courses are different, with minimum, average, and maximum amounts of work.

**multiple curriculum organization:** see *curriculum organization*, *multiple*.

**multiple-dot map:** see *map*, *multiple-dot*.

**multiple-factor analysis:** any method of factor analysis that assumes the possibility of more than one common factor in the relations of a battery of tests; a generalization of the original two-factor theory in which only one common factor was assumed in the battery plus specific factors, one for each test. See *bifactor method*; *centroid method*; *principal component*; *two-factor theory*.

**multiple-factor method:** a method of predicting population that assumes that a prediction based on a large number of economic and social factors closely associated with growth of population is more reliable than a prediction based on a single index and that factors having positive correlation with increase of population in the past will continue to be closely related to growth of population in the future. (Only factors whose average increment of increase falls within one standard deviation of the mean of the mean increments of all the factors employed are used.) *Syn.* *economic-factor method*.

**multiple factors:** pairs of genes (factors) that produce similar or supplementary effects; used in a broad sense to indicate any or all factors combining to produce a single result.

**multiple frequency table:** see *table*, *multiple frequency*.

**multiple-headed school system:** see *administrative organization*, *multiple type of*.

**multiple linear regression equation:** *syn.* *regression equation*.

**multiple line of approach:** *syn.* *multiple-approach method*.

**multiple picture graph:** see *graph*, *multiple picture*.

**multiple regression equation:** *syn.* *partial regression equation*.

**multiple-response item:** see *item*, *multiple-response*.

**multiple-response test:** see *test*, *multiple-response*.

**multiple route:** see *route*, *multiple*.

**multiple scoring:** see *scoring*, *multiple*.

**multiple type of administrative organization:** see *administrative organization*, *multiple type of*.

**multiple-variable experiment:** see *experiment*, *multiple-variable*.

**multiplication facts:** the 100 statements of the multiplication of two numbers, with the results of that multiplication, from  $0 \times 0 = 0$  to  $9 \times 9 = 81$ . *Syn.* *primary multiplication facts*.

**multiplication facts, primary:** *syn.* multiplication facts.

**multiplying punch:** *see* punch, multiplying.

**municipal camp:** *see* camp, municipal.

**municipal college:** *see* college, municipal.

**municipal control:** control (of varying degrees) exercised over the schools by the municipal authority, existing when the board of education is appointed in whole or in part by municipal authority, when school buildings are directly maintained by the municipal authority, but more particularly when school revenues are determined or approved by the municipal authority.

**municipal junior college:** *see* junior college, municipal.

**municipal lodge:** a recreation unit owned by a municipality, usually located outside the city limits, and used as a center for recreation activities.

**municipal park:** a recreation center operated by a municipality; implies landscaped areas with little provision for specific recreational activities.

**municipal recreation:** *see* recreation, municipal.

**municipal recreation center:** *see* recreation center, municipal.

**municipal teachers' college:** *see* teachers' college, municipal.

**municipal university:** *see* university, municipal.

**muscle, accessory:** fine skeletal muscle, especially of the hands, feet, and throat.

**muscle, fundamental:** one of the larger muscles of the body, used in gross bodily movements, for example, the biceps.

**muscle, nonstriate:** *syn.* muscle, smooth.

**muscle, peripheral:** *syn.* muscle, skeletal.

**muscle, skeletal:** striate muscle connected to bones of the skeleton, controlled by the central nervous system, and responsible for external spatial movements of the body. *Syn.* peripheral muscle; *see* muscle, striate.

**muscle, smooth:** the contractile tissue (such as that of the heart and colon) under the involuntary control of the autonomic nervous system and responsible for internal adjustments of the body; so called because of the characteristic, unstriped appearance of the individual muscle fibers. *Syn.* nonstriate muscle; unstriped muscle; *contr. w.* muscle, striate.

**muscle, striate:** striated; the contractile tissue of the body (such as that of the muscles of the arm) under the voluntary control of the central nervous system (also, in some cases, connected with the autonomic nervous system) and responsible for the external, spatial adjustments of the body; so called because of the characteristic, striped appearance of the individual muscle fibers. *Syn.* striped muscle; *contr. w.* muscle, smooth.

**muscle-bound:** a condition in which the overdevelopment of muscles limits joint flexibility.

**muscle imbalance:** *see* imbalance, muscle.

**muscle sense:** the sense by which one is aware of the movement, position, or posture of muscles and bodily members (without the use of other senses, such as sight), through stimulation, possibly mechanical, of sense organs in the muscles, joints, and tendons. *Syn.* kinesthetic sense.

**muscular balance:** the condition in which one eye continues to fixate when fusion of the images is made impossible, for example, when one eye is covered.

**muscular coordination:** *syn.* coordination, motor.

**muscular incoordination:** *syn.* incoordination, motor.

**muscular movement:** (1) a handwriting movement involving muscles of the whole arm, the large cushion, or muscle pad, of the front forearm acting as the fulcrum, and in which finger movements are very slight; (2) a handwriting movement involving the free coordinated action of the gross muscles of the arm as distinguished from finger movements and wrist movements.

**museum:** (1) a building or room used to preserve or exhibit collections of objects of interest in such fields as science, literature, and art; (2) the collection exhibited in such a room or building.

**museum, commercial:** (1) a collection of objects of permanent interest to teachers and students of business; may include specimens of raw materials, parts of manufactured products, and finished goods arranged systematically, as well as appliances used in business offices and stores and specimens of business forms, business letters, and advertisements; (2) a room or building in which such a collection is kept.

**museum, health:** a museum devoted to the display of pictures, charts, models, instruments, and other items relating to health.

**museum education:** (1) those changes brought about in the individual through ideas suggested or communicated by museum materials and their arrangement; (2) the formal or informal educational program carried on by museums.

**music:** (1) a pattern of tones expressive of and stimulating to human feelings and emotions; (2) the art and science of the creation and production of esthetically appealing tonal sequences and combinations; (3) a musical composition in written or printed form. (As a subject of instruction, music includes both the skills required for the performance of musical compositions and related theoretical subjects.) *See* music, applied; theory (2).

**music, absolute:** instrumental music that is dependent solely on tonal material, form, and organization for effect and value and that has no intentional descriptive, dramatic, or emotional basis, as shown by lack of title, motto, text, or description, for example, many of the works of Bach and other classical composers. *Contr. w.* music, program.

**music, applied:** (1) musical performance; (2) vocal and instrumental music considered as subjects of instruction. *Contr. w.* theory (2).

**music, choral:** music intended for group singing in concert style.

**music, elective:** music courses in which enrollment is optional.

**music, general:** that part of the program of musical instruction intended for all members of the student body of a school, usually embracing a variety of musical experiences.

**music, program:** music linked by title or explanatory notes to events, scenes, or moods. *Contr.* w. music, absolute.

**music, public-school:** the entire curriculum and program for teaching music in public schools.

**musical aptitude test:** see test, musical aptitude.

**musical background:** music played relatively softly during a radio program in order to create a suitable mood while the actors are portraying the action of the broadcast.

**musicality:** (1) the capacities and abilities required for musical attainment; (2) musical ability.

**musical memory:** syn. memory, tonal.

**music education:** the science and art of the teaching of music.

**music festival:** a series of musical programs presented in close succession and regarded as a unit, often confined to music of a single type, as choral or band, or music by a single composer. *See* competition festival.

**musicology:** the study of music by the methods of history, science, and philosophy; makes use of findings and procedures from physics, psychology, aesthetics, anthropology, ethnology, palaeography, liturgy, and other fields of research; has various branches, such as musical acoustics, the history of musical notation, and the comparative study of musical styles.

**music school:** (1) a type of school, common in the city-states of Greece, that the boy attended first to recite poetry and, after his thirteenth year, for a special music course on either the seven-stringed lyre or the flute; (2) a school that specializes in teaching music.

**mutation:** a sudden variation in species character

that is inheritable because of a change in the determining gene structure; may be the result of a change in a single gene or of chromosomal rearrangement, etc. *See* sport.

**mutation, somatic:** a nonheritable mutation occurring in a somatic (bodily, nongerminal) cell. (In order to be observed or detected, the mutation must have occurred sufficiently early in development to permit manifold multiplication of the mutated cell.) *See* mutation.

**mutism:** (1) inability to speak, (2) failure to speak; usually due to physical causes, although there are cases of hysterical mutism; may be congenital or acquired.

**mutual-benefit retirement system:** syn. retirement system, contributory.

**mutual instruction:** see Lancasterian system.

**myope:** mi'öp, one who is myopic, or nearsighted.

**myope class:** see class, myope.

**myope school:** a type of school organized in England in 1908 for the education of children suffering from severe or progressive myopia.

**myopia:** mi'öpi'e; a defect of refraction in which the axis of the eyeball is too long or the refractive power of the lens too strong, with the result that the focal image is formed in front of the retina.

**mysticism:** the doctrine that any knowledge, especially knowledge of Deity, of ultimate reality, and of the supernatural, may be acquired through insight, intuition, faith, illumination, or revelation, often without recourse to reasoning, logical processes, or investigation.

**mythology:** the branch of human knowledge dealing with the stories a people tell about their origin and their prehistoric development.

**mythomania:** mi'th-mä'ni'e; an abnormal tendency to exaggerate and to report imaginary events. *Syn.* pathological lying.

**myxedema:** mik'se-té'm'e; a disease resulting from decreased function of the thyroid gland, characterized by mental and physical sluggishness.



# N

narcism: *var.* narcissism.

narcissism: nă'ris'is'm; (1) an abnormal tendency to derive sexual gratification from admiration of one's own body, (2) love of the ego, considered by psychoanalysts as a normal condition at one stage of libidinal development.

narcissistic object choice: the choice of a love object largely on the basis of characteristics similar to those with which the self is or was identified.

nares: nă'rēz, the nasal passages. *Syn.* nostrils.

narration: *syn.* commentary.

narrative of transactions: a statement or explanation of transactions to be recorded by a student of bookkeeping or accounting, used as a substitute for original business papers or vouchers. *Syn.* bookkeeping narrative.

narrator: *syn.* commentator.

nasality: voice quality produced by speaking "through the nose," or with excessive nasal resonance; particularly characteristic of the speech of most persons with cleft palate. (*M*, *n*, and *ng* as in *ring* are normally nasal speech sounds.)

nasal flap: *see* flap, nasal.

nasopharyngitis: nă'zō far'in-jī'tis; inflammation of the area lying behind the nasal cavity and above the soft palate.

natatorium: nă'tē-tō'rē em; an indoor swimming pool.

National Forest Reserve Fund: a fund established by Federal law in 1908 that is made up of 25 per cent of the money received from forest reserves during any fiscal year, the money being distributed to the states in which the reserves are located and the states then distributing the money to the counties in which the reserves are located, for the support of roads and schools.

nationalism: broadly, the attitude that ascribes to national individuality a high place in the hierarchy of values; sometimes connotes a tendency to place excessive emphasis on the value of the nation at the expense of other values.

national library: *see* library, national.

national norm: *see* norm, national.

national philosophy: *see* philosophy, national.

national pupil-teacher index: *see* index, national pupil-teacher.

national school-bus chrome: *syn.* school-bus chrome.

national teachers' association: *see* teachers' association, national.

native character: *syn.* trait, native.

native endowment: *see* endowment, native.

native student: *see* student, native.

native trait: *see* trait, native.

natural aristocracy: *see* aristocracy, natural.

natural gymnastics: *see* gymnastics, natural.

naturalism: (1) a theory or system of philosophy maintaining that there is only one level of reality, that the universe is entirely self-contained, that natural laws, that is, descriptions of the operations of the physical world, are sufficient to explain reality, that explains human behavior on a physical basis (mind being regarded as a manifestation of physical processes), and that finds ethical values entirely within human experience; (2) an educational philosophy considered and advocated by many earlier thinkers but given its most widely known application to education by Rousseau and later in succession, and with variations, by Pestalozzi, Herbart, G. Stanley Hall, and John Dewey; developed out of seventeenth-century *sensé realism*, and has served as the basis of much of the progressive movement, as formulated by Rousseau in revolt against the artificialities of eighteenth-century French life, it emphasized a return to "the natural," that is, to a hypothetical primitive social state, recognized the existence of natural developmental stages in the child, levels of readiness, individual differences, and other elements of modern progressive education; stressed the necessity of education in harmony with natural human development, learning by activity and experience, self-imposed discipline, individualization of instruction, appeal to the senses, physical health, and development of moral character from within, by experience, rather than from without, by indoctrination; antithetical to eighteenth-century theology, on the one hand, and to rationalism, on the other.

naturalistic school of historiography: *see* historiography, naturalistic school of.

natural lighting: *see* lighting, natural.

naturally weighted: (stat.) of or pertaining to any datum or series of data having natural weight. *See* weight, natural.

natural method: (1) any method of teaching theoretically based on child nature or on the laws of learning; (2) a method of foreign-language teaching based on the theory that one should learn a new language as a child learns the mother tongue; instruction is by means of conversation in the foreign language, the study of grammar being introduced very late in the course, if at all.

natural philosophy: *see* philosophy, natural.

natural punishment: *see* punishment, natural.

natural resources: those aspects or elements of man's environment such as climate, mineral deposits, and water power that render possible or facilitate the satisfaction of human wants and the attainment of social objectives.

natural selection: *see* selection, natural.

natural theology: *see* theology, natural.

natural weight: *see* weight, natural.

nature: (1) the sum total of the phenomena of the physical world; (2) (hol.) the innate character of an organism; the inherent factors producing human character.

nature-nurture: a term most commonly used in reference to the problem of whether differences in the development of an organism (particularly with regard to intelligence) are more directly traceable to inherent constitution or to environmental factors.

nature of proof: *see* proof, nature of.

naturalism: nā'tūrlz'm; the worship of nature, of the powers of nature, or of spiritual beings thought to direct the permanent or periodically recurring phenomena of nature.

nautil arts: *see* arts, nautical.

nautil school: a school to prepare young men for a seafaring career in a licensed capacity.

nautil training school: a school operated by the Navy for training officers and/or enlisted personnel, in the case of officers, for qualification in a special line of endeavor; in the case of enlisted personnel, for qualification to a rating or for advancement to a higher rating.

nautilism: nā'tūrlz'm; (1) (esp.) the social, political, and economic theories and practices of the National Socialist German Workers' party, based largely on ideas of subordination of the individual to the state; characterized by (a) strong centralization of government under a one-party system led by a dictator, (b) domination of competing states whether by economic or military means or both; (c) control of national economy through restrictions on private enterprise, (d) organization of the population of both sexes, particularly the youth, into quasi-military or military units for purposes of military training and health improvement; (e) glorification of national history; (f) substitution of the worship of the nation and its cause for any other religious expression; (g) inculcation, dissemination, and execution of theories of racial superiority and racial purity, and (h) fostering of militarism and aggressive nationalism as national ideals; (2) similar theories or practices based on the German example in countries other than Germany. *See* fascism; National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei (in section on Germany, p. 479), *contr.* w. communism; democracy; socialism.

nearest hundredth: an expression referring to degree of accuracy; number to the nearest hundredth means that the number has been given to the second decimal place and is accurate to within  $\pm 0.005$ .

nearest integer: an expression referring to degree

of accuracy; number to the nearest integer means that the number has been given to the units place and is accurate to within  $\pm 0.5$ .

nearest tenth: an expression referring to degree of accuracy; number to the nearest tenth means that the number has been given to the first decimal place and is accurate to within  $\pm 0.05$ .

nearest thousandth: an expression referring to degree of accuracy; number to the nearest thousandth means that the number has been given to the third decimal place and is accurate to within  $\pm 0.0005$ .

near point of accommodation: the nearest point at which the eye can perceive an object distinctly; varies according to the power of accommodation of the individual eye.

near point of convergence: the nearest single point at which the two eyes can direct their visual lines, normally about 3 inches from the eyes on the mid-line between them.

nearsightedness: *syn.* myopia.

near vision: *see* vision, near.

necessary condition: *see* condition, necessary.

necessitarianism: a term used by Huxley and others in place of the term *determinism*.

needs, mathematical: those mathematical concepts, principles, and techniques for which the activities of an individual or group create a demand.

needs, pupil: everything necessary to ensure the optimum development of the potential abilities of a pupil—intellectual, physical, moral, emotional, and social—both in relation to his present interests, abilities, and level of achievement and in relation to the probable future demands of the individual and of society.

negation: a term used in logic to cover all forms of denial, the specific meaning of any negation being determined by the corresponding positive conception.

negative: a film that, after being exposed in a camera, is developed so that the photographically recorded image appears reversed as to light and shade, that is, light or white sections of the photographed scene appear dark or black in the negative, and vice versa.

negative adaptation: *see* adaptation, negative.

negative afterimage: *see* afterimage, negative.

negative association: *see* association, negative.

negative attack: a conference device in which the leader seems to favor the "wrong" side in order to stimulate thinking.

negative character trait: *see* character trait, negative.

negative conditioning: *syn.* conditioning, inhibitory.

negative correlation: *see* correlation, negative.

negative discrimination: *see* discrimination, negative.

negative guidance: *see* guidance, negative.

negative induction: *see* induction, negative.

**negative practice:** a treatment of undesirable behavior by voluntary repetition of the behavior that is to be eliminated, largely for purposes of bringing the undesirable behavior to the level of consciousness

**negative relation:** *syn.* correlation, negative; *see* correlation (1).

**negative relationship:** *syn.* correlation, negative; *see* correlation (1).

**negative response:** *syn.* response, abient.

**negative skewness:** *see* skewness, negative.

**negative suggestion:** a suggestion that tends to inhibit an act, process, or response.

**negative transfer:** *see* transfer, negative.

**negativism:** (1) a mode of behavior frequently found in young children (sometimes in adults) and characterized by marked resistance to suggestion or by behavior that is the opposite of that suggested, may be present generally or only with respect to certain types of behavior, may also be present only with respect to certain individuals, as in the case of a normally tractable child who refuses to obey a particular person; sometimes called *active negativism*; *syn.* *contrariety*; *contrasuggestibility*; (2) the inhibition of or resistance to normal human activities such as eating, dressing, listening, looking; sometimes called *passive negativism*; (3) a condition, symptomatic of catatonia, in which speech and behavior are the opposite or reverse of what is normally done or called for in a given situation

**neglect case:** a case involving a neglected child. *See* child, neglected.

**neglected child:** *see* child, neglected.

**neighborhood:** (1) a local area characterized by a high degree of intimacy among its inhabitants, (2) a local urban area in which the inhabitants have general community interests without necessarily knowing one another personally.

**neighborhood forum:** *see* forum, neighborhood.

**neighborhood playground:** *see* playground, neighborhood.

**neohumanism:** a term used to characterize the spirit and practice of classical instruction in German secondary and higher institutions in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries (The neohumanistic movement brought a revival of the study of Greek literature in Germany.)

**neologism:** (1) a new word or a new use of some word already current; an expression "coined" to designate a novel idea, object, or circumstance; (2) (psych.) any newly coined term, often meaningless to the hearer, formed by condensation or displacement of letters or syllables; characteristic of the speech of young children and of psychotics and sometimes of the speech in dreams.

**neonatal:** nē'ō-nā'tol; pertaining to the child during the first month after birth.

**neonate:** nē'ō-nā'tē; the child from birth to 1 month of age.

**Neoplatonism:** nē'ō-plā'tō-nis'm; a philosophy advanced at the beginning of the Christian Era that attempted to harmonize the teachings

of the Bible with the philosophy of Plato; it held that concepts caused by universal partake of their reality and that, since the most universal concept is the concept of God, God is the most real existence

**nepotism:** nep'ō-tis'm; favoritism shown to relatives, bestowal of patronage by reason of relationship rather than of merit. (Many states have statutes forbidding nepotism in the employment of teachers. The provisions of these statutes vary greatly, and in general their enforcement is thought to be lax, though the courts construe them strictly when cases are brought before them.)

**nerve deafness:** *see* deafness, nerve.

**nervous child:** *see* child, nervous.

**nervous system, autonomic:** the nonmyelinated peripheral part of the nervous system of mammals that regulates the involuntary responses concerned with the nutritive, vascular, and reproductive activities.

**nervous system, cerebrospinal:** the nerve system consisting of the brain, spinal cord, incoming nerves from the sense organs, and the nerves that go out to the striped muscles.

**nervous system, sympathetic:** the part of the autonomic nervous system lying in the middle of the body; the thoracic-lumbar system.

**net correlation:** *syn.* correlation, partial.

**net correlation coefficient:** *syn.* coefficient of partial correlation.

**net effect:** (experimentation) the result that remains of a given treatment after due allowance has been made for the influence of extraneous factors and errors.

**net enrollment:** *see* enrollment, net.

**net enrollment, city:** *see* enrollment, city net.

**net enrollment, state:** *see* enrollment, state net.

**net income allocation:** the apportionment or distribution of the net income among the states entitled to levy a tax on it or with respect to it, by means of statutory formula, administrative determination, or separate accounting.

**net teacher turnover:** *see* turnover, net teacher.

**net words:** according to the international typewriting contest rules, the total number of standard words typed by a person in a given length of time, minus deductions for errors in spelling and other mistakes. *See* gross words; standard word (2).

**neural growth:** *see* growth, neural.

**neurasthenia:** nū'rūs-thē'nī-ō; "nervous exhaustion"; a psychoneurosis in which weakness and fatigue are prominent symptoms.

**neurobiotaxis:** nū'rō-bī-ō-tak'sis; (Gr., lit., "arrangement of nerve life") (1) the tendency of cell bodies, during embryologic development, to migrate in the direction from which they habitually receive their stimuli; (2) the supposed tendency for conduction in a given neuron to stimulate the development of connections with neighboring neurons; both axone and dendrite development are involved, but the theory emphasizes the development of dendrites from

the neighboring to the stimulated neurone; to be distinguished from *stimulogenous fibrillation*, which refers to the axone development; (3) the phenomenon, in a sectioned nerve, of the regenerating fibers following the same path as the original, unsectioned nerve.

**neurogram:** nû'rô-gram; *syn.* engram.

**neurologist:** a physician who devotes the greater part of his time to the study and treatment of diseases of the nervous system.

**neuropath:** nû'rô path; one who suffers from a functional nervous disorder.

**neuropsychiatry:** nû'rô-af-kî's tri; -psî kî'; the assumed division of medical science that includes neurology and psychiatry, not a scientific term, though in common use.

**neuropsychosis:** *syn.* neurosis.

**neurosis:** mental disorder of varying degrees of severity, often characterized by tics, mannerisms, obsessions, phobias, anxiety, hysterical behavior, or neurasthenic exhaustion, and for which, usually, no organic basis can be found; less severe than a psychosis, and usually not of sufficient seriousness to warrant treatment of the individual in an institution for the mentally deranged. *Syn.* psychoneurosis; *contr.* w. psychosis.

**neurosis, anxiety:** (1) a functional disorder of the nervous system characterized by objectively unfounded dread, fear, or feeling of insecurity; (2) a strong emotional attitude in which unfounded fear or dread predominates. *Dist. f.* hysteria, anxiety.

**neurosis, compensation:** *syn.* neurosis, traumatic.

**neurosis, experimental:** an experimentally induced emotional state characterized by chaotic behavior, loss of control, inhibition, and other manifestations roughly analogous to those found in clinical conditions; used as a means of studying the factors responsible for natural neuroses and the techniques applicable to their alleviation or cure. *Syn.* experimental behavior disorder.

**neurosis, obsessional:** a psychoneurosis characterized by the presence of obsessional ideas.

**neurosis, traumatic:** a condition following upon fright, as in accidents or war, and which presents physical signs that are motivated emotionally. *Syn.* compensation neurosis.

**neurotic:** *n.* (1) a person afflicted with *neurosis*; (2) a person of unbalanced judgment; one whose actions are prompted by the passions or emotions rather than by the dictates of calm reasoning; (3) a drug or other substance affecting the nervous system.

**neurotic:** *adj.* (1) of or pertaining to a *neurosis*; (2) relating or referable to a nerve or the nervous system; (3) having a morbid or mentally unhealthy tendency; (4) having an effect upon the nervous system (for example, a drug).

**neurotic child:** *see* child, neurotic.

**neurotic lisping:** *see* lipping, neurotic.

**neutral syllable:** a single syllable to which all the tones of a song or vocal exercise are sung, for example, oh, ah, la. *See* vocalization.

**newspaper:** a periodical printed in the format of a few large folded sheets, devoted primarily to news and other material of general interest, numbered serially, and published at stated intervals, usually daily or weekly in the commercial field, but perhaps fortnightly or monthly in the scholastic field.

**newspaper, children's:** (1) a school paper written by children and ordinarily mimeographed or hectographed; (2) a weekly paper of current events designed and printed for children.

**newspaper, duplicated:** an inexpensive form of student newspaper consisting of a number of sheets duplicated—as by mimeographing—from typewritten pages; sometimes called *mimeographed newspaper*.

**newspaper, mimeographed:** *syn.* newspaper duplicated.

**newsprint:** blank paper on which newspapers are usually printed, but used in the schools for writing or as easel paper for painting or drawing.

**news writing:** *syn.* journalistic writing (2)

**new-type test:** an obsolescent synonym for *objective test*. *See* test, objective.

**night blindness:** *see* blindness, night.

**nightmare:** a dream characterized by an emotional tone of anxiety or terror.

**night school:** a system of schooling carried on at night, permitting youths or adults to continue their education. (In some states such attendance is accepted as meeting the part-time or continuation-school attendance requirements on the part of employed youth. In other states daytime attendance is required.)

**night terrors:** nightmares occurring in childhood.

**nihilism, ethical:** nî'lîz'm, nî'hî-, a doctrine that denies the validity of all distinctions of moral value.

**Nine Classics:** the Five Classics and Four Books of the ancient Chinese, concerning chiefly of the teachings of Confucius and his followers, records of historical events, and collections of ancient documents and Chinese ballads.

**nine-year school:** a school for children of elementary and junior high-school age, which normally requires 9 years to complete the work provided.

**nirvana principle:** nîr-vâ'no, the thesis that it is universal for living forms to decree the cessation of the adjusting, tension, and striving by which life is maintained and to reduce ultimately to the more stable inorganic states.

**Nitchie method:** a method of teaching lip reading originated by Edward B. Nitchie and stressing practice in grasping the thought of whole sentences.

**nitrate-base film:** *see* film, nitrate-base.

**nocturnal enuresis:** *see* enuresis, nocturnal.

**no data:** a phrase used to indicate that no answer or no answer that can be standardized has been received to a questionnaire or test item. (By scoring as no data each missing answer and correspondingly tabulating it, the entire number of cases is accounted for and each marginal

frequency distribution of every contingency table will add up to  $N$ , the total number of persons of the investigation, thus facilitating checking, after checking, the no data arrays may be discarded if desired.)

**no-failure program:** *see* program, no-failure.

**nominalism:** the theory holding that reality consists in individual concrete objects rather than in ideas, concepts, or universals. *Contr. to* realism (1).

**nominal weight:** *see* weight, nominal.

**nonacademic:** (1) (*sec. ed.*) pertaining to fields other than English, foreign languages, history, economics, mathematics, and science, (2) (*higher ed.*) pertaining to fields other than liberal arts, (3) pertaining to capacities and interests in subjects involving primarily but not exclusively the managing of people or things. *See* academic.

**nonalternate cooperative plan:** *see* cooperative plan, nonalternate.

**nonattendance:** (1) failure to attend on the part of one enrolled in school; (2) failure to attend on the part of one not enrolled in school.

**nonattendance permit:** (1) an authorization by the school authorities for a youth to cease attending school, (2) an administrative form used in granting a pupil the right to be absent (a) for a given day or period or (b) from a given class or classes for a given day or period.

**non compos mentis:** non kom'poe men'tis, (*Lat.*, lit., "not sound as to mind") a legal term signifying demented.

**noncontinuous series:** *syn.* series, discrete.

**noncontributory retirement system:** *see* retirement system, noncontributory.

**noncredit:** pertaining to certain types of instruction, such as classes, correspondence, short courses, etc., that are not specifically acceptable for credit toward an academic degree or diploma.

**noncredit class:** *see* class, noncredit.

**non-denominational college:** *see* college, non-denominational.

**non-denominational university:** *see* university, non-denominational.

**non-English transition group:** *see* transition group, non-English

**nonexperimental factor:** *see* factor, nonexperimental.

**nonfluency:** relative lack of smoothness or regularity in the flow of speech. (*Normal nonfluency is to be distinguished from stuttering.*)

**nonlaboratory course:** *see* course, nonlaboratory.

**nonlanguage test:** *syn.* test, nonverbal.

**nonlinear:** *syn.* curvilinear.

**nonlinear correlation:** *syn.* correlation, curvilinear.

**nonlinearity:** *syn.* curvilinearity.

**nonlinear regression:** *see* regression, nonlinear.

**nonlinear relation:** *syn.* correlation, curvilinear.

**nonlinear relationship:** *syn.* correlation, curvilinear.

**nonliterate:** *syn.* primitive man.

**nonmembership:** (1) the status of one who has never been enrolled in a given school or school system, (2) the status of one who has been dropped permanently from membership in a given school or school system, (3) (obsolescent) the status of one who has been dropped temporarily from membership in a given school or school system.

**nonobjective method:** a procedure in research depending primarily on logical speculation in making evaluations or drawing conclusions.

**nonoperating expense:** *see* expense, nonoperating.

**nonproduction instructional material:** *see* instructional material, nonproduction.

**nonprofessional journalism:** *see* journalism, nonprofessional.

**nonpromotion:** failure of a pupil to be promoted to the next higher grade at a regular promotion period.

**nonpublic school:** a private or parochial school not open to the general public for admission or not supported by public taxation.

**nonreader:** one who is unable to read even after more or less extended instruction.

**nonrecognition:** (*read.*) failure to identify word symbols with their pronunciation and meaning.

**nonreservation boarding school:** *see* boarding school, nonreservation.

**nonresident:** (1) a pupil not living with his father, mother, or guardian and who, therefore, is not living at his legal residence; (2) a pupil residing outside a given school district, (3) a pupil who has moved into the school district in order to take advantage of school privileges.

**nonresident tuition:** *see* tuition, nonresident.

**nonreturns:** (1) youths of census age who have disappeared and for whom no data can be secured; (2) pupils of the previous semester who have not enrolled during the current semester.

**nonrevenue:** *see* receipts, nonrevenue.

**nonrevenue receipts:** *see* receipts, nonrevenue.

**nonsectarian college:** *see* college, nonsectarian.

**nonsectarian school:** a school open to general admission irrespective of adherence to any sect or religious beliefs.

**nonsense rhyme:** a verse or jingle without meaning whose appeal to children is in the sound and rhythm of the words.

**nonsense syllable:** a combination of letters that can be sounded but carries no meaning.

**nonstandard age-and-schooling certificate:** *see* age-and-schooling certificate, nonstandard.

**nonstriate muscle:** non'stri'at; *syn.* muscle, smooth.

**nonteaching personnel:** *see* personnel, non-teaching.

**nontechnical:** a term frequently applied to practical arts education in which stress is laid on development of manipulative skill, with minor emphasis on the scientific principles involved.

**nontransportation zone:** any area in which nondistant pupils are not entitled to transportation.

**nonuniform scale:** *see* scale, nonuniform

**nonverbal intelligence test:** *see* test, nonverbal.

**nonverbal test:** *see* test, nonverbal.

**nonverbal thinking:** *see* thinking, nonverbal.

**nonvocational:** a term used to describe practical arts activities valued for their contribution to general education rather than designed to train persons for wage-earning occupations.

**nonvocational agriculture:** *see* agriculture, non-vocational.

**norm:** the average or typical value of a particular function in a specified homogeneous population, for example, the mean height of all male Negroes aged 12 years, or the mean score on a particular French achievement test of all twelfth-grade high-school pupils in the third year of French, or any other similar measure. (The sample used in computing a norm should be large and representative.)

**norm, adaptive-behavior:** a standard of behavior representing average performance at a given age level, by means of which the degree of adjustment of the individual may be determined.

**norm, age:** (1) a statement of the mean or median achievement, intelligence, or other characteristic of a group of pupils of a designated chronological age; (2) the chronological age corresponding to a particular score on a standardized test and representing the typical life age of individuals achieving that score.

**norm, composite:** a statement representing typical performance, usually in terms of the mean or median for a specified group of pupils, or a total score obtained by optimum or arbitrary weighting of two or more component scores. *See* norm.

**norm, development:** the level of structural growth or performance that the average or typical child attains at a given chronological age.

**norm, grade:** (1) the mean or median achievement of pupils in a given school grade on a given standardized test; (2) the average status of pupils in a given grade in regard to a single factor, such as weight or height.

**norm, local:** a numerical standard used for the interpretation of test scores and based on scores of students of a particular institution, curriculum, or locality.

**norm, national:** a numerical standard used for the interpretation of test scores and based on scores derived from a nation-wide study or sampling.

**norm, percentile:** a point on a scale of measurement defined by the percentage of observations in a large representative sample or population that lie below this point; one of a number of norms originally expressed in terms of some appropriate scale (such as score points, inches, or pounds) that have been transmuted into their corresponding percentiles.

**norm, rate:** an expression of the average performance of a group in reading, in terms of words read per minute or per second.

**normal:** (1) typical; conforming to a norm, type,

or standard, (2) distributed in the shape of the

$$\text{curve that has the equation } y = \frac{N}{\sigma \sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$$

**normal age:** *see* age, normal.

**normal child:** *see* child, normal.

**normal college:** *syn.* normal school.

**normal college, state:** *syn.* teachers' college, state.

**normal course:** *see* course, normal.

**normal curve:** *syn.* curve, normal probability.

**normal curve of error:** *syn.* curve, normal probability.

**normal department:** *see* department, normal.

**normal distribution:** *see* distribution, normal.

**normal frequency curve:** *syn.* curve, normal probability.

**normal frequency distribution:** *syn.* distribution, normal.

**normal institute:** *see* institute, normal.

**normality:** (1) distribution in conformity with the normal law of error; (2) the state of corresponding to or not departing significantly from the norm. *See* norm.

**normalization:** the procedure involved in establishing norms for standardized tests. *See* group, normalization; group, standardization; norm; test, standardized.

**normalization group:** *see* group, normalization.

**normal probability curve:** *see* curve, normal probability.

**normal progress:** *see* progress, normal.

**normal school:** an educational institution for the preparation of teachers that does not confer degrees, especially devoted to the preparation of teachers for elementary schools. (Formerly, the programs of many normal schools were at the level of secondary rather than higher education, but more recently the normal school has been recognized as an institution of higher education.) *Dist. f.* teachers' college.

**normal school, city:** a normal school that receives the major part of its financial support from funds at the disposal of the city in which it is located and the major part of its direction from an agency or board representing the city. *See* normal school; normal school, county; normal school, state.

**normal school, county:** a normal school that receives the major part of its financial support from the county in which it is located and the major part of its direction from an agency or board representing the county government. *See* normal school; normal school, city; normal school, state.

**normal school, private:** a normal school that receives its major financial support from other than state or local sources and that is not under the direct control of a state or local governmental agency.

**normal school, state:** a state-supported institution for the preparation and training of prospective public-school teachers; may or may not

grant degrees. [Historically, the *state normal school* usually offered a 1- to 2-year course of training in the science and art of teaching and sometimes operated a high-school department for the secondary education of its pupils. At present (1945), few *state normal schools* exist, most of the previous normal schools having become teachers' colleges.] See *normal school*, *city*; *normal school*, *county*; *normal school*, *private*.

**normal training class:** see *class*, *normal training*.

**normal university:** see *university*, *normal*.

**normal university, state:** see *university*, *state normal*.

**normal vision:** see *vision*, *normal*.

**normate:** (1) to supply for a crude score its appropriate equivalent from a norm table, for example, to supply mental age for the raw score of a person of a given chronological age; (2) to supply a numerical score for a qualitative or coded score to secure some end other than mere coding, such as to maximize a validity coefficient or to rectify a curvilinear regression line, (3) to supply for qualitative answer categories numerical scores in proportion to some significant quantitative index applying in common to all categories, for example, to supply quantitative scores for the reported occupations of persons in proportion to the extent to which the several occupations respectively send their children to college, that is, to *normate* occupation with respect to college attendance.

**normative:** in accordance with the normal; at the norm for a given age and station of life.

**normative crib:** *syn.* *clinical crib*.

**normative study:** see *study*, *normative*.

**normative survey:** *syn.* *study*, *fact-finding*.

**norms, percentile-age:** tables of percentile ranks on test scores for pupils of different chronological ages; used in determining relative placement of pupils in appropriate age groups; more common at the secondary-school than at the elementary-school level. See *norm*; *norm, age*; *norm, percentile*.

**norms, percentile-grade:** tables of percentile ranks on test scores for pupils in different school grades; used in determining relative placement of pupils in appropriate grade groups; more common at the elementary-school than at the secondary-school level. See *norm*; *norm, grade*; *norm, percentile*.

**norms, standard-score:** tables of percentile ranks or of age or grade equivalents by the use of which standard scores may be converted to some other form of derived score having the desired type of meaning. See *norm, age*; *norm, grade*; *norm, percentile*.

**North Denver plan:** an instructional plan inaugurated in North Denver, Colorado, by J. H. Van Sickle in 1898, by which a minimum study requirement was made for all pupils, but more capable pupils were permitted to move more rapidly and were given increased assignments.

**Northwest Ordinances:** two acts passed by Congress in 1785 and 1787 that had to do with the surveying and distribution of Federal lands in

the United States territory and that served to encourage the subsequent land-grant policy for public education, sometimes referred to as the *Ordinance of 1785* and the *Ordinance of 1787*.

**nosomania:** *nos'ō mā'nī-ō*; an obsession in which a person suffers from an imaginary disease.

**nosophobia:** *nos'ō fō'bī-ō*, a morbid dread of becoming ill, usually of being afflicted with a particular disease.

**nostalgia:** a state of mind characterized by a desire to return to one's home, to one's native land, or to the conditions obtaining earlier in one's life.

**notation:** (*mus.*) the representation of tones and noises by written or printed characters.

**notice to parents:** an administrative form used to notify parents of the absence of a pupil from school.

**novice:** one who has been accepted by a religious community and is serving a probationary period of not less than 1 year to determine his or her personal fitness for the religious life.

**novice teacher:** an instructor who has had no previous experience in classroom instruction and whose appointment is on a probationary basis.

**novitiate:** (*R.C. ed.*) (1) a period of probation before admission to a religious community, (2) a part of a convent or monastery set aside for the exclusive use of the novices.

**null hypothesis:** see *hypothesis*, *null*.

**number belonging:** (1) *syn.* *enrollment* (2); (2) the number of children in a given school area, based on state census.

**number belonging at date:** *syn.* *enrollment* (3).

**number combination:** *syn.* *number fact*.

**number experience:** see *experience*, *number*.

**number fact:** an arithmetical statement of the result of computation between two numbers, thus  $5 + 6 = 11$ ,  $7 - 4 = 3$ ,  $2 \times 7 = 14$ , and  $6 \div 3 = 2$  are *number facts*. *Syn.* *number combination*.

**number fact, denominate:** any fact involving the relations between measures, for example,  $2 \text{ pints} = 1 \text{ quart}$ .

**number game:** a game for the purpose of increasing skill in number fundamentals, most of the activity involved working directly toward that end.

**number singing:** the singing of the tones of the scale in terms of number designations, intended to develop a feeling for relative pitch. (The numerals most commonly used correspond to the sol-fa syllables, 1 being used for do, 2 for re, etc.) See *sol-fa*; *sol-fa syllables*.

**numerical count:** a rhythmic count used in handwriting and handwriting drills, consisting of the counting of strokes or stroke combinations, accent or emphasis being placed where needed and changes in rhythm being clearly indicated.

**numerical deviation:** *syn.* *deviation*, *absolute*.

**numerical rating scale:** see *rating scale*, *numerical*.

**numerical test:** see *test*, *numerical*.

numerical trigonometry: *see* trigonometry, numerical.

numerical value: *syn.* value, absolute.

nurse, public-school: a nurse employed by the board of education of a public school system, who gives part or full time to health work in the school system.

nurse, school: a nurse employed by the school or by the board of education to render services to school children.

nurse, visiting: (1) a nurse who spends only a part of her time in a given school; (2) a nurse who travels about from one home or school to another in the course of her work.

nursery education: provision for the physical, motor, health, nutritional, intellectual, aesthetic, emotional, and social development of the young child, includes the formation of desirable habits of eating, sleeping, play, and personal hygiene as well as the prevention and diminution of behavior maladjustments, extensive provision is made for individual differences and integrated growth and development.

nursery guidance: *see* guidance, nursery.

nursery school: a school for children in the pre-school age group (2 to 5 years), primarily concerned with the problems of habit training and socialization, but also devoting attention to nutrition, parent education, etc.

nursery word: a sound or combination of sounds uttered by a baby as an expression of a need or an emotion.

nurse's annual report: *see* report, nurse's annual.

nurse's monthly report: *see* report, nurse's monthly.

nutrition: (1) the science of nourishing the living organism, that is, of providing adequate food for its growth, maintenance, and repair; (2) a physical state depending, among other things, on an adequate diet, assimilation of foods eaten, and desirable food habits.

nutritional status: the health condition of an individual in relation to his nutrition, determination of which involves a study of the individual's clinical history, hereditary background, and peculiarities of structure and function.

nutrition class: *see* class, nutrition.

nutrition program: *see* program, nutrition.

N.Y.A.: the National Youth Administration, a government agency, in existence from 1935 to 1943, having as its principal responsibilities (a) the employment of imppecunious youth in high school and college in work for the school or college and (b) the vocational training of youth, sometimes with provision for dormitories and meals during training at established centers.

nyctalopia: nīk'tə lō'pī-ə; inability to see in dim light.

nyctophobia: nīk'tō-fō'bi-ə, morbid fear of darkness or night.

nympholepsy: nīm'fō lep's, a morbid and urgent desire for an ideal that is unattainable, the state of being rapt, entranced; ecstatic frenzy.

nymphomania: nīm'fō-mā'nī-ə; a morbid condition of erotic excitement in a woman.

nystagmus: nīst'ag'mee; a rapid involuntary oscillation of the eyeballs, congenital or acquired, usually affecting both eyes and associated with imperfect vision; sometimes functional in origin, or may indicate injury or disease of the brain or internal ear.



**Oakland plan:** an enrichment plan that originated in Oakland, California, providing homogeneous grouping of pupils for slow, average, and rapid progress, special opportunity and atypical classes, and an enriched program for the more capable pupils.

**obedience:** compliance in action with the dictates or desires of an authority, such as those of a parent or teacher.

**object:** (vis ed.) anything removed from its natural setting and brought in its entirety into the schoolroom for study. *Dist. f.* model; specimen.

**objectify:** to make a phenomenon or degree apparent to the senses, so that different competent observers would agree on its character and status.

**objective:** *n.* (1) a standard or goal to be achieved by the pupil when the work in the school activity or school division is completed, (2) the end toward which a school-sponsored activity is directed, (3) a desired change in the behavior of a pupil as a result of experience directed by the school. *Dist. f.* outcome.

**objective:** *adj.* impersonal; governed wholly by factors outside the influence of personal valuations, opinions, bias, or wishes. *Contr. w.* subjective.

**objective, educational:** *see* objective *n.*

**objective, general:** a goal or aim stated for education in general, for a school division, or for a subject in general. *Dist. f.* objective, specific.

**objective, immediate:** purposes to be realized directly through teaching processes. *Contr. w.* objective, ultimate.

**objective, indirect:** (voc ed.) a secondary objective, sometimes as important as the main objective.

**objective, specific:** a goal or aim serving as a guide for a teaching unit, directed toward the eventual achievement of a general objective, and stating, preferably in exact terms, the results that may be expected from that particular unit of instruction, thus, ability to conjugate certain verbs in certain tenses might be the *specific objective* of a particular teaching unit in Spanish, contributing to the attainment of the *general objective* of ability to read, write, speak, and understand Spanish. *Dist. f.* outcome.

**objective, ultimate:** the final valued results that one seeks to achieve by means of a purposeful educative process. *Contr. w.* objective, immediate.

**objective approach:** an introduction to the study of a topic or a subject through the study of *facts* not influenced by the judgment or personal bias of the individual.

**objective examination:** *syn.* test, objective.

**objective instruction:** *syn.* teaching, objective.

**objective method:** procedure in investigation, study, teaching, or application based on the use of accurately ascertained data, from the determination and interpretation of which any purely personal opinion or preconceived idea is excluded.

**objectives, civic:** goals set for attainment in respect to civic affairs, often used to designate the aims of education for effective citizenship.

**objectives, social:** the aims of a group; the values defined by a group as worthy aspirations for its members.

**objectives approach:** a method of attack on the problem of curriculum revision in which, by considered judgment, a list of objectives is compiled, stating in as exact terms as possible the skills, abilities, knowledges, characteristics, and attitudes that the schools should develop in their graduates to equip them for a wholesome and productive life, materials for study in the schools being then selected on the basis of their probable contribution to the attainment of those objectives.

**objective score:** *see* score, objective.

**objective teaching:** *see* teaching, objective.

**objective test:** *see* test, objective.

**objectivism:** the theory that exact or relatively exact standards can be found by which educational facts and processes may be weighted, tested, or otherwise impersonally established and determined.

**objectivity:** (1) the quality of dependence on impersonal, factual evidence and established, universal truths, rather than on judgment, personal opinion, bias, hearsay, or untenable hypotheses, especially as manifested in research, writing, or thinking or in a test or other measuring instrument; (2) an attribute of a test so constructed that identical or very closely similar scores would be assigned by different but equally competent scorers (as in the case of a test for which answers may be unequivocally right or wrong), and in the scoring of which the scores assigned would not be affected by the judgment, personal opinion, bias, etc., of the scorer (note that the *objectivity* applies to the scorer, rather than to the person taking the test).

**object teaching:** *see* teaching, object.

**oblati:** *syn.* interni.

**observation:** (1) (res.) the act or process of observing (usually complex) conditions or activities as a means of gathering descriptive or quantitative data; (2) (res.) a verbal, numerical, or coded datum recorded as representing a condition or aspect of behavior; especially, a value expressed in relation to a scale, such as a measurement or test value; (3) (stat.) the value derived for a given time, place, object, or event through calculation of a statistical index or index number.

**observation, directed:** observation guided by a specialist or an experienced teacher for the purpose of improving understanding, study, and evaluation of that which is observed.

**observation, field:** observation provided for in schools that are not considered part of the regular facilities of the teacher-education institution.

**observation, one-way vision:** a technique of observation by which the observer can watch the subject without the latter knowing that he is being watched; especially useful in studies of infant and child behavior, depends on the use of various devices, such as the one-way vision screen and the one-way vision mirror.

**observational data:** *see* data, observational.

**observational geometry:** *see* geometry, observational

**observational method:** any one of a number of systematic methods of analyzing child behavior, chiefly characterized by watching what the individual actually does and making an objective record of that which is observed, may utilize various special techniques and tools, such as specially prepared charts or check lists for the recording of behavior and devices such as the clinical crib, the one-way vision screen, concealed automatic motion-picture cameras, and sound-recording apparatus.

**observational study:** *see* study, observational.

**observation class:** *see* class, observation.

**observation course:** *see* class, observation.

**observation of instruction:** (1) the act of examining classroom teaching by visitation, a supervisory procedure used to obtain information, to evaluate the work of teachers and pupils, to analyze classroom activities, and to diagnose teacher and pupil difficulties; (2) (teacher ed.) the act of seeing or studying the activities of teaching and learning in an actual school situation in order to secure a more realistic or meaningful conception of educational problems, *dist. f.* supervision.

**observation schedule:** *see* schedule, observation.

**observation school:** *syn.* demonstration school.

**observation song:** *syn.* pattern song.

**observatory:** a building equipped with a telescope and other instruments for observation of natural phenomena, as in astronomy or meteorology.

**observer training:** *see* training, observer.

**obsession:** an uncontrollable impulse to dwell on a particular train of thought or to perform some useless action.

**obsessional behavior:** *see* behavior, obsessional.

**obsessional neurosis:** *see* neurosis, obsessional.

**obsolescence:** the condition of being inadequate according to present standards, may be the condition of a building, an accounting system, a method of teaching, etc.

**obstacle course:** an arrangement of walls, fences, ladders, ditches, and other obstacles used in conditioning troops and for developing speed and agility.

**obstacle sense:** an ability, ascribed to the blind,

to avoid obstacles; as yet not fully explained, but probably achieved through the interpretation of other than visual sensations, principally auditory ones.

**obstruction deafness:** *syn.* deafness, conduction.

**obtained score:** *syn.* score, raw.

**obturator:** ob'tū-rā'tor, (1) any structure that closes an aperture, (2) a plate designed to close a cleft in the roof of the mouth, used in cases of cleft palate in which repair of the fissure by surgical means is impossible or inadvisable.

**ocarina:** a musical instrument similar to a tonette, and used for the same purposes as a blockflute. *See* blockflute; tonette.

**Occam's razor:** *syn.* law of parsimony.

**occluded lip:** *see* lip, occluded.

**occlusion:** (1) shutting in or out by closing a passage, as the occlusion of the breath stream in the process of speaking, (2) the manner in which the teeth fit together when the jaws are closed.

**occupation:** the economic activity that is the lifework of an individual.

**occupation, middle-level:** *syn.* semiprofession.

**occupational accident frequency rate:** *see* accident frequency rate, occupational.

**occupational accident severity rate:** *see* accident severity rate, occupational.

**occupational analysis:** *syn.* analysis, job.

**occupational approach:** a method of attack on the problem of selecting materials for curriculum revision (especially those relating to the occupational or vocational training of pupils) in which analysis is made of the abilities, skills, and knowledge actually used by adults engaged in the particular occupations or vocations for training in which the curriculum is designed. *Syn.* job-analysis approach.

**occupational curriculum:** *syn.* curriculum, vocational.

**occupational dangers:** specific chances for injury or disease that are inherent in a particular occupation; to be distinguished from general occupational hazards resulting from carelessness or indifference as to the safety of workers.

**occupational guidance:** *see* guidance, occupational.

**occupational hierarchy:** *see* hierarchy, occupational.

**occupational information:** an area of study based on systematically organized data about the abilities required and the training, duties, and compensations involved in a particular type of work or in a broad grouping of related vocations; used in counseling individual students and in occupations classes.

**occupational level:** the position of an individual's occupation in a scale of occupations graded on an economic, social, or intelligence basis. *See* hierarchy, occupational.

**occupational motion picture:** *see* motion picture, occupational.

**occupational rating scale:** *see* rating scale, occupational.

occupational study: *see* study, occupational.

occupational survey: *see* survey, occupational.

occupational test: *see* test, occupational.

occupational therapy: *see* therapy, occupational.

occupations: a course of study involving a comprehensive survey of occupations designed to give the student vocational information, to assist him in selecting and preparing for a vocation, and to give him an opportunity to study problems that confront workers.

occupations class: *see* class, occupations.

oceanography: geography that deals with the ocean and its phenomena. (*Static oceanography* treats of the physical and chemical properties of the water and the topography and composition of the ocean bottom; *dynamic oceanography* treats of such phenomena as waves, currents, tides, and formation of islands.)

ochlophobia: ok'lo-fō'bī o; *syn.* demophobia.

ocular: pertaining to the eye. *Syn.* ophthalmic, dist. f. optic.

ocular defect: any nonpathological structural defect of the eye, including refractive errors. *Syn.* eye defect.

ocular dominance: *see* dominance, ocular.

ocular-neck reflex: *see* reflex, ocular-neck.

ocular pursuit: the following of a moving object by means of successive fixations of the eyes.

oculist: *syn.* ophthalmologist.

oculomotor: (lit., "eye-motor") of or pertaining to eye movements

oculomotor process: any of the motor processes involved in eye movement and in the focusing and adjusting of the eyes in the act of seeing.

oculophotometer: a portable instrument for photographing the movements of both eyes during reading; more recently known as the *Ophthalmograph*.

oculus dexter: ok'ū-las dek'tor; (O.D.) (Lat.) right eye.

oculus sinister: ok'ū-las san'ter; (O.S.) (Lat.) left eye.

oculus uterque: ok'ū-las ū-tēr'kwē; (O.U.) (Lat., "each eye") both eyes.

odd-even scores: *see* scores, odd-even.

Oedipus complex: *see* complex, Oedipus.

off-campus school: *syn.* affiliated school.

off-campus student teaching: *see* student teaching, off-campus.

office administration: *see* administration, office.

office occupations: occupations associated with the management and operation of offices, especially those involving skills such as typewriting, stenography, and accounting.

office organization: the arrangement, space allocation, and working plans for the conduct of work in the office of a school principal or administrative head of a school system.

office practice: a course in the field of business education taught in secondary school or in

college and intended to perfect business students in the methods and practices of business offices, may include practice in preparing office forms and in operating office machines.

office reports: a general term for reports issued from the office of the administrative head of a school or school system.

office work: *syn.* clerical work.

official hearing: a hearing before the juvenile court of which a formal record is made and kept. *Contr.* w. informal hearing.

ogive: ō'jiv; ō jiv', a graphic representation of a cumulative frequency distribution, the frequencies being expressed in terms of either the percentage or the actual number of observations; may be plotted so that each ordinate of the ogive expresses either the percentage or number of observations "less than" or the percentage or number of observations "more than" the corresponding abscissa. *Syn.* cumulative frequency curve; cumulative frequency graph; cumulative percentage curve; *contr.* w. graph, simple frequency.

ogive, "less than": a cumulative frequency curve so drawn that any ordinate shows the number or percentage of the observations with variate values that are less than the corresponding abscissa. *Contr.* w. ogive, "more than."

ogive, "more than": a cumulative frequency curve so drawn that any ordinate shows the number or percentage of the observations with variate values that are more than the corresponding abscissa. *Contr.* w. ogive, "less than."

old-field school: a type of rural elementary school common in the South before 1850, deriving its name from the fact that often the schoolhouse was built on a worn-out field.

old-type examination: *see* examination, old-type.

olfactory discrimination: *see* discrimination, olfactory.

oligophrenia: ol'gō-frē'nī-o; *syn.* amentia.

omission: (1) leaving out one or more sounds or letters in pronouncing or writing a word, as *kindry* for *history* or *for too*; (2) any sound, letter, or group of letters so omitted.

omnibus test: *see* test, omnibus.

on-call supervision: *syn.* supervision, invitational.

one-egg twins: *syn.* twins, monozygotic.

one-group experiment: *see* experiment, one-group.

one-hand alphabet: *see* manual alphabet.

one-room school: a school, usually rural, in which the pupils in a number of grades or groups are housed in a single room.

one-teacher school: *see* one-room school.

one-way length of route: *see* length of route, one-way.

one-way loaded miles: *see* miles, one-way loaded.

one-way vision booth: a booth from which the observer can see and hear the subject without being seen, the observer being concealed behind a one-way vision screen.

one-way vision mirror: a partly silvered mirror that can be seen through from the back; used in the *photographic dome* and the *one-way vision booth*.

one-way vision observation: *see* observation, one-way vision

one-way vision screen: a screen of wire mesh or lightweight cloth brightly lighted on the subject's side but dark on the observer's side; used in the *one-way vision booth* and the *photographic dome*.

onomatopoeic theory: on'o-mat'ō-pō'ik; the theory that language had its origin in the imitation or reproduction of natural sounds, as illustrated by such words as *buzz* and *hum*.

ontogenesis: on'tō-jen'ō-sis; *syn.* ontogeny.

ontogenetic: of or pertaining to development during the life history of the individual.

ontogenetic activities: *see* activities, ontogenetic.

ontogenetic zero: the point of genesis of the individual; the moment a particular ovum is fertilized by a given spermatozoon.

ontogeny: on'tō-jen'ō-nī; development of the individual of a species, from conception onward. *Syn.* ontogenesis; *dist. f.* phylogeny.

ontology: on'tol'ō-jī; the branch of metaphysics that seeks to explain the ultimate nature of being or existence.

opaque projector: *see* projector, opaque.

open-air class: *see* class, open-air.

open-air school: (1) formerly, a school stressing the use of open-air classes designed to benefit children who were physically below par, the name is still applied to some schools that stress the maintenance of healthful conditions but do not emphasize the use of unheated air; (2) a special school providing open-air classes for malnourished, tuberculous (but not actively tubercular), or other pupils with special health problems. *See* class, open-air.

open-end table: *see* table, open-end.

open forum: *see* forum, open.

opening exercises: *syn.* morning exercises.

open-mindedness: a characteristic willingness to think through a situation without prejudice.

open tournament: a tournament in a particular sport in which the entries are not limited by certain eligibility rules.

open-window ventilation: *syn.* ventilation, window.

opera: a musical drama, in which the characters sing their lines to the accompaniment of an orchestra. (In grand opera, every word is sung, in light or comic opera, spoken dialogue is included.)

operant behavior: *see* behavior, operant.

operating cost: *see* cost, operating.

operating cost, direct: *see* cost, direct operating.

operating cost, indirect: *see* cost, indirect operating.

operating expense: *see* expense, operating.

operation: (voc. ed.) a definite set of machine-tool or hand-tool steps forming a convenient "doing unit"; generally considered the smallest practical unit for trade or job-analysis work. *See* unit operation.

operation, cost of: *see* cost of operation.

operation, mathematical: a method, technique, or process for the manipulation of mathematical symbols; for example,  $x^2(x^3 - 3y)$  becomes  $x^5 - 3x^2y$  when the indicated multiplication is performed.

operation, school-plant: the keeping of the physical plant of a school in condition for use, involving work such as cleaning, heating, ventilating, and lighting. *See* cost of operation.

operation-and-maintenance score card: *see* score card, operation-and-maintenance.

operationism: (1) the interpretation of human behavior by its effects on the environment, (2) an analysis of the individual in action with especial emphasis on the results or function of his acts.

operation of buildings: the work connected with the heating, ventilating, lighting, cleaning, policing, and general care of buildings, janitorial, engineering, and custodial work connected with the use of buildings.

operation of school plant: (finance) an accounting classification that includes all payments involved in keeping the physical plant open and ready for use, such as those for heating, lighting, and cleaning.

operation sheet: (voc. ed.) (1) written instructions arranged in a logical and sequential order, usually for the accomplishment of some unit part of a job requiring manipulative skills; (2) a factory production method sheet in which materials and steps of an assigned task are listed.

operation staff: *see* staff, operation.

operetta: a light opera or comic opera, typified by the works of Gilbert and Sullivan. *See* opera.

ophthalmia: of-thal'mī-ō, any inflammation of the eye, particularly one involving the conjunctiva.

ophthalmia, sympathetic: a severe destructive inflammation in one eye, not due to any apparent or direct contagion or infection, but following an inflammation of the other eye caused (usually) by a perforating injury.

ophthalmia neonatorum: of-thal'mī-ō nē-tō-rūm; a contagious purulent ophthalmia of the newborn caused by the entrance into the eye during birth of pathogenic microorganisms, usually gonococci; formerly an important cause of blindness, but now easily preventable by the installation of one drop of a 1 per cent solution of silver nitrate into each eye of the newborn infant.

ophthalmic: of-thal'mik, *syn.* ocular.

ophthalmic telebinocular: *see* telebinocular, ophthalmic.

Ophthalmograph: *see* oculo-photometer.

ophthalmologist: of-thal'mol'ō-jist; a physician who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of

diseases and refractive errors of the eye. *Syn.* oculist.

**ophthalmology:** of'thal'mol'ə jī, the branch of medical science that deals with the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the eye.

**ophthalmoscope:** of'thal'mo'skōp, an instrument with a perforated mirror, used in examining the interior of the eye.

**opinionnaire:** a type of questionnaire designed to elicit opinions or attitudes, in contrast to objective facts, much the same as an *expressionnaire*.

**opinion scale:** *syn.* scale, attitude.

**opportunity class:** *see* class, opportunity.

**opportunity school:** (1) a school providing special education to meet widely varied adult needs, such as those of illiterates, applicants for naturalization, or persons needing vocational retraining; (2) one or more special rooms in a public school for retarded children; not strictly a school, but rather an organizational provision; (3) an adult evening school or community center offering educational and recreational opportunities in both formal and informal groups.

**opposites test:** *see* test, opposites.

**optic:** pertaining to vision or to the science of optics. *Dist. f.* ocular; ophthalmic.

**optical axis:** the central line of vision; a straight line passing through the center of curvature of the lens and cornea.

**optical defect:** any malfunction or malformation of the organs of sight that interferes with or prevents normal vision.

**optician:** one who makes or deals in eyeglasses and/or other optical instruments and who fills prescriptions for glasses. *Dist. f.* oculist; ophthalmologist; optometrist.

**option:** *syn.* elective.

**optometrist:** one skilled in the measurement of the refraction of the eye for the prescription of eyeglasses. *Dist. f.* oculist; ophthalmologist; optician.

**optometry:** (1) the measurement of defects in the eye due to errors of refraction, which may be corrected by glasses and without the use of drugs; (2) the art and science of visual care; especially the art and science of visual training for the development of visual skills and visual achievement.

**oral arithmetic:** *syn.* arithmetic, mental.

**oral assignment:** *see* assignment, oral.

**oral character:** *see* character, oral.

**oral erotic:** (psychoan.) (1) characterized by the stimulation of erotic feeling or urges through oral mechanisms, especially the oral food-inducing processes; (2) pertaining to the earliest stage of libidinal development in which it is alleged that satisfaction is derived chiefly through the processes of sucking and oral stimulation.

**oral eroticism:** *see* eroticism, oral.

**oral expression:** *see* expression, oral.

**oral inaccuracy:** a speech defect characterized by careless, slovenly articulation and occasional haphazard omission of consonants, particularly final consonants. *See* articulatory defect.

**oral inactivity:** lack of adequate movement of lips, tongue, and jaw in the process of speaking, may result in defective articulation, defective voice quality, or both.

**oral instruction:** *see* instruction, oral.

**oral-language activity:** *see* activity, oral-language.

**oral method:** (1) a method of teaching reading based on oral response to the printed symbol as the chief means of checking the reader's ability to recognize and pronounce words; (2) a method used in the development of oral reading ability; (3) a method of teaching the deaf by means of spoken language, lip reading, and written forms, speech being used as the common medium of communication between teacher and pupils without recourse to sign language or finger spelling.

**oral reading:** *see* reading, oral.

**oral reading scale:** *see* reading scale, oral.

**oral reading test:** *see* test, oral reading.

**oral recall:** *see* recall, oral.

**oral teaching:** *see* teaching, oral.

**oral test:** *see* test, oral.

**oral-usage error:** *see* error, oral-usage.

**oral vocabulary:** *see* vocabulary, oral.

**Oratorian:** a member of a Roman Catholic order called the *Oratory*, first founded in Italy in the sixteenth century, and established as a teaching order in France in 1611. (The principal work of the order was the education of candidates for the priesthood. It also offered education of a general type in colleges which it established throughout France.)

**oratorio:** a long choral composition with instrumental accompaniment and with a text presenting a story or central theme, usually Biblical; performed in concert style without stage setting, costumes, or dramatization.

**orchestra:** an instrumental ensemble, typically comprising the four sections of string, woodwind, brass, and percussion instruments and led by a conductor.

**orchestration:** *syn.* instrumentation (1).

**order-of-merit value:** *see* value, order-of-merit.

**orders of abstracting:** *see* abstracting, orders of.

**ordinance:** (1) a local law or regulation enacted by a municipal government or board of aldermen for the government of the municipality; (2) any rule or regulation adopted by a local board of education for the government of a school district.

**ordinate:** the distance from the x-axis to a point, measured parallel to the y-axis. (If the point is above the x-axis, the ordinate is positive; if below, the ordinate is negative.) *Syn.* y-coordinate; y-distance; *contr. w.* abscissa.

**organic-efficiency test:** *see* test, organic-efficiency.

**organic psychosis:** *see* psychosis, organic.

**organic set:** a condition of the organism resulting in the creation of a drive, or a potential that demands resolution toward a goal or a condition of balance.

**organic speech disorder:** *see* speech disorder, organic.

**organism:** any living individual, capable of maintaining existence as a unitary system, whether plant or animal; may be unicellular, as in the case of the amoeba and paramecium, or multicellular, as in the case of fish, insects, and mammals.

**organismic concept of development:** (1) the concept of the interrelated, mutually adaptive nature of development, by which no organ or function develops independently of others, but all organs and functions exert reciprocal influence on one another; more broadly, a view emphasizing the essential unity or inseparable wholeness of development, not necessarily associated with emphasis on maturation, genetic factors, or environmental influences, though some writers have incorporated one or the other of such emphases in their version of the term; (2) (psych.) the concept that local patterns of behavior, such as reflexes, emerge through maturation as recognizable entities from the total organismic pattern, *see* Gestalt.

**organismic psychology:** *see* psychology, organismic.

**organismic sociology:** *see* sociology, organismic.

**organization:** (1) the process (or result) of arranging interdependent elements into a functional or logical whole, (2) (read) the process of selection, evaluation, and arrangement of ideas encountered in material read; (3) the step in the Morrison plan when teacher and pupils arrange assimilated materials so as to solve the problems set for study.

**organization, horizontal:** any plan by which provision is made in the secondary-school program for offering subjects and training needed to meet the specialized needs and interests of pupils, may be based on the planned sequences of studies in various specialized fields within the curriculum of a comprehensive high school or on the organization of specialized high schools, such as agricultural high schools, commercial high schools, trade high schools, and academic high schools.

**organization, internal:** the organization within a single school as opposed to organization involving several schools or a system.

**organization, line-and-staff:** a system of educational administration that fixes a definite line of authority and responsibility from the superintendent through subordinates to all school employees and presumably also provides for specialized planning or supervisory officers who constitute the administrative staff.

**organization, school:** (1) the schematic arrangement according to which the pupils and the school staff utilize the educational facilities of the school and community; (2) the procedure of unifying, harmonizing, and rendering effective the relationship among pupils, staff, and community for optimum educational results.

**organization, secondary-school:** (1) any plan

followed in assigning school grades to the secondary-school administrative unit, such as the eight-four plan or the six-three-three plan; (2) the arrangement of the offerings of the school into subject-matter departments or specialized fields of work to facilitate planning and administering both the program of studies and the work of pupil guidance, (3) the division of the program of secondary education among the various comprehensive and specialized high schools of a school system; (4) the method followed by a state in determining the local authority for the establishment and support of secondary schools

**organization, vertical:** a plan of organization involving units made up of pairs of several successive grades, as opposed to horizontal organization involving all of a small number of grades; usually applied to supervision in a subject field throughout several or all grades in the system.

**organization by cycles:** a plan of subject-grade placement and of curriculum organization by which the pupils repeat the study of a subject or topic at two or three different grade levels, each time at a higher level of difficulty *Syn.* concentric-circles plan; spiral method.

**organized classwork:** *see* classwork, organized.

**organized-facts policy:** the policy of publishing all the facts of a given situation, organized for ready understanding and suitable emphasis.

**organized guidance:** *see* guidance, organized.

**organized play:** *see* play, organized.

**orientation:** (1) the act of determining one's course or position, whether actually, as in finding the direction of the compass in which to go, or figuratively, as in adjusting to a confusing situation or coming to an understanding of a problem, (2) determination of the relations of objects or data to one another; (3) capacity to estimate oneself correctly in the environment with reference to location, persons who should be recognized, and approximate time; (4) the process of making a person aware of such factors in his school environment as rules, traditions, and educational offerings, for the purpose of facilitating effective adaptation.

**orientation, freshman:** *see* freshman week.

**orientation, group:** a method by which students having a common problem may work together in charting a course for meeting the problem; the initial step in group guidance (a continuous process).

**orientation, head-mouth:** the movement of the head of the young infant toward the site of contact stimulation of facial areas and the opening of the mouth to grasp the stimulating object.

**orientation course:** *see* course, orientation

**orientation of buildings:** (1) the placement of buildings in correct relationship to other buildings on the site or campus; (2) the placement of buildings with reference to points of the compass.

**orientation program:** *see* freshman week.

**orientation week:** *syn.* freshman week.

**origin**: the point of intersection of the *x*-axis and the *y*-axis, the zero point of both the *x*-axis and the *y*-axis. *See* origin, arbitrary.

**origin, arbitrary**: (*M*) any point which is used as a zero point and from which all values on the scale are measured as deviations; thus, for computational convenience in calculating such measures as the arithmetic mean and the standard deviation, the mid-point of a class interval, either near the center or toward the lower end of the frequency distribution, is often taken as an arbitrary origin. *Syn.* working origin; *see* average, guessed.

**origin, working**: *syn.* origin, arbitrary.

**original enrollment**: *see* enrollment, original.

**original measurement**: *see* measurement, original.

**original registration**: *syn.* enrollment, original.

**original score**: *syn.* score, raw.

**original source**: *syn.* source, primary.

**orthodontia**: *ōr'thō-don'ti-ō*; -*tā-ō*; (1) the practice of straightening the teeth and jaws and correcting faulty alignment, malocclusion, etc., by surgical or mechanical means, (2) the study of structural dental relationships and their development.

**orthogenesis, theory of**: *ōr'thō-jen'o-sis*; a theory of biological evolution which holds that variation in successive generations of an organism follows some predetermined line or order of nature, in accordance with the developmental potentialities of the organism, and irrespective of natural selection, specific environmental influences, etc.

**orthogenic**: pertaining to the amelioration of mental landscape (through educational, medical, and surgical treatment, the stimulation of mental growth, and the development of desirable traits of personality). *Contr.* *see* orthopedic.

**orthogenic class**: *see* class, orthogenic.

**orthogonal**: (1) descriptive geometrically of two vectors when they are separated by a right angle; (2) descriptive of two tests or two factors when they are uncorrelated; (3) descriptive of two lines when they are perpendicular.

**orthopedic**: pertaining to the prevention and correction of deformity, especially in children. *Contr.* *see* orthogenic. (Note: Derived from the Greek *ortikos*, "correct," "straight," *paida*, *paides*, "child." Not to be confused with words compounded with the Latin root *ped-* from *pes*, *pedis*, "foot.")

**orthopedic class**: *see* class, orthopedic.

**orthopedic defective**: *see* defective, orthopedic.

**orthopedics**: the branch of medicine concerned with the bones, joints, and muscles, and with correcting deformities in them.

**orthopedic school**: a school for crippled children, usually located in ground-floor rooms, having adjustable school furniture, and providing physiotherapy and corrective exercises.

**orthophoria**: *ōr'thō-fō-rī-ō*; (1) the normal condition of the eyes in which the eye muscles are in correct balance; (2) the parallel postural position of the visual axes when fusion is broken.

**orthopsychiatry**: *ōr'thō-sī-kī-ō trī*, -*psī kī-ō*; guidance or clinical practices based on the combined findings of psychiatry, pediatrics, psychology, and social work.

**orthoptic training**: *see* training, orthoptic.

**ossification**: the process by which calcium is deposited in the cartilage of the bones, a part of normal skeletal development, may, however, be abnormal, as in the case of calcium deposited in the joints owing to arthritis or as in certain rare disorders in which calcium is deposited in the muscles.

**osteitis**: *ōs'tī-lī'tis*, a condition characterized by inflammation of the substance of a bone.

**osteochondritis**: *ōs'tī-ō-kon-dī'tī-tis*; inflammation of a bone and adjacent cartilage.

**osteomyelitis**: *ōs'tī-ō-mī-ō-lī'tis*, inflammation of the bone marrow, of the bone substance, or of both.

**osteosarcoma**: *ōs'tī-ō-sār-kō'mā*; cancer of the bone.

**Oswego Movement**: *see* teaching, object.

**Oswego plan**: *syn.* teaching, object.

**otitis media**: *ō tīt'us mē'di-ō*; a general term for an infection or inflammation of the middle ear. *See* otitis media, catarrhal; otitis media, suppurative.

**otitis media, catarrhal**: a condition in which the middle ear becomes congested with mucus, either originating in the mucous membrane of the middle ear or backing up through the Eustachian tube from the nasopharynx; often a cause of conductive deafness. *Dist.* *f.* otitis media, suppurative.

**otitis media, purulent**: *syn.* otitis media, suppurative.

**otitis media, suppurative**: a bacterial infection of the middle ear, evidenced by the formation of pus. *Syn.* otitis media, purulent, *dist.* *f.* otitis media, catarrhal.

**otologist**: *ō-tol'ō-jist*; a physician who specializes in diseases of the ear; preferred to the term *aurist*.

**otosclerosis**: *ō'tō-sklē-rō'sis*; the formation of spongy bone in the capsule of the labyrinth of the ear, resulting in deafness, usually of a progressive type.

**outbuildings**: buildings located on the school grounds for the purpose of providing facilities not available in the regular school buildings, such as fuel houses, "teachetages," garages, stables, outdoor toilets, and separate gymnasiums.

**outcome**: learning actually attained, or an actual result as represented in changes brought about in the behavior of pupils, not to be confused with objective, which is a desired result.

**outdoor gymnasium**: *see* gymnasium, outdoor.

**outer monastic school**: *see* monastic school, outer.

**outline**: a sequential enumeration in condensed form of the main ideas and supporting details of material read or of material to be used in writing or speaking.

out-of-class activity: *see* activity, out-of-class.

out-of-school activity: *see* activity, out-of-school.

out-of-school radio listening: *see* radio listening, out-of-school.

out-of-school youth: (1) a child of compulsory school age who has been excused from attending school, (2) a child over 16 years of age who is out of school legally. *Dist. f. truant.*

outward vocalization: *see* vocalization, outward.

oval drills: *syn.* ovals.

ovals: a type of handwriting drill in which the learner makes designs shaped like the letter O, usually retracing the pathway a number of times, designed to give the writer training in motor control and coordination in rounding curves. *Syn.* oval drills.

overachievement: academic achievement on the part of a student at a level above that previously predicted by general aptitude tests or by previous levels of academic performance.

overage: older chronologically than is normal for entering a given grade; thus, if children usually enter grade 1B at 6 to 6½ years, a child who enters grade 1B at 7 years of age would be one-half year overage.

overage certificate: *see* certificate, overage.

overage class: *see* class, overage.

overangeness: the state of being overage.

overcrowding: (pupil trans.) the practice of transporting in a school bus more pupils than can be seated comfortably.

overcurve: any curve in handwriting made in a clockwise direction, that is, a convex arc made by moving upward toward the right and then downward. *Syn.* direct curve.

overexposure: exposure of film more than is necessary to yield a negative of normal contrast, shadow detail, and density. (Indicated in the case of a negative by a general density and exceptionally heavy deposits of silver in the high lights and in the case of a positive print from reversal film by paleues and lack of detail in the high lights.)

overgrown child: *see* child, overgrown.

overlapping: the extent to which one distribution is composed of scores or observations of the same magnitude as those of another distribution, sometimes measured by the percentage of one set of scores that exceeds the mean or median of the other set.

overlapping debt: *see* debt, overlapping.

overlapping specific factor: *syn.* factor, group.

overlearning: learning as a result of more or longer practice than would be needed for immediate recall or for immediate performance at a given level of skill, regarded as necessary to ensure delayed recall following disuse.

overloading: (pupil trans.) (1) *syn.* overcrowding; (2) the practice of placing a greater weight of body and passengers on the chassis of the school bus than the gross vehicle weight for which the chassis was designed.

overprotection: the sheltering of one individual by another to such a degree that opportunity to experience the hazards and discomforts considered necessary for normal development is denied.

overracer: a device used for purposes of diagnosis and supervisory guidance in handwriting, consisting of a model or copy printed or written on a transparent sheet, such as a sheet of celluloid, in order that the model may be superimposed on the written form for examination and comparison.

overstudy: the expending of too much time and effort in study, generally implying that the learner has become inefficient.

oversupply, teacher: the situation resulting when the number of legally qualified and certified teachers available for appointment exceeds the number of positions that are available.

overt behavior: *see* behavior, overt.

overt response: *see* response, overt.

ovum: (pl. ova) the mature female germ cell, or gamete, of any species, capable of being fertilized and developing into a new individual. *Syn.* egg.

own story: (ecousa.) the statement of a youth whose problem is being studied; should relate to the problem and be of use in the solution of the problem.



**pacing:** the act of directing the reading of an individual or class by indicating the speed to be achieved, in order to increase or decrease the rate of reading.

**package library:** *see* library, package.

**packet record:** *see* packet record system.

**packet record system:** a collection of cards, usually fitted into a small folder, used for keeping the school's cumulative record of the most essential information pertaining to each pupil; generally employed from the first to the twelfth grade, although at times containing preschool and postschool information, contents include family information, health information, intelligence status, school history (both academic and extracurricular), and vocational goals and interests.

**paedagogus:** pā'də-gog'əs; (Lat., lit., "boy leader") the slave, unfitted by age or physical disability for other duties, who accompanied the young Athenian boy to school, carrying his lyre, etc., this functionary had complete charge of the boy's morals and behavior and could enforce his discipline by whipping.

**paedotribes:** pā'do-trib; an assistant who gave regular physical training or gymnastics to the older Athenian boys under the direction of other masters, termed *gymnasts*.

**pagan school:** a Roman secular school of the sixth century that taught the literature and knowledge of the earlier Greeks and Romans, in contrast to the Christian schools, which taught chiefly religion.

**paedology:** pā'dol'ə-jī; pl. dol'ə; *var.* *pedology*.

**painting:** (1) the art of graphic expression in which objects seen or imagined are represented and in which ideas and feelings are given form by laying pigments on a surface with a brush or other implement; (2) any work of art so produced. (Pigments commonly used in the school include water color, oil, tempera, enamel, stain, or other medium in which a vegetable or mineral color base is impregnated with a vehicle such as water, oil, or varnish.)

**pair:** to match or equate two individuals in terms of some appropriate factor or combination of variable factors employed in an experiment.

**paired comparison:** (1) a method of indicating preferences in which an individual compares each member of a series in turn with each other member with respect to a given quality, indicating his preference in each pair, until the members are arranged in a graded series; (2) a method of measuring an individual's ability to discriminate between (or preference for one of) two samples of work with respect to a given quality, as in art judgment tests.

**palace school:** a school in the palace of a ruler for princes, princesses, and others connected with the court. (The most famous was Charlemagne's school taught by Alcuin, in which

the ruler and the queen as well as others were taught.)

**palaestra:** pā'les'trə; an Athenian elementary school where boys were given physical training.

**palate:** the roof of the mouth, consisting of the forward hard part, or "hard palate," and the back soft part, which is the *velum*, or "soft palate."

**palatogram:** pāl'e-to-gram'; pā'le-', a recording of the contact made by the tongue on the roof of the mouth in the production of a sound, usually accomplished by placing a thin plate covered with chalk against the roof of the mouth and observing the places where the chalk is removed when the sound is spoken.

**palindrome:** pāl'in-drōm; a word that is meaningful whether read from right to left or from left to right, for example, *was* and *no*.

**paliphrasia:** pāl'frā'zhi-ə; a condition characterized by frequent repetition of words or phrases in otherwise coherent speech.

**palmar:** pertaining to the palm of the hand.

**palmar reflex:** *see* reflex, palmar.

**Palmer method:** a method of handwriting, first presented in 1888, that stresses a script style, model letter forms, and a free-flowing muscular forearm movement.

**palsy:** (1) *syn.* *paralysis*; (2) a form of paralysis associated with complex neurological disturbances, characterized by inability to hold affected parts steady without support (more correctly called *paralysis agitans*).

**palsy, brachial:** brā'ki-el; brak't-; paralysis of the arm resulting from damage during birth to the nerves coming from the base of the neck into the arm.

**panel:** a type of forum meeting in which selected participants discuss a controversial issue or problem before an audience, the latter being invited to participate toward the end of the allotted time.

**panel, immunological:** a phrase introduced by George Draper, designating as complete as possible a compilation of the disease susceptibilities and disease resistances of an individual.

**panic door:** a type of door used in schools and other public buildings, designed to unlock and open outward when a release bar across the door is pushed.

**panic lock:** a fire-oxid bolt or latch on a door that releases the door and permits it to open outward when pressure is applied to the releasing device.

**panning:** a technique employed in motion-picture photography in which the camera is moved laterally or vertically, or both, while the film is being exposed.

**panosophism:** pan'sə-fī'z-m; the doctrine or philosophy that education should not be con-

finer to a small number of subjects of study but should embrace the widest possible variety of subjects, especially, the educational philosophy of Comenius, the Moravian educator (1592-1670).

**Pan's pipes:** a simple wind instrument, made of several hollow reeds of varying length fastened side by side, and played by blowing across their open ends; can be prepared and played by young children.

**pantheism:** pan'thē-iz-izm; the doctrine or teaching that everything in the universe partakes of the essential nature of God and has no existence apart from God.

**pantomime test:** see test, pantomime.

**pantomimic speech:** see speech, pantomimic.

**panophobia:** pan'tō-fō-bi-ō; morbid anxiety and apprehension concerning what may happen.

**paper-and-crayon behavior:** see behavior, paper-and-crayon.

**paper-and-pencil test:** see test, paper-and-pencil.

**paper-folding behavior:** see behavior, paper-folding.

**paper position:** the angle at which the paper on which handwriting is being done is placed before the writer.

**paracusa:** par'ō-ku'si-ō; the illusion of hearing better in a noisy place.

**paragraph comprehension:** see comprehension, paragraph.

**paraphasia:** par'ō-graf'i-ō; a disorder characterized by writing wrong words or letters, due to a limited lesion of the visual work center.

**paragraph meaning:** the central idea of the paragraph as distinguished from the details of which the paragraph is composed.

**paragraph-meaning test:** see test, paragraph-meaning.

**paralala:** par'ō-lā-lā-ō; *syn.* lalping.

**paralexia:** par'ō-lek'ā-lē-ō; disturbance or impairment of the ability to comprehend printed or written words and sentences.

**parallel-course plan:** an administrative plan by which the pupils of a school are divided into a fast group and a slow group, each group covering the same course of study at a rate of speed suited to its abilities. See Cambridge plan; Portland plan.

**parallel-curriculum plan:** (elem. ed.) an administrative plan by which the pupils of an elementary school are divided into a fast group and a slow group, the former being permitted to cover the elementary-school curriculum in 6 years, the latter in 8 years. Rough *syn.* parallel-course plan; see Cambridge plan.

**parallel group:** see group, parallel.

**parallelism:** the theory that bodily and mental changes are concomitant, every change in the body being accompanied by a corresponding change in mind, but neither change being the cause of the other.

**parallelism, social and educational:** harmony of the content of the educational program and current social ideals.

**parallel play:** see play, parallel.

**paralysis:** partial or complete loss of ability to move voluntarily a part or member of the body normally under voluntary control.

**paralysis, hysterical:** apparent loss of the power to move a part of the body, with no apparent defect in the motor nerve system. See pseudoparalysis.

**paralysis, progressive:** increasing loss of ability to move voluntarily a part or member of the body.

**paralysis, spastic:** a form of paralysis characterized by rigidity of the muscles and heightened tendon reflexes, with consequent difficulty in controlling muscular action.

**parameter:** pə ram'ō-tar; (1) in general, any measure or function of a hypothetical infinite population, for example, the true mean, true variance, etc., and statistic; (2) a number that is regarded as a constant in an equation but that becomes a variable when an attempt is made to generalize the equation, (3) a variable in terms of which other variables are expressed, rather than in terms of one another.

**paranoia:** par'ō-nōi'ō; a mental disorder characterized by systematized delusions of grandeur or of persecution and in which hatred is present; one of several forms of paranoid dementia or schizophrenia.

**paranoiac:** par'ō-nōi'ak, one who suffers from paranoia. (In the milder forms, the paranoiac may appear to be a "crank"—an erratic person or one with an impractical mission to fulfill.)

**paranoid personality:** see personality, paranoid.

**paraphasia:** par'ō-fā'si-ō; -fā'she; a type of speech, usually resulting from a brain lesion, in which words are misused or randomly substituted for one another.

**paraphemia:** par'ō-fē'mē-ō; a condition characterized by distorted speech, lipping, or other disorders of articulation.

**paraphonia:** par'ō-fō'nō-ō; a condition allied to but less pronounced than aphonia and characterized by weakness of voice.

**paraphrenia:** par'ō-frē'nē-ō, (1) a mental disorder related to paranoid dementia praecox, but with mild manifestations; (2) as used by Freud, synonymous with dementia praecox.

**paraplegia:** par'ō-plē'jē-ō, paralysis of the legs and lower part of the body.

**parapraxis:** par'ō-prak'sis; erroneous mental and emotional functioning resulting in minor errors, slips of the tongue and pen, forgetting to carry out intentions, etc.

**parathymia:** par'ō-thi'mē-ō; a somewhat loose general term designating any psychosis in which uncontrolled or poorly controlled emotions are the dominant feature.

**parathyroid glands:** small bodies, lying adjacent to the thyroid gland, that secrete a hormone, parathormone, which helps to regulate the metabolism of calcium and phosphates.

**parent:** an organism that has produced issue or descendants.

**parental behavior:** *see* behavior, parental.

**parental home:** a unit of a school system to which minor children (usually boys) are committed by a juvenile court and where they are kept in residence and supervised for correction of delinquent tendencies. (The children may be sent to a near-by public school, or instruction may be given within the confines of the *parental home*.)

**parental-home matron:** *see* matron, parental-home.

**parental letter:** a letter written to inform the parent of the school progress of a pupil; sometimes used as a substitute for or as a supplement to the *report card*.

**parental school:** an institution, usually located on a farm, where socially handicapped youths are retained on a 24-hour basis and where an attempt is made to reproduce home conditions and an extensive educational program is provided, very similar in objectives to that of a *parental home*. *Syn.* farm school, twenty-four-hour school.

**parental transportation:** *see* transportation, parental.

**parent-child fixation:** *see* fixation, parent-child.

**parent-child relations:** the relationships, mutually or individually experienced, such as those of ascendance, submission, fear, hate, dependence, loyalty, ambivalence, distrust, and faith, that may exist between parent and child.

**parent education:** a phase of adult education dealing with child care and the improvement of family living.

**parent-teacher association:** an organization, composed of teachers and parents of children of a school or community, the purpose of which is to improve the effectiveness of the school as a social and educational agency.

**paralysis, general:** *paralysis, par'o-*; an organic disease of the brain and spinal cord, resulting from syphilis and displaying characteristic mental and physical symptoms.

**parish:** (R.C. ed.) an administrative unit of a diocese under the care of a priest, the unit served by a *parochial school*.

**parishad:** an institution of higher learning attended by the Brahmins in ancient India.

**parish school:** a school conducted by a local priest in a parish church during the Middle Ages in Europe, in which choirboys were taught singing and the pronunciation and sometimes the reading of Latin; the forerunner of the *parochial school*; *syn.* song school; (2) *syn.* parochial school.

**parish superintendency:** *see* superintendency, parish.

**parish superintendent:** *see* superintendent, county.

**parochial school:** (1) strictly, a school supported by a parish and serving the children of the parishioners; (2) loosely, a school conducted by some church or religious group, usually without

tax support, (3) (R.C. ed.) a school operated in connection with a parish of the Roman Catholic Church and directed by the priest; may be at any level from kindergarten through high school, usually taught by members of a brotherhood or sisterhood, gives religious training in addition to the regular work of the school, and, like public schools, may be preparatory or terminal in character. *Syn.* parish school.

**part correlation:** *see* correlation, part.

**part correlation coefficient:** *syn.* coefficient of part correlation.

**partial correlation:** *see* correlation, partial.

**partial correlation coefficient:** *syn.* coefficient of partial correlation.

**partial correlation ratio:** *see* ratio, partial correlation.

**partial-fact policy:** the policy of selecting the facts to be presented to the public according to the effect desired.

**partially seeing:** having seriously defective vision; usually defined according to the Snellen scale as having between 20/200 and 20/70 central visual acuity in the better eye after correction or having better than 20/70 central visual acuity in the better eye after correction but with a progressive eye difficulty or with a serious limitation in one or more other visual functions.

**partially sighted:** *syn.* partially seeing.

**partial regression coefficient:** *syn.* coefficient of partial regression.

**partial regression equation:** *see* regression equation, partial.

**partial state support:** *see* state support, partial.

**participation:** the act, on the part of a student of education, of assuming various responsibilities in the classroom as an introduction or prerequisite to actual teaching, as, for example, the collection of reference materials, the supervision of seatwork, and the correction of test papers.

**participation, pupil:** the action, on the part of pupils, of sharing with teachers and others the duties and responsibilities connected with school activities, classroom management, and the administration of school affairs.

**part learning:** *see* learning, part.

**part method:** any teaching procedure in which activities are analyzed into parts that are practiced until skill has been acquired in the parts, these skills being finally combined into a complete activity.

**partner experiment:** *see* experiment, partner.

**part singing:** the singing of a *part song*, that is, the simultaneous performance of the various parts or voice lines of a composition written for two or more separate voices, for example, soprano and contralto.

**part song:** a song intended to be sung in harmony by voices of different types, such as soprano, contralto, tenor, and bass.

**part-time age-and-schooling certificate:** *see* age-and-schooling certificate, part-time.

**part-time class:** (1) a type of class provided in vocational-education programs permitting students to divide their time between formal education and working experience in business or industry, (2) a short-unit course under the supervision of the local board of education and the district coordinator, given to employed workers who may leave their daily employment for brief periods of instruction during their working hours; (3) preemployment training given to persons selected for work in distributive occupations.

**part-time class, cooperative:** a class, organized in accordance with the provisions of the Smith-Hughes or the George-Deen act, that provides each pupil with the opportunity to work on a regular schedule of hours in a business, professional, or industrial establishment, in addition to the hours he spends in school.

**part-time class, discontinuous:** a day or evening class organized to be operated during an entire school year and offering instruction relating to some trade or occupation to young workers who are employed in juvenile occupations and who wish to enter occupations having greater opportunities for advancement.

**part-time class, intensive:** a day or evening class organized to give instruction over a period of 2 to 5 months, following which students are placed at work in the trades or industries with advanced standing, frequently with a higher rate of pay than would be the case without such training.

**part-time employment:** *see* employment, part-time.

**part-time general continuation class:** *see* continuation class, part-time general.

**part-time school:** (1) a school where pupils attend half time and are employed half time, pupils usually work in pairs and alternate in attending school and being employed, *syn.* cooperative school; (2) a school whose pupils are employed full time and attend school at night or at other hours of unemployment, (3) a school where pupils attend 4 to 8 hours weekly on the employer's time and otherwise are full-time employees; *syn.* continuation school.

**part-time school, agricultural:** a school providing 15 or more meetings per year, usually in the evening, conducted as a part of a local public school system to give systematic instruction to young farmers, usually 16 to 24 years of age, who are not enrolled full time in school and who have not yet become established as farm operators. *See* class, young-farmer.

**part-time school record:** *see* record, part-time school.

**part-time student:** one not carrying a full-time load in terms of study and courses; applied to extension students, special students, and other unclassified persons who follow school or college courses by mail, in evening classes, in general or university colleges, or occasionally in a portion of the required certificate- or degree-carrying curricula.

**part-time teacher:** a teacher who devotes less than full time to instruction and to the work incidental to teaching.

**part-time trade extension class:** a class conducted by a public school offering part-time instruction relating to a particular trade. (To meet state and Federal standards, the students must be employed in the trade to which the instruction is related, and classes eligible for reimbursement from certain Federal vocational funds must meet for a minimum of 144 clock-hours per year.)

**part-time trade-preparatory school or class:** a school or class of less than college grade established on a part-time basis by a public school, to give instruction to persons of 14 to 18 years of age who wish to enter a trade. (To meet state and Federal standards, classes must meet for a minimum of 144 clock-hours per year.)

**passive recreation:** *see* recreation, passive.

**passive technique:** a method used in the counseling interview, according to which the counselor listens and, if he speaks, only repeats or emphasizes what the counsellee has said, thus allowing the counsellee to be the active agent and to work out his own solution.

**passive vocabulary:** *see* vocabulary, passive.

**patch test:** *see* test, patch.

**paternal inheritance:** *see* inheritance, paternal.

**pathogenic:** path'ô-jen'ik; productive of or causing marked symptoms of disease.

**pathography:** path og'rô fi; an account or description of a disease.

**pathological lying:** *syn.* mythomania.

**pathological type:** a term used by E. O. Lewis and others as a synonym for *clinical type*. *See* clinical type.

**pathology:** the branch of medicine concerned with structural and functional changes caused by disease.

**pathophobia:** path'ô-fô-bi'ô, *syn.* hypochondriasis.

**patrimony:** (1) strictly, an estate inherited from one's father or other ancestor; (2) anything derived from one's father, ancestors, etc., for example, a craft handed down from father to son.

**patrology:** pat-rô-lô-jî; an area of Catholic religious education concerned with the study of the writings of the Fathers of the Christian church.

**patron:** a parent or guardian of a child in a private (independent) school.

**pattern analysis:** *see* analysis, pattern.

**pattern block play:** *see* play, pattern block.

**patterned-string test:** *see* test, patterned-string.

**patterning of growth:** the tendency for growth to occur in distinctive or individual modes or patterns.

**pattern of behavior:** *syn.* behavior pattern.

**pattern song:** a short, simple song taught to children by ear, as a basis for instruction in reading music, usually restricted to the tones of the diatonic scale. *Syn.* observation song.

**pattern stage in block building:** the stage of block-play development in which the child repeats a design, for example, repeating scallops or piling the same kinds of blocks together, or makes a balanced symmetrical arrangement of several blocks.

**pauper education:** education given in lieu of public instruction to the children of the poor by the state or by charitable institutions. (The practice was largely discontinued as public schools arose.)

**pauper school:** *syn.* charity school.

**pause:** (read.) (1) the typical halting of the eye at a line of reading matter to bring a portion of the line into fixation for reading, (2) a stop in oral reading either for the purpose of indicating a division of thought or owing to some lack of recognition or interruption of thought.

**pay-as-you-go plan:** a method of financing school building programs providing either that a single tax large enough to pay for the required property shall be levied and collected during the same year in which the buildings are built and equipped or that a certain portion of the school taxes shall be put aside each year, to form a building fund sufficient to pay for new sites and buildings as needed.

**paying apprentice:** *see* apprentice, paying.

**pay load:** pupils transported by the school bus.

**pay roll:** a record showing payments due individual persons for personal services rendered. (While there is a wide variety of forms for such records, the following items are usually included: name of each person, classification of service, salary or wage scale, actual time and date of service, place of service, absences, deductions in pay for absence or pensions, and signature of approving officer.)

**Pearsonian measure of asymmetry:** a coefficient of skewness equal to the arithmetic mean minus the mode, divided by the standard deviation; expressed by the formula  $(M - Mo)/s$ .

**Pearson product moment coefficient of correlation:** *see* coefficient of correlation, Pearson product moment.

**peccatophobia:** pek'to-fō'bī ə; a condition characterized by morbid anxiety about committing trifling sins or social errors.

**pedagogy:** (1) the art, practice, or profession of teaching; (2) the systematized learning or instruction concerning principles and methods of teaching and of student control and guidance. (Largely replaced by the term *education*.)

**pedagogy, therapeutic:** correction of disabilities, particularly in the academic area, through specialized educational techniques.

**pedagogy of action:** the science or procedure of teaching through purposeful activities, analyzable into the following steps, each of which involves initiation, evaluation, and choice by the child: (a) purposeful—noting up of goals; (b) planning—preparing means necessary to realize the goals, (c) execution—performing the means; (d) judging—evaluating the extent of realization of the goals and the process. *See* activism.

**pedantry:** bookishness or ostentatiousness with respect to learning. (Applied to scholarship, it denotes preoccupation with minute matters of no practical significance. In the teacher, it denotes rigid insistence on formalism in instructional procedures to the detriment of the pupil's genuine development as a person.)

**pedestrian signal:** a device other than a sign, using a light that flashes or otherwise changes or having moving parts, by which foot traffic is warned or is directed to take some specific action.

**pediatrician:** pē'dī-ō-trī-sh'ən; a physician who is a child specialist.

**pedology:** pē-dol'ō-jī; the study of the complete child, his life, growth, ideas, and very being; places emphasis on the learner and his capacities and needs.

**pedorule:** a ruled glass plate designed to be placed vertically at the back of the foot and used to measure the deviation of the tendon of Achilles from the perpendicular.

**peephole method:** a procedure devised by Miles for directly observing eye movements in reading by looking through a peephole in a card while the subject reads material written or printed on the opposite side of the card.

**pellet:** a small round object used in tests of development in infants. *See* behavior, pellet-and-bottle.

**pellet-and-bottle behavior:** *see* behavior, pellet-and-bottle.

**pellet prehension:** *see* prehension, pellet.

**pencil-writing frame:** a board having horizontal ridges, channels, wires, or strings to guide the pencil writing of persons unable to see. *Syn.* pencil-writing grille.

**pencil-writing grille:** *syn.* pencil-writing frame.

**penmanship:** (1) the art of handwriting or of practicing writing with a pen or other instrument; (2) the style of writing used, emphasis being placed on the beauty of the product.

**pension, teacher's:** financial provision, whether a lump sum or a life annuity, based on the salary level and number of years of service, paid to a teacher upon retirement from the profession or from a given school system.

**pension system:** *syn.* retirement system, free.

**pension-type retirement system:** *syn.* retirement system, free.

**Pentateuch:** pen'tō-tōk; the first five books of the Old Testament, considered collectively, namely, Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy.

**pentathlon:** pen tath'lon; five athletic exercises, the basis of both the Spartan and the Athenian physical curriculum; included running, leaping, throwing the discus, casting the javelin, and wrestling.

**people's college:** *syn.* evening school (2).

**people's university:** *syn.* evening school (2).

**per capita unit:** *see* unit, per capita.

per cent: a short form of the Latin expression *per centum*, "by the hundred", for example, 4 per cent of  $x$  means 0.04 times  $x$ , or  $\frac{4}{100}$  of  $x$ .

percentage: rate per hundred, or proportion in 100 parts, also, that part of a number found by taking a certain rate per cent of the number; for example, 15 per cent of 60 is 9, the rate per cent is 15, the percentage is 9.

percentage error: *see* error, percentage.

percentage frequency: *see* frequency, percentage.

percentage histogram: *see* histogram, percentage.

percentage inbuilt: a rough method of measuring goodness of fit, obtained by summing the differences, irrespective of sign, between the frequencies expected and the observed frequencies and expressing this sum as a percentage of the total frequency.

percentage pie diagram: *syn.* graph, circle.

percentage weight: *syn.* frequency, percentage.

percentile: ( $P_1, P_{10}, P_{25}, P_{50}$ , etc.) a point on a scale of test scores or other measures below which a given percentage of the measures fall, above which the complementary proportion of measures fall, and which is designated by the percentage of cases lying below it, thus, 37 per cent of the measures fall below the 37th percentile and 63 per cent above it. *Syn.* centesimal grade; centile; *dist. f.* interval, centile; rank, centile.

percentile-age norms: *see* norms, percentile-age.

percentile curve: *see* curve, percentile.

percentile-grade norms: *see* norms, percentile-grade.

percentile graph: *syn.* curve, percentile.

percentile interval: *syn.* interval, centile.

percentile norm: *see* norm, percentile.

percentile range: *see* range, percentile.

percentile range, 10-90: *see* range, 10-90 percentile.

percentile rank: *syn.* rank, centile.

percentile score: *see* score, percentile.

per cent loss of hearing: an estimate of the amount of hearing loss in a given case, obtained by averaging the loss at different frequencies.

per cent of absence: *see* absence, per cent of.

per cent of attendance: *see* attendance, per cent of.

per cent of average development: *see* development, per cent of average.

per cent of utilization: *see* utilization, per cent of.

perception: (1) in its most limited sense, awareness of external objects, conditions, relationships, etc., as a result of sensory stimulation, (2) more broadly, awareness of whatever sort, however brought about.

perception, depth: the ability to perceive the solidity of objects and their relative position in space. *Syn.* stereoscopic vision.

perception, development of: the establishing, through maturation and learning, of a knowledge

of objects and of spatial, temporal, and social relations.

perception, kinesthetic: (read.) identification and recognition of a word through tracing or writing, involving the sense of touch and the motor accompaniments of writing. *See* kinesthesia.

perception, light: ability to distinguish light from dark.

perception, selective: a mode of response in which the observer's set or purpose and background of experience become the major determiners of the stimuli to which he responds. *See* apperception; attention.

perception, space: the apprehension of objects as they actually exist or as they appear in the perspective of the printed page.

perception, word: (1) the act of seeing or perceiving words, as contrasted with perception of other objects in nature; (2) the seeing and identifying of words as wholes, as contrasted with letter perception or the perception of parts of words or small word groups.

perception deafness: *see* deafness, perception.

perception time: the time required for the eyes to fix on and perceive words and word groups in reading.

perceptual discrimination: *see* discrimination perceptual.

perceptual learning: *see* learning, perceptual.

perceptual-motor coordination: *see* coordination, perceptual-motor.

perceptual span: (1) the horizontal extent of interpretation with the eye (monocular) or eyes (binocular) fixed on one point; (2) the number of words, figures, or other items that can be interpreted in a single fixation. *Syn.* span of recognition; visual span.

perceptual span, absolute: the maximum number of words (or letters) that the individual can perceive during a very short exposure of the tachistoscope or flash chronometer, exceeds the actual span used in reading.

perceptual span, relative: the number of words or letters that are seen during each pause or fixation as one reads, which constitute the span actually used in ordinary reading; sometimes less than half the absolute perceptual span.

percussion band: *syn.* rhythm band.

percussion orchestra: *syn.* rhythm band.

perfect correlation: *see* correlation, perfect.

perfect pitch: *syn.* absolute pitch.

performance: actual accomplishment as distinguished from potential ability, capacity, or aptitude.

performance, intellectual: (1) an action in which excellence or superiority depends primarily on abstract mental ability; (2) an action requiring the manipulation of abstract concepts or mental manipulation of any sort, (3) the display of intellect or the use of the higher thought processes such as memory, perception of meanings, or reasoning; (4) a response in

which truth or the right answer is arrived at through covert behavior.

**performance levels:** the stages of performance that the average or typical child attains at successive age levels.

**performance scale:** *syn.* test, performance.

**performance test:** *see* test, performance.

**perimacular vision:** *syn.* vision, peripheral (2).

**period, activity:** a unit of time in the daily schedule, occurring on one or more days of the week, in which no classes are scheduled, the time being devoted to various nonclass activities, sometimes including home-room meetings and assemblies.

**period, class:** (1) a portion of a school day set aside for a designated teaching activity, (2) the time assigned to a class for a particular division of work, whether recitation or preparation.

**period, conference:** a class period devoted to discussion of study problems on the part of the teacher and pupils, as a means of bringing about better personal and educational understanding.

**period, conversation:** a period giving children an opportunity for free exchange of ideas and for extending and refining their language habits, characterized by freedom and spontaneity in speaking, genuine motives for speaking, and provision for audience situations.

**period, detention:** (1) the time during which a child has been retained in a detention home prior to a court hearing; (2) the school period during which pupils attend detention hall or detention room for disciplinary purposes or remedial assistance or to make up work lost by absence.

**period, directed-study:** a period of the day set aside for study under the direction of the teacher or with the use of study guides.

**period, discussion:** (Kind.-prim. ed.) a short session before, during, or after an activity to provide an opportunity for pupils to tell what they have been doing in block play, construction, or other activities, to seek suggestions from the group for improvement, and at the same time to explain their plans for carrying out "next steps."

**period, double:** a period of twice the standard length for the school, for example, 90, 100, or 110 minutes, employed principally for laboratory or shop instruction.

**period, evaluation:** a short session, either during the progress or after the completion of an activity, that provides an opportunity for the individual pupil or the group to appraise the adequacy of accomplishment in terms of the outcomes desired.

**period, eye-rest:** a school session or interval in class routine devoted to activities other than those requiring close eye use, in order to prevent eyestrain by allowing relaxation of prolonged accommodative effort.

**period, free:** an obsolescent term designating the time in a regular school day during which a teacher or a pupil has no definitely assigned duties.

**period, free-reading:** a time provided on the daily schedule during which the pupil may read material of his own selection.

**period, library:** a time set aside in the daily or weekly program in which pupils have the opportunity to engage in free reading in a library, to browse among the books and periodicals, and are taught the techniques of using a library.

**period, planning:** a part of the school day used by teacher and pupils in planning future work or new undertakings.

**period, practice:** the time spent in familiarizing a subject or subjects with an experimental procedure, the results of which do not form a part of the data to be interpreted.

**period, recitation:** (1) in general, a period of time scheduled for a class meeting; (2) in conventional schools, a period characterized by a formal procedure of the question-answer type, during which information learned from reading is recalled.

**period, release:** that part of the school day during which public-school children are permitted to attend religious instruction classes conducted under the auspices of their particular denomination.

**period, study:** an interval of time on the regular daily program set aside for study.

**period, teaching:** *syn.* period, class.

**period, unassigned:** a part of the school day not devoted to a given subject, during which the student may pursue work of his own choosing.

**period, work:** a period in which children, through their own planning, executing, and judging, seek to satisfy needs by engaging in some form of activity—construction, painting, modeling, creative verbalization or writing, problem solving, special training, etc.—the object being to accomplish work planned by themselves under teacher guidance.

**periodic rating:** *see* rating, periodic.

**periodic report:** *see* report, periodic.

**period utilization:** *see* utilization, period.

**Peripatetic School:** *per'l-pə-tet'ik*; (from the Greek *peripatein*, "to walk about") a name given to the school conducted by Aristotle because he paced back and forth, followed by his auditors, in the walks of the Lyceum.

**peripheral muscle:** *syn.* muscle, skeletal.

**peripheral nerves:** a general term for both the sensory and the motor nerves, which, respectively, connect the receptor organs (eyes, ears, etc.) and the effector organs (hands, limbs, etc.) with the spinal cord or brain.

**peripheral speech mechanism:** all structures involved in the production of speech except the brain and the spinal cord; principal divisions are the breathing mechanism (lungs, trachea, respiratory muscles), the mechanism of phonation (the larynx with its accessory muscles), the articulatory mechanism (jaw, tongue, lips, hard and soft palate), and the resonators (pharynx, oral and nasal cavities).

**peripheral vision:** *see* vision, peripheral.

**permanent age record:** *see* record, permanent age.

permanent census file: *syn.* census file, dead.

permanent cumulative record: *syn.* cumulative record, pupil's.

permanent fund: *see* fund, permanent.

permanent grade record: *see* record, permanent grade.

permanent license: *see* license, permanent.

permanent record card: *see* record card, permanent.

permanent record system: *see* record system, permanent.

permanent salary schedule: *see* salary schedule, permanent.

permanent school census card: *see* census card, permanent school.

permanent school census record: *see* census record, permanent school.

permanent substitute: *see* substitute, permanent.

permanent teacher: a teacher who, by virtue of certification and tenure, is likely to continue in his position until retirement or until he elects to resign.

permanent tenure: *syn.* tenure, indefinite.

permanent withdrawal notice: (1) an administrative form used by a school or school system to notify those concerned that a pupil has been legally withdrawn from a particular school (the withdrawal is permanent in that the present intent is that he will not return to this school), (2) an administrative form used to signify that a pupil is not only withdrawing permanently from a particular school but that he is withdrawing permanently from school.

permissive legislation: (1) historically, the legal permission for a particular district or city to do certain things not generally granted to all districts of a state (in the field of education this usually granted the right to certain cities, often as a result of petitions, to establish public schools and to tax the public for their maintenance); (2) a grant of power to enable but not to compel any school district to do certain things.

permissive powers of school board: those responsibilities or powers that the school board is authorized by constitutional, statutory, or state administrative provision to exercise or engage in if it judges it desirable to do so, for example, the power of the school board in some states to establish kindergartens or junior colleges. *Dist. f.* mandatory duties of school board.

perpetual debt: *see* debt, perpetual.

perpetual inventory: *see* inventory, perpetual.

perpetual tournament ladder: *syn.* challenge tournament.

per pupil cost: *syn.* cost, pupil.

perseverance: the quality of persisting in an activity for a long time or despite opposition, disappointment, or interference.

perseveration: (1) the phenomenon of persistence of sensation, as in the case of color sensation

after the withdrawal of the color stimulus, (2) the tendency of an idea, sensation, feeling, emotion, or pattern of behavior to recur or to continue, once begun, and run a temporal course; (3) the abnormal tendency for an action, word, idea, etc., to be repeated or persistently continued, as in *echolalia*.

persistence in school: the continuance on the roll of pupils who have once been enrolled. (A measure of *persistence* is the ratio between all those who enroll in grade 1 for a given year and those of this group who are retained on successive years thereafter.)

persistence test: *see* test, persistence.

persistent error: *syn.* error, constant.

personal culture: *see* culture, personal.

personal-data sheet: a questionnaire having questions framed to reveal the individual's usual reactions or modes of adjustment (introverted, extroverted, neurotic, etc.) to a variety of social and personal situations.

personal economics: *syn.* economics, consumer.

personal equation: *syn.* error, subjective.

personal guidance: *see* guidance, personal.

personal-history blank: a record form on which can be maintained a cumulative record of individual history—background, growth, behavior, etc.—over a period of some years, most frequently the elementary-school and secondary-school years.

personal hygiene: *see* hygiene, personal.

personal idealism: *syn.* personalism.

personal interview: *syn.* interview, individual.

personal inventory: *see* inventory, personal.

personalism: a philosophic position holding that personality is reality and is the key to all value and reality. *Syn.* personal idealism.

personality: (1) the characteristic patterns of behavior through which the individual adjusts himself to his environment, especially his social environment, (2) superficial physical and social attractiveness; (3) the role and status of an individual in society.

personality, anal: *syn.* character, anal.

personality, autistic: a *tie'tik*, a type of personality characterized by social withdrawal and by the tendency to live in a thought world whose form is largely a function of the individual's desires, rather than of any realistic appreciation of the conditions actually obtaining in the world.

personality, dual: a mental disorder characterized by disturbed consciousness in which the individual leads two lives alternately, each phase being consecutive, but neither personality being fully aware of the experiences of the other.

personality, integrated: an active, adapting personality, characterized by unity of action, in which the responses of the various parts have meaning only in terms of their relation to the functioning of the whole; that is, a personality in which all the tensions and forces that play a part in human life, physical, spiritual, social, emotional, moral, aesthetic, etc., work together



in harmony with the purposes, desires, and needs of the individual concerned.

personality, integration of *see* integration of personality.

personality, paranoid: *par'-noyd*; an abnormal psychic condition in which two or more relatively distinct sets of experiences, such as emotions, ideas, and habits, reveal themselves in the same individual, especially when under hypnotic influence or other abnormal conditions.

personality, psychopathic: a personality characterized by pathological instability. *See* psychopath.

personality, schizoid: the kind of personality ascribed to individuals whose attitudes and behavior are characterized by introversion and seclusiveness.

personality adjustment: *see* adjustment, personality.

personality counseling: *see* counseling, personality.

personality defect: a deficiency in the individual's capacity to conform to an expected level or pattern of total behavior.

personality development: *see* development, personality.

personality disturbance: any disorder in the organization of traits, needs, or habits making for maladjustment.

personality inventory: *see* inventory, personality.

personality maladjustment: *see* maladjustment, personality.

personality measurement: *see* measurement, personality.

personality questionnaire: *see* questionnaire, personality.

personality study: *see* study, personality.

personality test: *see* test, personality.

personality type: a construct according to which individuals with a certain outstanding trait or cluster of traits are considered as belonging together for descriptive purposes, for example, *introvert, extrovert*.

personal regimen: a phase of home economics in which pupils study and put into practice procedures pertaining to personal development, especially in its relation to home living and other social contacts.

personal-use bookkeeping: *see* bookkeeping, personal-use.

personal-use typewriting: *see* typewriting, personal-use.

personnel: individuals connected with a particular institution considered collectively, whether employees or students.

personnel, director of: *see* director of personnel.

personnel, educational: the administrative and supervisory officials and teachers employed in a school system in order to carry on the educational program.

personnel, employee: persons who assist in the

operation of an institution, for example, in the case of an educational institution administrators, teachers, clerks, custodians, janitors, maintenance men, elevator operators, matrons, and any others who may be employed in or by the institution.

personnel, nonteaching: employees of a school system who have no duties pertaining to instruction.

personnel, pupil: all children who are enrolled in or who are members of a school.

personnel, teaching: all the persons engaged in teaching in a school or school system.

personnel administration: *see* administration, personnel.

personnel department: *see* department, personnel.

personnel management: *syn.* administration, personnel.

personnel organization: (1) in industry, the organization of all workers for most effective production, (2) as applied to practical arts education, the organization of pupils within the shop or laboratory in such a manner as to ensure maximum educational returns, often with a student superintendent (or equivalent), assistant superintendent, foreman, etc.

personnel record: (1) the record of a student or pupil systematically kept by the guidance officer, *see* case record; cumulative record, pupil's; (2) a set of records containing data relative to all the employees of a school system or educational institution and including such items as background, experience, and progress of each person, position held, remuneration, and occupational success.

personnel record, cumulative: a continuous record, kept up to date, of the student's scholastic progress, personal characteristics and experiences, family background, aptitudes, and interests.

personnel service: organized programs of assistance to students in the solution of personal problems, includes counseling, testing, job placement, health programs, and controlled group activities.

personnel study: *see* study, personnel.

personnel work: (1) activities concerned with the welfare of the students and employees of an educational or other institution; (2) activities or matters other than curriculum instruction concerned with bringing each pupil or student into the educational environment of the educational institution in such condition and under such circumstances as will enable him to obtain the maximum benefit from his environment; involves such activities as enrolling, orienting, housing, disciplining, testing, and counseling.

perspective: the art or science of depicting on a flat surface things as they appear to the eye.

perspective, aerial: the art or science concerned with the expression of distance in two-dimensional pictures by means of gradations of light, color, distinctness, etc.

perspective drawing: *see* drawing, perspective.

perversion: (1) a turning about or reversal of an impulse or function; (2) (psychiatry) usually,

sexual practices that tend to deviate from the usual or normal.

pee planus: pē'plā'nus; flatfoot.

**Pestalozzianism:** pes'tə-lot'shən-iz'm; a system of educational doctrines and practices developed by the Swiss educator, Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi (1746-1827), and his followers, conceiving of education as continuous development of the mind through exercises graded from sense impressions gained from object lessons to the apprehension and application of abstract ideas, this development being attended by a progressive, harmonious functioning of the mind in all its capacities of action or expression. (For purposes of instruction, study material in any particular field was analyzed into its simplest elements, mastery of which was to be accompanied by synthesis. Discipline was characterized by sympathy and kindness.)

**Pestalozzian method:** see Pestalozzianism.

**Petites Ecoles:** pē-tēt'skōl'; (Fr., lit., "little schools") see Little Schools of the Port-royalists.

**Petty school:** a type of school, named for its advocate, the Englishman, Sir William Petty (1623-1687), that admitted all children, the poor gratuitously; pupils were taught how to earn something toward their living as well as to read and write. (In America the dame school was sometimes called a Petty school.)

**phallic primacy:** (psychoan.) preoccupation with the penis, in the period of transition from infantile sexuality, that is, preoccupation with the erotic stimulations deriving from the penis, as well as with the questions of the causes concerning its absence (in females) and the possibility of its loss.

**phallic stage:** (psychoan.) a stage in the psychosexual development of the individual—usually from about the third to the seventh year—when repression of infantile sexuality occurs and the genitals, especially the penis, are a source of much concern (*Oedipus* and *castration complexes*) and of erotic stimulation.

**pharynx:** far'ingks; the passage between the larynx and the oral and nasal cavities; at the upper end it is continuous with the oral and nasal cavities and at the lower end with the larynx and esophagus.

**phenotype:** fē'nō-tīp; the appearance or total manifest attributes of an individual, as produced and modified by the environment or external life situation. See constitution; *contr.* w. genotype.

**philanthropic board:** (1) strictly, the group of trustees of a philanthropic corporation; (2) a colloquial synonym for *philanthropic foundation* (probably derived from the titles of two early and widely known philanthropic foundations, the *Southern Education Board* and the *General Education Board*); see foundation, philanthropic.

**philanthropic charter:** see charter, philanthropic.

**philanthropic education:** a term used to designate the various charitable efforts in England during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries to provide the rudiments of education for the children of the poor through charity schools, Sunday schools, schools of industry, etc.

**philanthropic foundation:** see foundation, philanthropic.

**philanthropic founder:** the individual or group donating the property or securities that implement the legal incorporation called a *foundation*.

**philanthropists:** fil'an-throp'fist; a group who patterned their educational doctrines after those of the Philanthropium founded by the German, Johann Barnhard Basedow (1723-1790), their doctrine emphasized the study of gardening, agriculture, animal culture, geography, nature study, and gymnastics.

**philanthropium:** fil'an-thrə-pi'niəm; one of the schools of the philanthropists (the first of which was established by Basedow in 1774 at Dessau, Germany), which attempted to apply the educational theories of Rousseau to school practice. See philanthropists.

**philanthropy:** (1) love of mankind; (2) the act of making a donation for a humanitarian cause by either gift or bequest.

**philanthropy, college:** a gift or endowment made to a college, frequently for some specified purpose.

**philanthropy, educational:** an expression of the altruistic spirit by giving wealth or services for the support or benefit of education.

**philanthropy, student:** an obsolescent term designating the philanthropic provision for loan funds, scholarships, fellowships, and other means of offering financial assistance to students.

**philosophical method:** an approach to truth or value that rests principally on deliberative or rational processes, utilizing the results of observational research insofar as possible, and concerned with such purposes as (a) testing the consistency of findings, (b) integrating sets of findings into larger patterns of thought, possibly thus arriving at new truths or producing new theories to be checked (see *integrative method*); (c) determining values or goals, such as the essential criteria of a "good life"; (d) examining and formulating the basic postulates of research and science; and (e) establishing the characteristics of acceptable logic.

**philosophical schools:** the groups following the different philosophies in ancient Athens; among them were the Platonists, Peripatetics, Epicureans, Stoics, Skeptics, and Gnostics.

**philosophy:** (1) the science that seeks to organize and systematize all fields of knowledge as a means of understanding and interpreting the totality of reality; usually regarded as comprising logic, ethics, aesthetics, metaphysics, and epistemology; (2) an integrated, personal view, especially one that serves to guide the individual's conduct and thinking.

**philosophy, armchair:** a term of disparagement signifying any purely theoretical philosophy not based on experience, reality, investigation, or experiment.

**philosophy, educational:** any philosophy dealing with or applied to the process of public or private education and used as a basis for the general determination, interpretation, and evaluation of educational objectives, practices, outcomes, needs, and materials of study.

**philosophy, geocentric:** a system of thought based on the concept of the earth as the center or central concern in the universe.

**philosophy, mental:** the philosophy of mind, or the theory concerning the reality of the ego and its place in the system of phenomena, closely allied to *psychology*.

**philosophy, moral.** an older term for *ethics*.

**philosophy, national:** a philosophy that is essentially based on a national cultural group and is primarily intended to support the aspirations of that group, may place emphasis on the importance of the nation at the expense of other values.

**philosophy, natural:** philosophy dealing with natural phenomena of the objective world. (In the past the term was used to indicate the subjects now taught under the classification of *natural science*.)

**philosophy, social.** (1) a branch of philosophy dealing with the study of social institutions, customs, and other phenomena of social life and with their ethical implications; the philosophical aspect of sociology; (2) a systematized and more or less integrated viewpoint or body of doctrines concerning social life, the state, the citizen, and related problems, for example, *democracy, socialism, communism, fascism, etc.*

**philosophy, Stoic:** a school of philosophy founded in Athens about 308 a.c., based on the teachings of Zeno, advocated the development of freedom from desire and external wants and indifference to pleasure and pain.

**philosophy, Thomist:** tō'mist; thō'mist; a doctrine expounded by St. Thomas Aquinas (1225?-1274?), in which it was contended that philosophy and theology have different spheres, one seeking truth through reason, the other through revelation, and that their conclusions do not conflict but rather support one another; the doctrine reduced all existence to a hierarchy making body subordinate to soul, matter to spirit, philosophy to theology, and the secular to the ecclesiastical.

**philosophy of constant fundamentals:** *syn. essentialism.*

**philosophy of education:** *syn. philosophy, educational.*

**philosophy of John Dewey:** a pragmatic philosophy of education, formerly known as *instrumentalism* but now generally called *experimentalism*, that avoids the metaphysical, holds that both knowledge and value are instrumentally determined, and is strongly oriented toward democracy; has had a profound influence on the progressive-education movement in the United States.

**phobia:** (1) a morbid or unreasonable fear or dread; (2) a morbid dislike.

**phobophobia:** fō'bō-fō'bi-ə; a psychoneurotic condition marked by the fear of experiencing fear or anxiety.

**phonation:** (1) the production of vocal sound; (2) the functioning of the larynx in the production of the voice.

**phonation, monotonous:** a manner of speaking in which the usual rise and fall of pitch and intensity are relatively lacking.

**phonation, prolonged:** (1) an abnormally long duration of vocal tones, characteristic of conditions caused by certain lesions in the central nervous system, (2) any long-extended voiced sound.

**phonation, staccato:** (1) a vocal tone of abnormally short duration, characteristic of the speech of certain persons with lesions of the central nervous system or with personality disorders; (2) any vocal tone of short duration.

**phoneme:** fō'nēm; (1) a single speech sound, (2) a group of slightly varying forms of what is generally considered to be one speech sound but that vary according to stress, rate of articulation, adjacent sounds, etc., for example, the *r* sounds in *rat, dry, very,* and *heroic*, though somewhat different in manner of production and in sound, all belong to the *r* phoneme.

**phonetic alphabet:** a system of representing speech in which each character always refers to the same speech sound and each sound is represented by a single character.

**phonetic alphabet, international:** an alphabetically arranged set of special symbols and letters used for the exact written rendition of sounds in nearly any language; widely used in the study of foreign languages and phonetics, and adopted by scholars on an international basis.

**phonetic analysis:** *see analysis, phonetic.*

**phonetic aptitude:** *see aptitude, phonetic.*

**phonetic elements:** the parts of words (single letters, letter combinations, or syllables) standing for sounds that, blended together, result in pronunciation of the words.

**phonetic inventory:** *see inventory, phonetic.*

**phonetic kymograph:** *see kymograph, phonetic.*

**phonetic method:** (1) a technique of correcting articulatory defects that involves the teaching of appropriate positions of tongue, lips, jaw, and soft palate, *syn. phonetic placement method; placement method;* (2) a method of teaching foreign languages in which much reliance is placed on the study of phonetics to facilitate the accurate rendition of foreign sounds; usually involves instruction in the scientific principles of the production of sounds (position of lips, tongue, and teeth, breath control, etc.) and practice in transcribing foreign sounds in phonetic symbols such as those of the international phonetic alphabet; may be combined with any other method for teaching foreign language, such as the *inductive method, translation method, grammar method, or direct method.*

**phonetic placement method:** *syn. phonetic method* (1).

**phonetics:** (1) the science of speech sounds; (2) the analysis of words into their constituent sound elements. *See phonics.*

**phonetic script:** a system of spelling (sometimes with additional symbols such as those in the alphabet of the International Phonetic Association) in which each letter always represents the same special sound.

phonetic spelling. *see* spelling, phonetic.

phonetic transcription: the precise recording of speech by means of a system of written characters, each character representing a single speech sound

phonic method: a method of teaching reading based on the analysis of words into their basic speech sounds.

phonics: (1) phonetics as applied to the teaching of reading, (2) those letters, letter combinations, and syllables consistently representing sounds that are taught as a means of enabling the reader to recognize and pronounce words independently.

phonics, intrinsic: phonics based on the phonetic elements met in words that are used in context, as contrasted with phonics based on isolated lists of words that are unrelated to any present context.

phonic strip: a list of phonograms arranged vertically on a card or paper and used for drill in phonic recognition.

phono audiometer: *see* audiometer, phono.

phonogram: (1) a letter or group of letters used to represent a speech sound; (2) a phonetic symbol; (3) a diagram indicating the position of the tongue, lips, jaw, or soft palate (or any combination of these) for the production of a speech sound.

phonograph audiometer: *syn.* audfometer, phono.

phonography: (1) the writing of sounds by phonetic symbols, as by the use of the international phonetic alphabet; (2) *syn.* shorthand.

phonology: the study of the history and theory of speech sounds and sound changes.

phoria: *syn.* heterophoria.

photism: fō'tis'm, a sensation of color visually perceived when another special sense organ is stimulated, as that of hearing, taste, or smell. (A familiar example is "seeing stars" upon receiving a blow on the head.)

photoelectric cell: (1) a light-sensitive unit that, when used in a motion-picture projector, receives light directed through the sound track from the oscillator lamp and translates it into electrical impulses that, after amplification, produce sound in the loud-speaker, *syn.* phototube; (2) the activating mechanism found in many exposure meters by means of which light striking the cell is translated into electric current, which activates a movable pointer, from which the correct exposure and aperture combination may be determined

photoelectric light control: *see* light control, photoelectric.

photographic dome: the arched dome of a room equipped with a one-way vision screen and concealed cameras, used for observing and photographing infant behavior

photography, eye-movement: a technique employed in the study of eye movements in reading. (While the subject reads, light is reflected from the cornea of each eye and registered by means of an optical apparatus upon light-sensitive material; the basic principle of the *Ophthalmograph*.)

photography, slow-motion: a technique employed in motion-picture photography to reproduce on the screen motion that is slower than the original; to accomplish this, the film is exposed at a rate faster than normal and is projected at a normal rate.

photography, time-lapse: (1) In motion pictures, the technique by means of which a slow process, such as the opening of a flower, may be presented on the screen in a relatively short time, based on making a series of single-frame exposures separated by a uniform lapse of time, which may vary from seconds to hours; (2) in still photography, the technique of taking a number of separate still pictures of a process, each exposure being separated from the preceding one by a uniform lapse of time, which may vary from seconds to hours, makes possible the presentation of a slow process in a series of pictures of selected stages in which change can be clearly seen.

photoma: fō tō'm'e, a hallucination of sparks or flashes of light.

photometer: fō tom'ō ter; *syn.* light meter.

photomicrography: the science or process of making enlarged photographs of microscopic objects by means of a camera attached to a microscope

photomontage: fō'tō-mon-tāsh': a composite photograph made by cutting out parts of several pictures and pasting them together to form a single composition or by printing different parts of several negatives on a single sheet of photographic paper to form a single composition. (In the case of *photomontages* made by cutting and pasting, the composite photograph resulting may be retouched and reprographed to make the final print.) *Syn.* montage.

photomural: a large-scale photograph mounted directly on a wall.

photophobia: fō'tō-fō'b-ū-ə, a condition characterized by extreme sensitivity and consequent aversion to light.

phototube: *syn.* photoelectric cell (1)

phrase: (mus.) a brief sequence of tones having psychological coherence and generally performed as a unit.

phrase comprehension: *see* comprehension, phrase.

phrase meaning: the idea for which a phrase stands as a whole, as distinguished from the ideas suggested by the separate words that compose it.

phrase method: a method of teaching children to read by the study of phrases or word groups.

phrase reading: *see* reading, phrase.

phrasing: (shorthand) the writing together of the outlines for two or more words.

phyletic: fī let'ik; of or pertaining to a phylum or major biological evolutionary group.

phylogenesis: fī'lō-jen'ō-sis, *syn.* phylogeny.

phylogenetic: of or pertaining to development through the different phyla or within the life history of the race.

**phylogenetic activities:** *see* activities, phylogenetic.

**phylogeny:** *fi-loj'e-ni*; evolutionary or racial development of a related group of organisms or of some structure or function of the group. *Syn.* phylogenesis; *dist. f.* ontogeny.

**physical-ability test:** *see* test, physical-ability.

**physical and health education:** coordinated school programs of physical education and health education, with an implied exception of health services. *See* health education; physical education.

**physical anthropology:** *see* anthropology, physical.

**physical capacity:** *see* capacity, physical.

**physical-capacity test:** *see* test, physical-capacity.

**physical culture:** a term once used to indicate a program of activities for bodily development. *See* physical education; training, physical.

**physical defect:** a maldevelopment or markedly subnormal development of some part of the body.

**physical development:** *see* development, physical.

**physical education:** the program of instruction and participation in big-muscle activities designed to promote desirable physical development, motor skills, attitudes, and habits of conduct. *Dist. f.* training, physical

**physical education, corrective:** a program of special exercises and activities designed to remedy postural defects and other conditions calling for careful development of special muscle groups. *See* gymnastics, individual; gymnastics, remedial.

**physical education director:** *see* director of physical education.

**physical educator:** an experienced professional worker in physical education, particularly one who has received some professional recognition.

**physical-efficiency test:** *see* test, physical-efficiency.

**physical examination:** *see* examination, physical.

**physical fitness:** a condition of bodily health, resistance to disease, muscular strength, endurance, and skill that permits sustained, strenuous, and efficient muscular activity.

**physical-fitness index:** *see* index, physical-fitness.

**physical geography:** *see* geography, physical.

**physically below-par child:** *see* child, physically below-par.

**physically handicapped:** *see* handicapped, physically.

**physical panel:** a phrase, introduced by George Draper, designating a complete assembly or compilation of the physical or external-anatomical characteristics of an individual.

**physical plant:** the land, buildings, and improvements of campuses, farms, athletic fields, and other plots used for the activities of a university, college, or school; includes buildings for instruction and administration, libraries, gymnasiums, dormitories, power plants, and other buildings and the equipment and furniture of such buildings.

**physical-plant additions:** expenditures for the acquisition of land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, and equipment acquired for the permanent possession of an educational institution. (Real property that represents the investment of endowment or other funds is not included under this term.)

**physical record:** *syn.* record, health.

**physical-record system:** a plan for keeping an account of physical data about pupils, includes the physical record plus routines necessary to make this record and keep it up to date.

**physical science:** *see* science, physical

**physical-skill test:** *see* test, physical-skill.

**physical therapy:** *syn.* physiotherapy.

**physical training:** *see* training, physical.

**physician, school:** a physician employed by a school health service as medical adviser and for work with pupils and other school personnel.

**physician's certificate:** *see* certificate, physician's.

**physocrat:** an adherent to the political and economic doctrines promulgated by François Quesnay (1694-1774), a French economist, according to whose theories national economy should be founded on agricultural pursuits and such other "natural" occupations as mining, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishing, governmental functions to be reduced to the minimum necessary to maintain law and order and to be principally concerned with furthering rather than hindering the operation of "natural" laws affecting the relations and processes of society and industry.

**physiography:** (1) a study dealing primarily with the nature of the surface of the land and with the relation of air and water to it, (2) sometimes regarded as *physical geography* or *geomorphology*.

**physiological age:** *see* age, physiological.

**physiological drive:** *syn.* drive (1).

**physiological gradient:** *see* gradient, physiological.

**physiological growth:** *see* growth, physiological

**physiological maturity:** *see* maturity, physiological.

**physiological panel:** a phrase, introduced by George Draper, designating a complete assembly or compilation of the characteristics of an individual with respect to physiological functioning (such as digestive efficiency, sensory acuity, and exercise tolerance).

**physiological psychology:** *see* psychology, physiological.

**physiological reaction:** *see* reaction, physiological.

**physiological test:** *see* test, physiological.

**physiotherapy:** *fi'zi-ô-ther'ô-pi*, the treatment of disability, injury, and disease by nonmedical means, involving the use of massage, exercise, heat, light, water, and electricity (except Roentgen rays, radium, and electrotherapy). *Syn.* physical therapy.

**pickup method:** unorganized learning by trial and error on the job, the learner "picking up"

his knowledge and skill chiefly by watching others.

**pickup service**: a service, provided by the attendance department, that consists in calling at schools at regularly stated hours for the purpose of collecting investigation reports, which are then conveyed to the attendance center for distribution to the attendance officers.

**pictograph**: (1) a picture reduced to its essentials in order to create a symbol that graphically defines an object or idea in the simplest possible way, used in posters and pictorial graphs, (2) *syn. graph, pictorial*.

**pictorial bar graph**: *see* graph, pictorial bar.

**pictorial graph**: *see* graph, pictorial.

**pictorial test**: *see* test, pictorial.

**picture book**: a book consisting primarily of illustrations, with little or no printed material, designed for the instruction or amusement of preschool children.

**picture clue**: *see* clue, picture.

**picture-completion test**: *see* test, picture-completion.

**picture graph**: *syn. graph, pictorial*.

**pie chart**: *syn. graph, circle*.

**pie diagram**: *syn. graph, circle*.

**pie graph**: *syn. graph, circle*.

**Pietism**: *p'i.ə.tiz'm*; the attitude of a Protestant element in Germany in the seventeenth century, which emphasized conversion, personal religious experience, and humanitarian reforms rather than theological reasoning. (The effects of this attitude on education, in spite of fanatical opposition to worldliness, generally were favorable to intelligent comprehension, practical studies, popular schools, and attention to individuality.)

**pilot light**: a small electric light attached to a motion-picture or other type of projector and illuminating its controls for the convenience of the operator.

**pilpul**: *pil'pūl*, *n. masc.* (Aramaic, lit., "disputation") a method of critical analysis for the purpose of interpreting the Talmudic text and deriving deductions from all its implications; used in a derogatory sense to describe hair-splitting casuistry.

**pincer prehension**: *see* prehension, pincer.

**pineal body**: *syn. pineal gland*.

**pineal gland**: *pin'ē-əl*; a small oval body of uncertain but probably endocrine function, located in the brain, and, in human beings, undergoing an involution around the seventh year. (In certain lower vertebrates, it is modified to form an organ of sight.) *Syn. conarium; corpus pineale; epiphysis cerebri; pineal body*.

**pitch**: that characteristic of a tone determined by the frequency of vibrations of the body producing the tone; usually measured in terms of the number of double vibrations per second. (In the United States, the official standard for the tone A is 440 double vibrations per second.)

**pitch-discrimination test**: *see* test, pitch-discrimination.

**pitch imagery**: *see* imagery, pitch.

**pitch pipe**: a small pipe of wood or metal used to determine pitch; may be restricted to a single tone, or may produce all the tones of a chromatic scale.

**pitch pipe, chromatic**: a pitch pipe that produces all the tones of a chromatic scale. *See* pitch pipe.

**pitch-range audiometer**: *syn. audiometer, pure-tone*.

**pitch-tone audiometer**: *syn. audiometer, pure-tone*.

**place geography**: *see* geography, place.

**placement, child**: (1) the finding of employment for a child of employable age; (2) the act of placing a child in the school grade that seems best adapted to his needs; (3) the act of placing a child in a home for adoption.

**placement, director of**: *see* director of placement.

**placement, junior**: securing part-time, full-time, temporary, or permanent jobs for young persons usually up to 19 years of age performed either by the schools or by a public employment agency, an attempt being made to help individuals make adjustments and work out their vocational plans.

**placement, teacher**: the process by which teachers obtain teaching positions.

**placement bureau**: a college or university agency primarily concerned with assisting graduates to obtain full-time employment, sometimes also concerned with assisting students in college to obtain part-time employment. *Syn. appointments bureau; see* placement bureau, teacher.

**placement bureau, alumni**: a college or university agency organized to assist alumni to obtain full-time employment and to transfer to new professional positions.

**placement bureau, teacher**: (1) a department of a teacher-training institution that aids the graduates of the institution in obtaining teaching positions and endeavors to help the employers make appropriate personnel selections; (2) a division of a state department or a teachers' association or agency that helps teachers obtain positions. *Syn. bureau of teacher recommendations; institutional teacher placement bureau*.

**placement card**: a card bearing information relating to the employment of a person, such as amount of general education, vocational training, test data showing abilities, position held, and reasons for leaving.

**placement guidance**: *see* guidance, placement.

**placement method**: *syn. phonetic method* (1).

**placement of building**: (1) the situation of a building on the site or campus; (2) determination of the location or orientation of a building.

**placement service, junior**: an employment bureau maintained by the schools for pupils who are in school or who have recently finished their schooling.

**placement test**: *see* test, placement.

**place-study habit:** the habit of studying in a certain place, as in a room equipped with conveniences for study.

**plan book:** a book of forms designed for the recording of systematic statements of teaching activities scheduled for a designated period of time, such as the day, the week, or the month.

**plane geometry:** *see* geometry, plane.

**plane trigonometry:** *see* trigonometry, plane.

**planned economy:** *see* economy, planned.

**planning of buildings:** (1) the laying out of a scheme or order of building, (2) the determination of what shall be included in the blueprints and specifications for buildings. *See* building specifications; program, building.

**planning period:** *see* period, planning.

**plan-of-search test:** *see* test, ball-and-field.

**plant** (1) a term designating the physical property of an institution or industrial organization—land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, and equipment—used for institutional or industrial purposes, (2) a specific part of a general plant, or a separate enterprise, devoted to the production of some form of service, such as a power plant, gas plant, or heating plant.

**plant addition:** a building added to the physical plant, or a new section attached to a building.

**plantar reflex:** *see* reflex, plantar.

**plant-construction progress report:** *see* report, plant-construction progress.

**plant costs:** *see* costs, plant.

**plant employees' contract:** *see* contract, plant employees'.

**plant endowment:** *see* endowment, plant.

**plant facilities:** the devices or features of a physical plant that make for more efficient or more economical care or use, such as central vacuum-cleaning systems, furnace stokers, a hot-water system leading to all buildings, or electrical service.

**plant training:** *see* training, plant

**plant valuation:** *see* valuation, plant.

**plastic art:** *see* art, plastic.

**plasticity:** the absence of rigid or complete predetermination of development; susceptibility to change or redirection by internal or external environmental factors. *See* plasticity of development.

**plasticity of development:** the susceptibility to change of developmental processes or growth trends, in response to changes in external or internal environment.

**platoon plan, modified:** *see* alternate school.

**platoon school:** the general designation of any school in which the platoon plan of organization is used, that is, a school in which two roughly equivalent groups of pupils, called  *platoons*, alternate in studying the two subjects in home rooms and in engaging in activities in special rooms and on the playgrounds. *See* Gary plan.

**platykurtic:** *plat'*kér'tík; relatively flat in the region of a frequency curve near the mode, as compared with the normal probability curve. *See* kurtosis.

**platykurtosis:** *plat'*kér'tó'sis, relative flatness of the region of a frequency curve near the mode, as compared with the degree of peakedness of the normal probability curve. *See* kurtosis.

**play:** any pleasurable activity carried on for its own sake, without reference to ulterior purpose or future satisfactions.

**play, children's:** (1) freedom of action among children, for pleasure and amusement, (2) directed or undirected activity of children having to do with the development of conduct; (3) an exhibition by or for children of some action or story on the stage.

**play, dramatic:** an activity carried on by a child or group of children, consisting in the reliving or dramatization in an appropriate setting of a direct or vicarious experience, through personal identification with the character or characters involved; for example, a group of children may enact an adult life activity such as conducting a store or a historical incident such as the surrender of Lee to Grant.

**play, free:** the spontaneous and independent play that grows out of the child's natural urge to be active; teacher guidance gives direction and form to the play through the selection and arrangement of materials and equipment.

**play, organized:** (1) any play activity planned in advance, controlled by rules, as in a game, and supervised to ensure the participation of all players; (2) group play conducted in accordance with recognized rules, such as baseball.

**play, parallel:** an intermediate stage between purely solitary play and cooperative play, in which a child plays near another child, both using the same materials in approximately the same way, but with no active cooperation and no attempt to achieve a common goal.

**play, pattern block:** the stage of block-play development in which the child purposefully or accidentally places the blocks in a definite pattern or series of pattern forms.

**play, supervised:** play activities under the direction and oversight of a supervisor to secure full and fair participation of all players.

**play, systematized:** a basic principle of the Froebelian kindergarten, based on the theory that participation by the kindergarten child in traditional or conventional systematized games brings him enjoyment and results in knowledge, skill, and moral development.

**play-back equipment:** an electromechanical device for the reproduction of sound from electrical transcriptions, phonograph records, etc. (*Play-back* equipment for school use is usually portable so that it may be moved from room to room, while that for broadcasting stations generally is stationary; recent developments permit the playing of strip recordings, film recordings, etc.)

**playday:** a day given over to play contests or athletic sports, each participating team being composed of players from different schools;

for either sex or for both sexes, and intended to prevent intense rivalry between schools.

**playfield:** a suitable area used for physical-education activities such as games and sports. *Syn.* athletic field.

**playground:** areas set aside and equipped for recreational activities.

**playground, district:** a recreation ground of such size as to accommodate athletic fields for youth and adults and so serve a relatively large area in a community.

**playground, neighborhood:** a playground designed to serve a limited area in a city and used mainly by young children.

**playground apparatus:** such equipment as swings, climbing poles, teeterboards, bars, and giant strides on which children play.

**playground commission:** a committee or board of citizens organized to promote and control public recreation in a city.

**playground director:** *see* director, playground.

**playground supervision:** *see* supervision, playground.

**playground supervisor:** *see* supervisor, playground.

**play lot:** a small recreation ground, usually a quarter to a half block in size, and intended for use by small children.

**play method:** a teaching method in physical education in which instruction is given in the form of games, relays, or contests.

**playroom:** a room or small gymnasium in a school used for physical-education classes or for free play.

**play school:** the type of school in which the learnings are achieved or an attempt is made to achieve learnings through games or other forms of child activity motivated by the intrinsic interest that is characteristic of play. (The term *play school* is often popularly used as a synonym for the *child-centered*, or "progressive," school, though incorrectly, because *play school* has a narrower connotation.)

**play street:** a roadway physically blocked and marked as closed to through traffic, used by children for playing purposes.

**play technique:** a projective technique, used chiefly with children, that utilizes toys, plastic materials, etc., with which the subject can "act out" aggressions, fears, and other emotions that are ordinarily less readily expressed at the verbal level.

**playwriting, creative:** (1) playwriting done in creative writing classes, (2) the composing of plays by children, sometimes not written down, but "made up" in the course of dramatic action.

**pleasure principle:** the thesis that all action is motivated by the drive either to escape discomfort or to acquire or increase pleasure or comfort.

**pledge of employer:** (1) an administrative form used by school authorities that must be signed by an employer before a youth can be granted a work permit, by which the employer promises

to hire the youth for specified work and to return the age-and-schooling certificate at the end of the youth's employment; (2) the promise made by the employer in signing the above-defined pledge.

**Pledge of employment:** *syn.* pledge of employer.

**pledging:** the process of admitting a student as a neophyte in a fraternity or sorority; a declaration of intention on the part of the student to join and of the fraternity or sorority to accept.

**plenum ventilation:** *see* ventilation, plenum.

**plosive:** plô'iv, any one of the six consonants p, b, t, d, k, g, characterized by a complete stoppage of the breath stream at some point in the speech mechanism, followed by a sudden release.

**plot:** n. a scatter diagram, contingency table, or chart on which certain data have been indicated by tally marks, dots, or other symbols.

**plot:** v. (1) to locate and mark, as in filing in a contingency table, one tally or dot representing each observation; (2) to indicate the coordinates of a point by placing a dot in the proper position on a double-entry chart.

**pluralism of groups:** divergence of groups and of group interests, ideas, standards, and codes, such as the frequent divergence between codes of business and political practice and the codes of civics generally adopted in the schools.

**point:** a unit equal to  $\frac{1}{72}$  inch, used in measuring the size of type, thus, 18-point type has capital letters  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch high and small letters in proportion.

**point biserial correlation:** *see* correlation, point biserial.

**point measure:** *syn.* measure, discrete.

**point scale:** *see* scale, point.

**point score:** *syn.* score, raw.

**point system:** (1) a manner of scoring a test so that credit for performance on items is given in terms of points or units of a score rather than in terms of age or other derived scores, (2) a manner of grading in which grade points or quality points are assigned to each grade; *syn.* grade-point system; (3) a system of giving points to individuals or organizations according to the relative showing made in a sports program throughout the school year.

**polar forces:** opposed yet related social forces that undergo constant change and modification, for example, *authority* and *freedom*, *liberty* and *discipline*, *individual rights* and *social obligations*, etc.

**polarity:** (biol.) a characteristic common to all higher organisms, in which the head end of the body tends to show a higher rate of metabolism than the other parts; expressed in the *cephalocaudal law* and in the *law of developmental direction*. (This tendency continues in the more complicated integrations taking place in the head and ganglions along with the specialized sensory and organs located close to them; the most highly developed regions of this kind result in the human brain with the higher associations located in the frontal



regions, resulting in the relationships often spoken of as *higher*, as opposed to *lower*, centers.)

**police education:** a form of education that prepares a person for entrance into police work or gives added instruction to employed law-enforcement officers for purposes of promotion.

**police power:** (1) the inherent power of a government to maintain the general security and safeguard the public morals, health, safety, and convenience, even at the expense of infringing the private rights of individuals; an exception to the right of the citizen to conduct himself and use his property in such manner as he may see fit; (2) the residuum of unallocated powers reserved to the states by the Tenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, one of these is the governmental authority to conduct a system of public education.

**poliomyelitis:** poli-ō-mī-o-lī'tis; a virus disease causing inflammation or destruction of that part of the spinal cord from which arise the nerves controlling motion of the muscles (strictly, *anterior poliomyelitis*). *Syn.* infantile paralysis.

**political activity:** (1) any action having to do with matters pertaining to government; (2) behavior calculated to advance the interests of a political party, cause, or candidate.

**political economy:** *see* economy, political.

**political education:** (1) education designed to develop understanding of governmental problems and ability to participate in political life; conducted by means of informal discussion, lectures, reading materials, and political activity; (2) education involving indoctrination by the state.

**political geography:** *see* geography, political.

**political history:** *see* history, political.

**political party:** an organization concerned exclusively with advocating and supporting some program of action in governmental affairs.

**political science:** *see* science, political.

**politics:** (1) the science dealing with the organization, regulation, and administration of a political state; (2) partisan political activity.

**poll tax:** *see* tax, poll.

**polychoric correlation:** *see* correlation, polychoric.

**polygon, frequency:** a graphic representation of a frequency distribution, constructed by plotting each frequency as an ordinate above the midpoint of its class interval and then connecting these plotted points by straight lines. *Syn.* line polygon; *contr. w.* histogram; historiogram.

**polygon, line:** *syn.* polygon, frequency.

**polylogia:** poli-ō-lō-jī-ō, excessive speech; loquacity.

**polytechnic school:** a school offering instruction in a number of applied sciences and practical arts.

**pontifical university:** *see* university, pontifical.

**pool deck:** the walk or runway surrounding a swimming pool.

**pooled rating:** *see* rating, pooled.

**pool hook:** a long pole with a large metal hook on one end, used to rescue swimmers from a pool in case of emergency. *Syn.* rescuing pole.

**poor laws:** various laws enacted both in England and in America before the establishment of free education, to provide for the education of the children of the poor.

**poor learner:** a pupil or student who would fail to progress even if all conditions were entirely favorable.

**poor-work report:** *see* report, poor-work.

**popular election:** *see* election, popular.

**popularity:** a state of being liked by the members of a group.

**popularizing function:** *see* function, popularizing.

**population:** (1) the total number of individuals constituting a given group, such as the number of persons living in a nation, state, county, or community; (2) (*stat.*) *syn.* universe.

**population, finite:** a universe consisting of a finite and usually a known or specified number of possible individuals; for example, the number of male cokes registered with the AKC is a finite population upon the universe to be sampled is defined as "Male cokes registered with the AKC." *Syn.* finite universe.

**population, pupil:** the entire number of pupils enrolled in a given school district, state, or nation, depending on the scope of the territory for which it is desired to determine the pupil population.

**population, school:** (1) those children who are of compulsory school age; (2) those children actually enrolled in school; (3) the entire membership of the school, including pupils and the school staff; (4) an aggregate of persons attending a school or a group of schools of a particular type, as, for example, the public-school population, the night-school population, or the vocational-school population; or the number of persons eligible to attend such school or schools.

**population prediction:** *see* prediction, population.

**Populist:** originally, an adherent of the People's party, which was prominent in the United States about 1892; by derivation, an advocate of the extensive invasion of the field of private enterprise by government.

**portable school building:** a small schoolhouse, usually a frame structure built for temporary use, that can be moved on wheels from place to place without much difficulty.

**Portland plan:** a parallel-course plan according to which bright pupils may complete the work of the elementary-school curriculum in a minimum of 6 years, while slower pupils are permitted to take 8 years to cover the same work, transfer from one course to the other being made possible at 1- and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -year intervals.

**Port-royalists:** a group of thinkers, writers, and educators connected with the Cistercian abbey at Port-Royal des Champs near Paris, which during the seventeenth century became the chief center of Jansenism; their educational philosophy maintained that character was more

important than knowledge and that reason rather than memory should be developed. *See* Jansenism; Little Schools of the Port-royalists.

position-automatic salary schedule: *see* salary schedule, position-automatic.

position average: *see* average, position.

position in sibship: the ordinal position of a child among the children in a family.

position-merit salary schedule: *see* salary schedule, position-merit.

position salary schedule: *see* salary schedule, position.

position-type salary schedule: *syn.* salary schedule, position.

position writing: in shorthand, the indication of vowels and occasionally of consonants by the relation of a character or outline to the line ruled on the paper.

positive: (1) a print or transparency that reproduces with relative accuracy the tones of the original subject with reference to light and dark, (2) a color print or transparency that reproduces with relative accuracy the color relationships of the original subject.

positive adaptation: *see* adaptation, positive.

positive afterimage: *see* afterimage, positive.

positive association: *see* association, positive.

positive behavior: *see* behavior, positive.

positive character trait: *see* character trait, positive.

positive correlation: *see* correlation (1).

positive discrimination: *see* discrimination.

positive film: *see* film, positive.

positive guidance: *see* guidance, positive.

positive induction: *see* induction, positive.

positive intercorrelation: *syn.* positive correlation; *see* correlation (1).

positively accelerated curve: *see* curve, positively accelerated.

positive relationship: *syn.* correlation, positive; *see* correlation (1).

positive response: *see* response, positive.

positive skewness: *see* skewness, positive.

positive teaching: *see* teaching, positive.

positive transfer: *see* transfer, positive.

Positivism: a philosophic trend, based on the views of Auguste Comte (1798-1857), that sought a unified view of phenomena, both physical and human, through the application of the scientific method; sometimes identified, by reason of its objectivity, with *materialistic metaphysics* or *naturalism*. *See* Positivist School.

Positivist School: a school of thought founded by the French philosopher Auguste Comte (1798-1857), who promulgated the law of

three historic stages in philosophy: first, *theological*, depending on supernatural and divine beings for explanation of phenomena, second, *metaphysical*, depending on rational entities as explanatory principles, third, *positive*, in which facts and their relations are understood in their empirical certainty. *See* Positivism.

postbroadcast evaluation: *see* evaluation, post-broadcast.

postdoctoral education: study beyond the doctorate, for the further training of younger scientists or scholars and the advancement of research.

postencephalitic: one who has recovered from the acute stage of epidemic encephalitis (*encephalitis lethargica*) but still shows some of the neurological or psychological results of the disease. *See* encephalitis.

postentry education: education an employee receives outside working hours, aimed at his advancement or preparation for a new position.

poster: a picture or drawing designed for display to convey a message or idea and to create a strong and lasting impression.

postgraduate study: *see* study, postgraduate.

postnatal: subsequent to birth. *Contr.* w. prenatal.

postponement: any activity used by stutterers for the purpose of concealing or minimizing their difficulties and that serves to delay the attempt to say a feared word. (Fear of stuttering may be so great that the stutterer is unwilling at the moment to attempt the word, or he may feel that after a slight delay he can say the word without difficulty.)

postprimary group: *see* group, postprimary.

postpubescent: of or pertaining to the early adolescent period immediately following puberty.

postschool census file: *see* census file, postschool.

postschool record: *see* record, postschool.

postulant: one who has expressed the desire to join a religious order, a candidate for admission to community life, who serves a period of probation rarely exceeding 6 months, living as a guest at the convent or monastery.

postulate: a statement accepted as true, without proof, and used as a basis for proof. *Syn.* assumption.

posture: the way in which a person carries himself; influenced by such factors as nutrition, fatigue, infection, big-muscle activity, mental attitudes, and emotional states and probably by heredity.

posture scale: *see* scale, posture.

posture score: *see* score, posture.

postvisitation conference: *see* conference, post-visitation.

potential deafness: *see* deafness, potential.

potential vocabulary: *see* vocabulary, potential.

pottery: (1) objects of any sort made of clay that have been dried and hardened by baking,

usually having a vitreous glaze applied to the surface, (2) the activity of making such objects, frequently included in school art courses; (3) a shop or other place in which pottery is made. *See* ceramics.

**power plant:** (1) a building or buildings containing the heating equipment of a school or other institution; (2) the power and heating equipment itself; (3) equipment for the production of electricity; (4) all mechanical apparatus required to provide light, heat, and power.

**Powers card:** a data card of the punch-card type suitable for actuating a Powers (mechanical) statistical or accounting machine.

**Powers machine:** any one of a number of sorting, tabulating, and other special statistical machines designed to be actuated by punch cards; originally manufactured and leased by the Powers Tabulating Machine Co. and later by Remington Rand, Inc. *See* tabulating machine; *dist. f.* Hollerith machine.

**power test:** *see* test, power.

**practical arts:** *see* arts, practical.

**practical mathematics:** *see* mathematics, practical.

**practical problem:** *see* problem, practical.

**practice class:** *see* class, practice.

**practice cottage:** a dwelling, housing a home economics department, in which homemaking is taught.

**practice effect:** (1) the difference in performance that is due to repetition of a test; (2) the difference in accomplishment that is due to repetition of the skill during the interval between two tests; (3) the apparent gain in accomplishment (often only a portion of the entire gain) resulting from using the same test on two or more occasions.

**practice group:** *see* group, practice.

**practice house:** *syn.* home-management house.

**practice lesson:** *see* lesson, practice.

**practice material:** (1) an exercise based on the use of a skill or technique, given to pupils or students to enable them to master the skill or technique involved; (2) an item or exercise (to which the correct answer is usually self-evident) provided in an objective test as an illustration of how to proceed in answering the exercise that follows.

**practice period:** *see* period, practice.

**practice sales talk:** a teaching procedure in which one student acts as a salesperson while another student or the teacher takes the part of a prospective customer, the student thus securing practice in demonstrating articles, in meeting objections, in using correct English, and in applying the principles of courtesy and tact; used by teachers of salesmanship in secondary schools and colleges to develop in students the personal qualifications and skills needed by salespeople.

**practice school:** (1) generally, an elementary or secondary school used by a teacher-preparing institution for giving students an opportunity to practice and observe teaching methods under the supervision of trained teachers; (2) narrowly,

a school in which students of a teacher-preparing institution practice teaching methods, usually those advocated by the institution, (3) *syn.* laboratory school.

**practice school, rural:** (1) a school located in a rural community or on the campus of a teacher-training institution and organized like a rural school to provide opportunity for practice teaching as a part of the preparation of rural-school teachers, (2) a one- or two-teacher school, consolidated school, or village school, not maintained by a teacher-training institution but used by such an institution for practice teaching.

**practice supervision:** *see* supervision, practice.

**practice teacher:** *see* teaching, practice.

**practice teaching:** *see* teaching, practice.

**practice test:** *see* test, practice.

**practice work:** (1) *syn.* field work (3); (2) (voc. ed.) operations or elements of jobs (usually performed on scrap material) to supplement experience or production jobs in developing manipulative skills.

**practicum:** prak'ti-kem; (1) a course of instruction aimed at closely relating the study of theory and practical experience, both usually being carried on simultaneously; (2) an academic exercise consisting of study and practical work.

**pragmatism:** prag'ma-tizm; (1) the philosophical school of thought, founded in the United States by C. S. Peirce and William James and continued by John Dewey, that holds that the meaning of an idea consists in the conduct it designates, that all thought distinctions consist in possible differences in practice, that thinking is a functional process for guiding action, and that a truth is to be tested by the practical consequences of believing it; (2) in education, the doctrine that views the child as a changing, growing personality and considers learning and teaching as processes of communication and participation that promote the reconstruction of experience.

**pragmatism, social:** the belief that a value has its meaning in terms of its effect on such aspects of group life as interaction, culture, and the satisfaction of the needs of the group members.

**praxiology:** prak'sai-ol'o-ji; (1) a term proposed for use instead of *behaviorism*; (2) a proposed name for the science of conduct and its disorders. *See* behaviorism.

**preadolescence:** that period of life comprising the years just prior to pubescence, or the very early stages of pubescence.

**preband instrument:** *syn.* preorchestral instrument.

**prebroadcast evaluation:** *see* evaluation, pre-broadcast.

**précis:** prä'se; prä'se; prä'se; a summary or digest (not, however, in outline form) of the most important parts of a work, such as a book or article, utilizing wherever possible the style and choice of words of the original.

**precision:** (1) the magnitude of the apparent error of a measurement or computation; (2) the exactness of a statement; (3) (exper.) the degree to which observed differences in

criterion measures are due only to the variations in conditions deliberately introduced or prearranged by the investigator.

**precocious child:** see child, precocious.

**precocity:** mental or physical growth greatly in advance of that characteristic of a given age.

**pre-coded answer categories:** alternative answers to a question of a questionnaire or test that are labeled (pre-coded) with code numbers or addends; for example (code numbers precede the voting boxes).

What is your sex? Check (X) one.

- 1 ☐ Male  
2 ☐ Female

**pre-coding:** the act or process of assigning code symbols, usually numbers, to various categorized responses that a person may make in filling out an inquiry blank or in taking a test. (The code numbers usually are printed on the blank opposite the various alternative printed answers among which the respondent is to choose.) See pre-coded answer categories.

**pre-college counseling:** see counseling, pre-college.

**precurrent response:** see response, precurrent.

**pre-delinquent:** (1) one who is inclined to fall in duty or to offend by neglect or violation of duty or law; (2) one who sympathizes with delinquents or who boasts or threatens that he will perform delinquent acts; (3) one who shows tendencies toward antisocial behavior, owing to inherent characteristics or environmental conditions or to a combination of both.

**prediction:** *syn.* forecast.

**prediction, clinical:** (oons) prediction of a person's general and specific effectiveness in relation to known situations, based on case data and subjective judgments formed from interviews, as well as on other data accumulated from tests, observations, and reports.

**prediction, differential:** prediction of differences in achievement levels attained in pairs of school subjects, as contrasted with general prediction of success in all subjects combined.

**prediction, educational:** prediction of future events primarily of an educational nature, such as the degree of scholastic success individual members of a freshman class are likely to attain during their first semester in college. (Ability to learn, as indicated by scores on intelligence or scholastic aptitude tests, is used as one of the important factors in such predictions.)

**prediction, efficiency of:** see index of forecasting efficiency.

**prediction, population:** the forecast of the number of persons expected to inhabit a given region (city, county, etc.) during one or more years in the future.

**prediction, statistical:** prediction of the probable level of a student's academic achievement by means of mathematical equations utilizing the results of aptitude tests or marks in subjects previously studied. See index of forecasting efficiency.

**prediction table:** see table, prediction.

**predictive index:** *syn.* index of forecasting efficiency.

**predictive measure:** see measure, predictive.

**predictive value:** see value, predictive.

**predictive variable:** see variable, predictive.

**pre-disposition:** the inherited capacity of an individual to develop a certain trait or attribute. (The capacity is transmissible genetically, but the attribute or trait does not necessarily appear unless the proper constitutional and environmental factors coexist.)

**pre-education curriculum:** see curriculum, pre-education.

**pre-education sequence:** *syn.* curriculum, pre-education.

**pre-employment counseling:** see counseling, pre-employment.

**pre-entry education:** all the education and training a person has had prior to employment.

**prefect of studies:** a minor official in a Roman Catholic school who has charge of oursecular assignments or other delegated authority.

**preferential voting:** a system of voting in which the voters indicate their preference between two or more candidates for an office, so that if no candidate receives a majority of first choices the one receiving the greatest number of first and second choices together is nominated or elected.

**prefirst grade:** see grade, prefirst.

**pregenital:** (psychoan.) prior to the age of puberty, applied to the stage of sexuality in children prior to the centering of erotic interest in the genitals.

**pregenital character:** see character, pregenital.

**prehension:** the act of seizing, grasping, or picking up an object.

**prehension, pellet:** the act of grasping and picking up a small pill from a flat surface, used as a measure of motor coordination in infants.

**prehension, pincer:** the use of the thumb and first finger in opposed position for grasping or picking up an object, usually develops in infants between 7 and 12 months.

**pre-high-school guidance:** see guidance, pre-high-school.

**pre-instrument class:** see class, preinstrument.

**pre-journalism:** a period of prescribed collegiate study, 2 or more years in length, required for admission to advanced courses in a standard university school of journalism.

**prejudice:** (1) a favorably or unfavorably based attitude; (2) an evaluational attitude arrived at without due consideration of the available relevant facts.

**preliminary budget:** see budget, preliminary.

**preliminary report:** see report, preliminary.

**preliminary test:** see test, preliminary.

**prematriculation examinations:** see examinations, prematriculation.

**prenatal:** prior to birth. *Contr.* w. *postnatal*.

**prenatal behavior:** *see* behavior, prenatal.

**prenatal influence:** any factor operating to modify or alter development during the period of intrauterine existence. *See* maternal impressions, doctrine of.

**preorchestral instrument:** a simple musical instrument, similar in type to an instrument used in a legitimate orchestra, but that can be played with little instruction or effort, may be of the percussion, whistle, or keyboard type. (Although tone production is easy, the quality of tone and intonation are usually not satisfactory for full musical expression. Examples are the *blockflöte*, *clarette*, *recorder*, *saxette*, and *tonette*.) *Syn.* preband instrument; *see* blockflöte; class, preinstrument.

**preparation:** (1) a step in Herbart's *five formal steps* in which the instructor motivates the subject or unit by appropriate historical or other data calculated to arouse interest in the unit; (2) a step in a directed-study plan in which the teacher attempts to set the stage or arouse an interest in something that is to be studied (often known as the *building of background*).

**preparation, professional:** the total formal preparation for teaching that a person has completed in a teacher-preparing institution; more usually it is understood to include, in addition, the aggregate of his experience in positions involving educational activities.

**preparation, special-field:** a teacher's preparation in one of the so-called *special fields*, such as home economics, industrial arts, music, agriculture, art, and commercial education, as distinguished from academic preparation that includes the humanities, natural and physical sciences, and social sciences.

**preparation, subject-matter:** the preparation that a teacher has had in college or university in the academic areas, such as English, biology, history, and mathematics, in which he plans to teach.

**preparation, teacher:** (1) the academic and professional education of a person that qualifies him to become a teacher; (2) *syn.* teacher education.

**preparation-automatic salary schedule:** *see* salary schedule, preparation-automatic.

**preparation-merit salary schedule:** *see* salary schedule, preparation-merit.

**preparatory classes:** *see* classes, preparatory.

**preparatory function:** *see* function, preparatory.

**preparatory motion:** the handwriting motion that precedes the actual contact of the pen with the paper.

**preparatory school:** a school the purpose of which is the preparation of students for entrance to another educational institution; usually refers, in the United States, to a private secondary school preparing students for college.

**preparatory school, private:** a nonpublic school at the secondary level, usually one specializing in preparation for college.

**preparental education:** training in such subjects as child psychology, nutrition, and health, given to prospective parents with a view to increasing their efficiency as parents.

**preprimary group:** *see* group, preprimary.

**primer:** a beginner's reading book, consisting of single-line sentences and limited to a very small vocabulary.

**primer class:** *syn.* group, preprimary (2).

**primer group:** *syn.* group, preprimary (2).

**primer type:** large type commonly used in primers, generally 18 point or 24 point.

**preprofessional training:** *see* training, preprofessional.

**puberal dip:** prē-pū'bor-al; deceleration in growth just prior to the adolescent spurt, one of the significant indications of pubescence.

**pubescent:** of or pertaining to the period of late childhood just preceding puberty.

**prerepresentative drawing:** *see* drawing, pre-representative.

**prerequisite:** (1) a course that must be satisfactorily completed before enrollment will be permitted in an advanced or succeeding course, (2) any requirement that must be satisfied as a preliminary to a course or to any end or event (thus, swimming requirements may be a prerequisite to a course in lifesaving, or a speech course may be prerequisite to participation in school radio programs).

**presbyopia:** pres-'bi-'ō-pi-ə; a restriction of accommodation due to inelasticity of the lens of the eye, developing with advancing age; distant objects can be seen clearly, but no distinct picture of near-by objects can be obtained.

**preschool census file:** *see* census file, preschool.

**preschool child:** *see* child, preschool.

**preschool clinic:** *see* clinic, preschool.

**preschool education:** training in and development of behavior (usually social) of the child prior to the beginning of the formal school program.

**preschool period:** strictly, that period of the child's life from birth to entrance into the public school system; refers usually to the period from 2 to 5 years.

**preschool vocabulary:** *see* vocabulary, preschool.

**prescription:** (teacher ed.) faculty determination of the specific subjects and sequences of curriculum that a student is to follow in preparing to become a teacher. (*Prescription* is opposed to *election*, which allows a student to choose from specific courses and to determine the sequence in which he will take the courses.)

**presentation:** (1) a step in the Morrison plan of directing learning or study, involving the motivation of the study of a subject by a clear definition of the unit and by presenting a setting for the unit to arouse interest in the subject; (2) one of Herbart's *five formal steps*.

**preservice education:** the academic and professional work in high school, normal school, teachers' college, or university that a person has done before accepting employment as a teacher.

preservice preparation: *syn.* preservice education.

preservice selection: *see* selection, preservice.

president: the principal administrative officer of an institution of higher education.

press: the publications of a country taken collectively, often refers specifically to newspapers.

press club: *see* club, press.

press conference: *see* conference, press.

pressure area: the phase of the professional work of a teacher that presents the greatest amount of difficulty or that makes heavy demands on his time and energy.

pressure group: *see* group, pressure.

pressure pattern: the manner in which the different factors of the teacher load vary in weight in the cases of an individual teacher or group of teachers.

prestige: special distinction in a social group, usually attributable to family connections, accomplishments, or the possession of goods valued highly by the group.

preteaching conference: *see* conference, preteaching.

pretest: (1) *syn.* fore-exercise; (2) a test given in order to determine the status of the testee or group in regard to some skill, aptitude, or achievement, as a basis for judging the effectiveness of subsequent treatment (for example, in a controlled experiment to determine the effectiveness of a given method of instruction in English grammar, it would be necessary first to determine the initial knowledge of grammar of the groups in question, for this purpose, a pretest in English grammar would be used in equating the experimental and control groups).

pretraining selection: *see* selection, pretraining.

pratrascriptio training: *see* training, pretranscription.

preventive maintenance: *see* maintenance, preventive.

preventive teaching: *see* teaching, preventive.

preview: a preliminary showing of a motion picture usually for the purpose of criticism, appraisal, and preparation for use.

prevocational agriculture: *see* agriculture, prevocational.

prevocational course: *see* course, prevocational.

prevocational education: an educational program, usually in the junior high school, providing shop and other experiences for exploratory and guidance purposes, rather than as preparation for a specific occupation; intended to lay a foundation for future vocational education or other educational activities.

prima facie: *prī'ma fā'shi ē*; (Lat., lit., "at first appearance") (1) said of evidence that is subject to the possibility of being modified or completely overthrown after more thorough examination has been made and additional evidence less obvious, but perhaps more weighty, has been adduced; (2) said of the minimum evidence that will uphold a verdict as a matter of law.

primary ability: *see* ability, primary.

primary amentia: *see* amentia, primary.

primary arithmetic: *see* arithmetic, primary.

primary correlation: *see* correlation, primary.

primary drive: *see* drive, primary.

primary education: that division of elementary education devoted primarily to instruction in fundamental skills in the language arts, number, and handwork and to the development of social attitudes necessary for democratic living, generally restricted to grades 1 to 3.

primary facts: the simplest arithmetic number combinations in addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division, such as the 100 facts in addition secured by pairing for purposes of addition the digits 0, 1, 2, . . . , 9, in every possible way.

primary grade: *see* grade, primary.

primary group: *see* group, primary.

primary multiplication facts: *syn.* multiplication facts.

primary room: a room in which children of the primary grades are taught.

primary school: a school that enrolls pupils in the first two, three, or four grades or years of school; may include prepripr groups.

primary source: *see* source, primary.

primary stuttering: *see* stuttering, primary.

primary unit: *see* unit, primary.

prime-number code: *see* code, prime-number.

primer: (1) the first book after the prepripr in a basic reading series, (2) a simple, easy reading book intended for children in the early first grade.

primer type: large type, usually 18 point, used in primers.

primitive man: man at the early stages of his cultural development and previous to the time when he could write records of his own experiences or progress. *Syn.* nonliterate.

principal: the administrative head and professional leader of a school division or unit, such as a high school, junior high school, or elementary school; a highly specialized, full-time administrative officer in large public school systems, but usually carrying a teaching load in small ones; in public education, usually subordinate to a superintendent of schools. *See* headmaster; *contr.* w. principal, supervising.

principal, assistant: an officer who is designated as an assistant to the principal of a school and whose specific powers and duties vary according to the local situation.

principal, building: the person designated as the administrative officer in charge of a particular school building.

principal, district: an administrative or supervisory officer who is responsible in specified matters for the conduct of all the schools or the schools of a certain type within a geographical division of the township, county, city, or other such unit. *Syn.* district superintendent.

**principal, elementary-school:** an executive officer in charge of the administrative and, sometimes, the supervisory work of an elementary school; usually limited to a single school or single attendance area; may or may not engage in teaching.

**principal, supervising:** (1) in some states, the executive head of all but the largest school systems; *syn.* superintendent of schools; (2) a school principal who devotes all his time to administration and supervision, as contrasted with one having teaching duties; (3) a person who takes charge of the more important details of administration and supervision of a group of city schools, usually assisted by a vice-principal in each school. *Contr.* w. principal.

**principal, teaching:** the administrative head of a school who, in addition to his administrative duties, carries a full- or part-time teaching load; may or may not have supervisory responsibilities, depending on the weight of the teaching load.

**principal axes:** a set of orthogonal axes in which one axis (the major principal axis) is so located that the sum of the squares of the factor loadings is a maximum and some other axis (the mean principal axis) is so located that the sum of the squares of the factor loadings is a minimum. (The major principal axis defines that factor which accounts for the maximum possible part of the variance of the test battery, the first two principal axes account for the maximum possible part of the variance that can be described by two factors, etc.)

**principal component:** a factor loading determined by one of the principal axes. (Sometimes the factors determined by the principal axes are also called *principal components*.)

**principal's annual report to superintendent:** see report to superintendent, principal's annual.

**principal sequence:** the subject field in which the student concentrates or specializes. *Syn.* major; see field of concentration.

**principal's monthly report to superintendent:** see report to superintendent, principal's monthly.

**principal's office record:** see record, principal's office.

**principal's office record card:** see record card, principal's office.

**principal-teacher organization:** (1) an organization of which a principal and the instructor in his school compose a unit; (2) an organization of which principals and instructors of more than one school compose the unit.

**principle:** originally, a temporal or normative priority (from the Latin *principium*, lit., "beginning"); hence, the first proposition of an argument, upon which other propositions depend for their validity; now used to signify a generalized statement through which otherwise unrelated data are systematized and interpreted.

**principle of least squares:** the principle that the most probable value to be obtained from a series of observations or measurements is that value about which the sum of squares of the deviations is a minimum.

**principle of pupil activity:** see pupil activity, principle of.

**print:** a positive reproduction of a motion or still picture on an opaque or transparent photographic material.

**printscript:** a style of handwriting that consists in the use of modified forms of the printed letter, simplified and without ornamentation, the letters in a word not being connected by strokes.

**prison education:** a program of activities designed to rehabilitate adult prisoners so that they will return to society with a more wholesome attitude toward living, with a desire to conduct themselves as good citizens, and with the skill and knowledge that will enable them to maintain themselves economically.

**prison school:** a systematic set of educational activities conducted in a prison for its inmates (Most state and Federal penitentiaries and reformatories operate such schools.)

**private business school:** *syn.* college, business.

**private camp:** see camp, private.

**private charity:** see charity, private.

**private college:** see college, private.

**private denominational education:** see church school

**private education:** (1) education other than that provided by an agency of government, at all levels from nursery school through university (the auspices are various, as proprietary, church, trade union, charitable), (2) more narrowly, education provided in private secondary schools, when not otherwise specified, (3) instruction provided in the home by tutors and governesses.

**private junior college:** see junior college, private.

**private method:** (mus. ed.) procedures designed for use in teaching one person at a time, in individual lessons. *Syn.* individual method, see class method; ensemble method.

**private normal school:** see normal school, private.

**private ownership:** a plan under which a school bus is owned and operated by an individual or corporation rather than by the public board of education.

**private preparatory school:** see preparatory school, private.

**private school, Roman Catholic:** see parochial school.

**private-school teacher:** an instructor in a school organized and administered under a private charter rather than under public-school laws.

**private seminary:** see seminary, private.

**private teachers' college:** see teachers' college, private.

**private university:** see university, private.

**privilege tax:** see tax, privilege.

**probability, compound:** the probability that a series of events will occur simultaneously or in a given sequence, which, in the case of independent events, is equal to the product

of the separate probabilities of the occurrence of each of the single events. *Syn.* probability of compound events; *contr.* w. probability, simple.

**probability, simple:** the ratio (or the limit of the ratio, as the number of trials becomes indefinitely large) of the number of times a particular event can occur to the number of times that all events of the class can occur. *Contr.* w. probability, compound.

**probability, total:** the probability that some event out of several mutually exclusive events will happen; equal to the sum of the probabilities that each event, taken by itself, will happen.

**probability curve:** see curve, probability.

**probability distribution:** see distribution, probability.

**probability function:** any mathematical function used to represent a distribution of probabilities, frequently used to refer to the normal probability curve.

**probability integral:** (usually referring to the *unit normal probability curve*) the integral of a probability function between any two limits; the area under a probability curve between any two given abscissa values.

**probability of compound events:** *syn.* probability, compound.

**probability value:** see value, probability.

**probable deviation:** *syn.* error, probable.

**probable discrepancy:** *syn.* error, probable.

**probable error:** see error, probable.

**probation:** (1) the act of giving a pupil a chance to "prove" himself, as by permitting him to enter a higher grade or to advance in a school subject under supervision or on the understanding that he must fulfill certain stipulated conditions as to achievement and behavior; (2) the act of suspending disciplinary action, such as expulsion, pending good behavior on the part of the pupil; (3) (juvenile court) the act of suspending sentence against a delinquent and placing him on parole, that is, "on his word," on the understanding that he is to report regularly to the court or to a representative of the court, such as a probation officer, no further legal action being taken so long as the youth's behavior is satisfactory.

**probation, juvenile:** *syn.* probation (3).

**probation, pupil:** see probation (1) and (2).

**probation, scholastic:** *syn.* probation (1).

**probation, teacher:** a trial period, usually of 3 to 5 years' duration, during which a teacher may give practical proof and actual demonstration of his efficiency before being tendered a permanent contract.

**probationary promotion:** see promotion, probationary.

**probationary teacher:** an instructor employed for a trial period (commonly 3 to 5 years) to prove his ability before appointment to a permanent position.

**probation card:** a daily written statement testifying to the attendance and good behavior

of a pupil on probation, obtained from the school and submitted at regular intervals by the pupil to the attendance officer who is in charge of the pupil's case; usually resorted to only when the pupil is quite unreliable.

**probation officer:** a state or local official who is responsible for the supervision of persons on probation and to whom the latter must report at regular intervals.

**probation pupil:** (1) a pupil placed on probationary promotion, (2) a pupil enrolled in school but under the supervisory control of a probation officer from the courts.

**probation report, pupil:** (1) a statement relating to a pupil on probation, prepared for the information of the parent, the principal, the court, or any other person or agency concerned, (2) a statistical summary of data concerning all pupil probationers.

**probation student:** *syn.* student, conditioned.

**problem:** (1) any significant, perplexing, and challenging situation, real or artificial, the solution of which requires reflective thinking; (2) (math.) a question proposed for solution, involving description of certain challenging numerical or geometric relations. *See* problem, practical.

**problem, abstract:** a perplexing or challenging situation dealing with content that is in no way related to the previous life experiences of the individual.

**problem, art.** an undertaking or project in art to be worked out or solved by a group or individual, as a means to learning and growth.

**problem, behavior:** (1) loosely, any youth who has caused trouble, (2) any child whose behavior is abnormal, regardless of whether he is unruly or unusually quiet and sensitive, (3) any situation that so affects a child that his behavior becomes abnormal; (4) any problem presented by the abnormal behavior of a child.

**problem, case:** the particular problem of an individual for which a case study is to be made and a solution sought.

**problem, concrete:** a perplexing or challenging situation of a content familiar to the individual.

**problem, conditions of a:** see conditions of a problem.

**problem, double-alternation:** a problem situation that may be solved only by responding twice in one way and then twice in another way; for example, the *ERLL* response required in the temporal alley maze.

**problem, practical:** a problem arising from the child's experience and for which he wants a solution, should center in a functional problem unit, and use and extend the child's experience.

**problem, real:** *syn.* problem, practical.

**problem, two-step:** a verbal or written problem in arithmetic, for the solution of which two arithmetical processes must be used, for example, a problem such as the following in which both multiplication and addition are involved: "If a mother buys 2 pounds of butter at 37 cents a pound and 1 quart of milk at 12 cents, what is the total cost of her purchases?"



**problem, verbal:** a grammatical exposition that proposes a question for solution. *See* problem, written.

**problem, word:** *syn.* problem, written.

**problem, written:** a problem so stated in words (rather than in symbols) that the operations necessary for solving the problem must be determined.

**problem analysis:** *see* analysis, problem.

**problem behavior:** *see* behavior, problem.

**problem child:** *see* child, problem.

**problem method:** (1) a method of instruction by which learning is stimulated by the creation of challenging situations that demand solution, (2) a specific procedure by which a major problem is solved through the combined solutions of a number of smaller related problems.

**problem scale:** *see* scale, problem.

**problem situation:** a situation calling for an adjustment in which the nature or form of the adjustment is not obvious; a question for which the answer must be sought by securing additional experience.

**problem solving:** the attainment of a desired goal by means of selecting the correct one of two or more possible responses.

**problem-solving ability:** *see* ability, problem-solving.

**problem unit, functional:** *see* unit, functional problem.

**proctor:** a member of an instructional staff who is present during examinations to distribute examinations, present instructions to students, and prevent cheating. *See* honor system.

**prodigy:** a person excessively advanced beyond the norm, usually applied to cases of exceptionally high intelligence or extreme talent of a particular sort, as in music or art.

**production director:** (1) a radio-station staff member having the responsibility of preparing and putting programs on the air; (2) a member of the staff of an educational institution responsible for the general direction of educational broadcasts, often in close connection with the staff of a local radio station.

**production method:** *syn.* factory method.

**productive-enterprise project:** *syn.* project, production

**product moment:** the arithmetic mean or *syn.* of paired observations, measured from zero or from some other origin.

**product moment coefficient of correlation:** *syn.* Pearson coefficient of correlation, product moment.

**product scale:** *see* scale, product.

**profession:** an occupation involving relatively long and specialized preparation on the level of higher education and governed by a special code of ethics.

**professional attitude:** *see* attitude, professional.

**professional cabinet:** (elem. ed.) an advisory group consisting of teachers representing the

various grade levels and other school employees, chosen by the principal to confer with him concerning the more important questions of school policy.

**professional code of ethics:** *see* code of ethics, professional.

**professional course:** *see* course, professional.

**professional curriculum:** *see* curriculum, professional.

**professional education:** *see* course, professional; curriculum, professional; preparation, professional; teacher education.

**professional ethics:** *see* ethics, professional.

**professional fraternity:** *see* fraternity, professional.

**professional growth:** *see* growth, professional.

**professional information:** (teacher ed.) knowledge of the history, personnel, institutions, publications, research, trends, organization (administrative, supervisory, and institutional), legal aspects, instructional and evaluative techniques, and practices of formal education.

**professionalization of subject matter** (teacher ed.) the presentation of academic materials or subject-matter content in such a way as to indicate how the material and the methods of instruction related to it can be adapted for use in classroom teaching.

**professionalization of teaching:** the process by which professional ability, attitudes, and status are achieved by the teaching personnel.

**professional preparation:** *see* preparation, professional.

**professional reading:** *see* reading, professional.

**professional school:** a school preparing directly for the practice of a profession.

**professional society:** *see* fraternity, professional.

**professional specialization:** *see* specialization, professional.

**professional status, teacher's:** (1) the degree to which a teacher has attained the specialized competence, attitudes, and recognition that characterize the professions in general, (2) the extent of professional preparation, experience, and success in teaching; (3) the rank or recognition a teacher has achieved in the profession.

**professional subject:** *see* subject, professional.

**professional test:** *see* test, professional.

**professional training:** *see* training, professional.

**professor:** a teacher of the highest academic rank in an institution of higher education. [Within the staff different grades are usually recognized, as *full professor* (designated as *professor*), *associate professor*, and *assistant professor*, in descending order.] *See* rank, faculty.

**professor, adjunct:** a member of a faculty holding professional rank but performing only some of the functions of a professor and usually limited to part-time service. *See* professor.

**professor, assistant:** *see* professor.

professor, associate: *see* professor.

professor, exchange: a professor who has temporarily exchanged his position with a professor in the same field in another institution. (In international arrangements, exchange assignments are not necessarily on a reciprocal basis.)

professor, major: *syn.* advisor, major.

professor of education: an instructor in a teacher-preparing institution who teaches courses in education and on whom the title of *professor* has been formally conferred by academic authority.

profile: (1) a line diagram indicating the relative position of an individual or group in each of several traits, thus bringing into relief divergent standing on the various traits as well as the general tenor of the scores or ratings; (2) a graph revealing the measured characteristics of an inanimate object of scientific scrutiny, for example, the *profile* of a test item.

profile, educational: a chart that portrays graphically the equated scores on achievement tests.

profile, educational-ability: a graphic representation of an individual's scholastic abilities, achievements, and personality characteristics.

profile, psychic: *see* chart, profile; psychograph.

profile, vocational-ability: a graphic representation of abilities, achievements, and personality characteristics of adults of known degrees of success in a particular job or vocation.

profile chart: *see* chart, profile.

profile number: (1) a code number employed to identify a profile distinctively as to general shape or type; (2) the sum of the addends appropriate to the several geometrically recorded statuses, on different tests or variables, of an examinee who has been representatively measured.

profile test: *see* test, profile.

prognosis: (1) (stat.) the act or process of predicting the value of a dependent variable by means of known values of one or more independent variables; (2) a forecast of the probable behavior of a particular student in terms of adjustment problems or general or specific successes; (3) a prediction as to the probable course or outcome of a disease.

prognosis, differential: *syn.* prediction, differential.

prognosis of success: the prediction of probable accomplishment in general or in a particular area through the aid of standardized tests, inventories, personal histories, anecdotal records, etc.

prognostic test: *see* test, prognostic.

program: (1) a plan of procedure; (2) (voc. ed.) all the courses in one field of study, such as business education or industrial trades, organized to fulfill the same general objectives and conducted along similar lines.

program, activity: a type of curriculum based on experiential learning in line with the interests and needs of the child, organized around units of work or pupil enterprises that reproduce or

approximate life situations; often involves a large measure of overt activity, such as gardening, shopwork, singing, and dramatizing.

program, ad lib: a radio program produced without script, in which the participants say what they please within previously prescribed limitations as to good taste, subject to be discussed, etc.

program, advisory: a plan for providing adequate counseling service for pupils or students by various advisers within a specified educational unit.

program, art-education: an organized plan of procedures utilized in conducting educational art experiences in a school or a school system. *See* art education; course of study; curriculum, art; experience, art.

program, assembly: a sequence of exercises presented to all the pupils and staff of a school or, in some instances, to a considerable proportion of them.

program, athletic: (1) a plan for supporting and conducting the athletics of a school; (2) a scheduled athletic exhibition.

program, audience-participation: a broadcast in which members of the audience may participate, for example, a *radio forum*.

program, balanced: (1) an art-education program in which balance is attained among such characteristic experiences as creative, appreciative, and functional or, in a unit of instruction, between general and technical information and directed and creative activity, (2) (home ec.) a program of study in which the various aspects of homemaking are given consideration in proportion to their importance to society and to the needs of the group participating in the work.

program, building: a complete plan that is being followed or is to be followed in the construction of buildings, providing for both present and future development and expansion.

program, classroom: a schedule showing the major activities to be carried on in the classroom and the hour and day on which each is to be undertaken; may cover the period of a day, week, month, semester, or school year; generally limited, however, to a relatively short period.

program, core: (1) the part of the whole educational program that presents those areas in which learning is essential for balanced living on the part of the majority of individuals; (2) the portion of a school program that is required of all pupils (frequently used as a synonym for *core curriculum*).

program, corrective: a plan for providing corrective gymnastics.

program, counseling: the phase of the school program that provides opportunity for individual students to receive counsel or advice in making a choice or arriving at a decision in educational, vocational, or social matters.

program, curriculum: *see* curriculum program.

program, daily: (1) a chart or general plan of action by which the different activities of the curriculum involving pupils, teachers, and other

school personnel are accorded a sequence and location, (2) a daily chart or plan for the activities of a classroom or teacher.

**program, defensible minimum.** (1) the unit cost of a program of public education that people living in districts of average wealth have found themselves willing and able to support, usually figured by states and in terms of cost per pupil or classroom unit, (2) a unit-cost figure accepted as a reasonable expenditure for public education in a given community, state, or country

**program, diversified:** a program adapted to meet the differing instructional needs of individuals.

**program, diversified-occupations:** a cooperative part-time course in which each of the pupils enrolled is given training in any one of a variety of unspecified occupations in a small community where the demand for workers in any one occupation is too limited to justify the establishment of training courses in single trades.

**program, educational.** *syn* program, school

**program, extracurricular:** (1) a program of out-of-class pursuits, usually supervised or financed by the school, in which pupils enjoy some degree of freedom in selection, planning, and control (for example, athletics, dramatics, orchestra, school publications, student government, civic-social-moral clubs, etc.), (2) a program of school activities not falling within the scope of the curriculum, when *curriculum* is interpreted as "the body of courses offered in an educational institution" (note that, although *extracurricular* program is generally applied to out-of-class school activities, those who use *curriculum* to designate the entire offering of the school include extracurricular activities in the regular curriculum and emphasize that such activities should grow out of and thus enrich the class activities).

**program, flexible daily:** a tentative time schedule of the activities for a school day, subject at any time to change, in order that more or less time may be devoted to any one activity as circumstances may dictate or that activities not originally planned may be incorporated into the day's work

**program, foundation:** (1) a term used by authorities in school finance to describe the minimum program of education that should be accepted as a basis for equalization in a state-aid or Federal-aid program; (2) the basic educational program that should be guaranteed under the state or Federal program of school support, (3) a given expenditure in dollars per weighted student or classroom unit per year accepted as a minimum in a state-aid or Federal-aid program; (4) the program of activities sponsored by an educational foundation, as, for example, the Rockefeller Foundation.

**program, fused:** (art) *syn.* program, integrated (2) and (3).

**program, health:** *see* health program.

**program, instructional:** (1) an outline of the contemplated procedures, courses, and subjects offered by a school over a given period of time (a semester or year); (2) a statement or description of the proposed instructional activity over a given period of time, especially the daily arrangement of teacher-pupil activities,

(3) that which is being taught or has been taught by the school or teacher in question, and the manner of instruction.

**program, integrated:** (1) a plan of instruction in which the traditional boundaries between subject fields are largely ignored and which is based on the development of study units and broad learning experiences in which cogent material from a number of fields is brought to bear on the main problem of each study unit or learning experience, (2) a school art program in which art functions as an integral part of the total curriculum, thus contributing its share to the integration of pupil personality, (3) an art program in which several areas of the fine arts are fused together or integrated for purposes of study, for example, music, literature, painting, sculpture, and architecture may be studied together, without regard for subject-matter boundaries, basic principles, forms, or type of expression common to all being stressed, *syn.* fused program; *see* integration.

**program, kindergarten-visiting:** a plan or arrangement by which children who are to enroll in a kindergarten during the following year are permitted to visit the kindergarten on certain days for purposes of orientation.

**program, "live":** a radio program put on the air while it is being produced, as contrasted with one played from previously made electrical transcriptions or recordings. *Contr.* *vs.* program, transcribed.

**program, minimum:** (1) a level of education, usually expressed in terms of a unit cost, below which a local school district cannot or should not go in the maintenance of schools; (2) an expenditure level for schools adjudged to be the lower limit in terms of adequate educational returns.

**program, minimum transportation:** transportation service that the school district is required to provide, as established by statute or practice.

**program, no-failure:** an educational program designed to eliminate pupil failure through the use of such procedures as adjustment of courses of study to individual needs, pupil grouping, teacher marks indicating stage of progress, pupil guidance, orientation classes, and prognostic and diagnostic testing.

**program, nutrition:** a program sponsored and conducted by a school for the purpose of raising the nutritional level among pupils; usually involves weighing and measuring pupils, determining their food habits, discovering cases of malnutrition, and providing extra nourishment—often in the form of a midmorning lunch—for those pupils found to be malnourished; in larger schools, especially secondary schools, may also involve the operation of a school cafeteria.

**program, orientation:** *see* freshman week.

**program, public-service:** (1) a radio broadcast intended to inform the public concerning events, past, present, and future, or concerning developments of public service, (2) a broadcast initiated by an educational institution to inform the general public about educational services or events.

**program, pupil:** an administrative form, used in the principal's office, on which is indicated the

pupil's hourly schedule for a given term or semester.

**program, R.O.T.C.:** the course of study as drawn up by the U.S. War Department to be pursued by a Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit.

**program, school:** the entire offering of the school, including the out-of-class activities, and the arrangement or sequence of subjects and activities. *Syn.* educational program; sometimes used as a synonym for *program of studies*; see *program of studies*.

**program, social-recreation:** a program of semi-quiet leisure-time activities such as party games and social dancing, usually intended for joint participation by both sexes.

**program, special-events:** a broadcast of some event that is either important or unusual and is therefore considered worthy of being presented to the public.

**program, student:** a student's daily sequence of class attendance in different school studies, extracurricular activities, and any other definitely scheduled work assignments, usually pictured as a weekly unit in chart form.

**program, student health:** see *health program, student*.

**program, study:** (1) a definite organized plan allotting a certain time for study, in and/or out of school, (2) a plan of study set up by a person who must prepare himself as either a student or a teacher for mastery of a field.

**program, supervised farming:** a combination of integrated farm-practice activities carried on by a student in vocational agriculture. See *supervised practice*.

**program, supervisory:** the plan or system of overseeing, improving, or standardizing instruction within a school or school system.

**program, sustaining:** a radio program broadcast as a service to the listener and from which the broadcaster derives no income. (With few exceptions, programs produced by educators over commercial facilities involve no payment for time used on the air and therefore are *sustaining programs*.)

**program, testing:** a broad term to designate any organized plan for systematically carrying out evaluative procedures in a school or school system or among different school systems; involves the selection, administering, scoring, and interpretation of tests (usually objective tests) and generally implies that a relatively large number of pupils or students are being tested.

**program, transcribed:** a radio broadcast produced by playing electrical transcriptions previously made. *Contr. to* program, "live."

**program, uniform:** a term designating the organized scheme of activities constituting the *core curriculum* of the Froebelian kindergarten.

**program, weekly:** (1) a time schedule made up by a teacher, showing the time to be devoted to each of the several activities, areas of study, etc., in which the class is to engage during the period of a week, (2) a time schedule of all the activities of a school, both those included in

the curriculum and those that may be considered as extracurricular, covering a period of 1 week.

**program articulation:** see *articulation, program*.

**program card:** a form for an individual student on which are entered the subjects for which he is enrolled and the time and place of meeting of the sections to which he has been assigned.

**program evaluation:** see *evaluation, radio*.

**program making:** (1) the act or procedure of arranging school activities into a workable schedule; (2) the act or procedure of constructing a daily or weekly schedule of classes in various studies and activities.

**programmed school:** *syn.* alternate school.

**program music:** see *music, program*.

**program of activity:** the chronological arrangement of anticipated or planned teacher and pupil participation in any specific unit of schooltime.

**program of studies:** (1) a number of courses properly organized into learning units for the purpose of attaining specified educational objectives; may include out-of-school activities sponsored by the school, (2) a descriptive listing of courses being offered. Sometimes used as a synonym for *school program*, see *program, school*.

**program utilization:** see *utilization, radio*.

**progress, age-grade:** pupil progress measured in grades as compared with age.

**progress, grade:** the rate of the pupil's advance through the school grades (1 to 12); may be rapid, normal, or slow. See *acceleration* (1); *progress, normal*; *retardation* (1).

**progress, normal:** (1) the process of completing on the average one grade per year (a pupil who completes nine grades in nine years has made *normal progress*; if a pupil fails to make a grade one year but is doubly promoted the next, he has still made *normal progress* by the end of the second year); (2) progress that keeps pace with growth toward mental maturity.

**progress, rapid:** *syn.* acceleration (1).

**progress, rate of:** (1) the rapidity with which a pupil completes the various grades, measured in terms of the amount of acceleration or retardation, (2) (of a school system) a measure based on the per cent of acceleration, retardation, and normal progress among the pupils enrolled in the school system.

**progress, school:** see *progress, rate of*.

**progress, slow:** *syn.* retardation (1).

**progress chart:** see *chart, progress*.

**progress distribution chart:** see *chart, progress distribution*.

**progress interview:** see *interview, progress*.

**progress inventory:** see *inventory, progress*.

**progression factors:** causes of difficulty involved in the progress of learners that must be recognized in organizing a sequential course of training.

**progression factor table:** see *table, progression factor*.

**progressive:** *n.* one who advocates change in the direction of improvement rather than adherence to tradition merely for the sake of tradition.

**progressive deafness:** *see* deafness, progressive.

**progressive education:** (1) the designation of a reform movement in education (first used in founding the Progressive Education Association in 1919) that represented a protest against formalism and was the outgrowth of a number of psychological, social, and artistic doctrines; more recently, progressive education has become identified to a large extent with the pragmatic educational philosophy of John Dewey and with the social doctrine of democracy; emphasizes learning by doing, through purposeful activity on the part of the pupil, with considerable regard for individual differences in interest and capacity and for the freedom necessary to carry out these policies; *see* activism; pedagogy of action; pragmatism; (2) education based on the practice of adopting significantly successful new procedures in place of less successful traditional procedures.

**progressive feeble-mindedness:** *see* feeble-mindedness, progressive.

**progressive paralysis:** *see* paralysis, progressive.

**progressive school:** a type of transitional school that departs from the traditional procedures by varying degrees, usually organized on an activity-subject-matter basis.

**progressive slant:** a type of slant in handwriting in which there is a regular change throughout a line of writing, for example, from an almost vertical slant to an extreme forward slant.

**progressive taxation:** *see* taxation, progressive.

**progress report:** *see* report, progress.

**progress report, school:** *see* report, school progress.

**progress survey:** *syn.* inventory, progress.

**project:** a significant, practical unit of activity having educational value and aimed at one or more definite goals of understanding; involves investigation and solution of problems and, frequently, the use and manipulation of physical materials, planned and carried to completion by the pupils and teacher in a natural, "real-life" manner.

**project, agricultural:** a farming enterprise conducted primarily for educational purposes and under school supervision, through one or more complete natural cycles or for a relatively long period, by a person enrolled in a class in agriculture. *See* project, improvement; project, production.

**project, appreciation:** an experience in which the purpose is mainly aesthetic in that children enjoy and appreciate rather than construct, produce, create, or engage in problem solving.

**project, class:** an instructional project carried out by an entire class under school supervision, and usually on school property.

**project, cooperative:** (home ec.) (1) a project in home economics planned and carried out at home by two or more members of a family, under the guidance of one or more teachers; (2) a project relating to home economics and

planned and carried out at school by individuals from two or more groups, under the guidance of one or more teachers.

**project, farm:** a business venture for profit involving a series of farm jobs following a production cycle in a farm enterprise, or an undertaking involving a series of farm jobs designed to improve the real-estate value of the farm or the efficiency of the farm business as a whole, carried on as a fundamental part of the student's supervised farming program in vocational agriculture, under the supervision of the teacher of vocational agriculture.

**project, guidance:** an extended plan for developing a certain phase of a guidance program, such as making a follow-up survey of the previous year's graduates.

**project, home:** (home ec.) a group of related home and family activities planned, carried out, and evaluated by the pupil in the home, with the guidance of the teacher and parents, for the purpose of personal development and improvement of home life.

**project, improvement:** a project conducted by a student in vocational agriculture, not primarily for the purpose of an immediate or direct financial return, but to improve the farm, the farm business, the farm home, the farm equipment, the farm livestock, etc. *Contr.* w. project, production.

**project, production:** an agricultural project designed to provide a cash return within the year in which it is undertaken and involving partial or entire ownership by the student. *Syn.* productive-enterprise project; *contr.* w. project, improvement.

**project, productive-enterprise:** *syn.* project, production.

**project, school-store:** an actual store set up within the school for the dual purpose of selling merchandise in demand by the students and providing retail training for classes in salesmanship and merchandising.

**project, study:** a unit of study involving the solving of a problem in its natural setting, usually including the planning, collection, and organization of both oral and written data, sometimes resulting in a definite overt piece of work, such as a paper or a physical product.

**projection:** (1) (*vie. ed.*) the process of reflecting on a screen an image of a film, plate, or opaque object; (2) (*photog.*) the process of throwing the image of a negative on a sensitized printing surface, as in enlarging or reducing; (3) (*psych.*) the mechanism by which the ego relieves itself of blame by placing the burden of responsibility or blame on another person or object; (4) (*psych.*) the act of locating the source of a stimulus in space or within the observer's body (for example, hunger in the stomach, sound as a point in space, etc.).

**projective method:** a technique, employed in the study of certain problems of personality, by which some creative product or response, such as the drawing or interpretation of a picture, is elicited from the individual and analyzed to reveal, as far as possible, his values, motives, complexes, characteristic modes of adjustment, etc. (The

individual is alleged to reveal himself by what he projects into his creation or interpretation and thus often involuntarily to show attitudes, reactions, etc., that he normally would conceal.)

**projective technique:** *syn.* projective method.

**project method:** a technique of instruction by which the teacher uses a simulation of normal life activity units as a way of motivating schoolroom subjects, which are chiefly generalizations from adult activities. *See* project.

**projector:** a device that projects images of motion-picture film, plates, opaque objects, or slides on a reflecting surface or screen so as to produce an enlarged image for group use.

**projector, film-strip:** equipment for projecting individual frames of a short length of 35-mm. film in which each frame is an individual still picture.

**projector, lantern-slide:** a projector designed to throw the image of glass slides on a reflecting surface or screen. *Syn.* stereopticon.

**projector, microscope:** *syn.* projector, microslide

**projector, microslide:** a device combining a microscope with a projector, by means of which the enlarged images of microscopic objects or organisms may be projected upon a screen. *Syn.* microscope projector.

**projector, opaque:** equipment for projecting the image of opaque material, such as still pictures, graphs, pages of books, and coins.

**projector, silent:** a device for projecting silent motion pictures. (Sound motion pictures usually cannot be projected on silent projectors without severe damage to the film.)

**projector, slide:** a device for showing an enlarged image of a positive on a screen, consists, in its simplest form, of a lamp in a housing, a condensing lens to direct the light from the lamp through the positive, and a lens to focus the image of the positive on a screen.

**projector, sound:** a device for projecting the pictures and reproducing the sound of a sound motion picture. (Silent pictures may also be projected on a sound projector, but sound pictures may not be projected on most silent projectors without running the films.)

**project sheet:** a form of instruction sheet containing complete directions, with references, for the use of learners in carrying out an assigned project.

**prolongation:** (1) that form of stuttering in which the sound being spoken is abnormally prolonged, generally with noticeable muscular strain, (2) a voluntary prolonging of a sound, without strain, sometimes employed in the treatment of stuttering, on the assumption that the stutterer's emotionality, anxiety, and straining reactions are thus reduced. *See* stuttering; stuttering, pseudo; stuttering, voluntary.

**prolonged phonation:** *see* phonation, prolonged.

**promoting teacher:** a teacher who, at regular periods for promotion, advances her pupils to the next higher grade or year of work.

**promotion:** the act of permitting a pupil to move from one grade to the next upon the satisfactory completion of a grade.

**promotion, annual:** advancement of a pupil at yearly intervals from the grade in which he is enrolled to the next higher grade.

**promotion, conditional:** (1) in general, a temporary promotion that may become permanent after the fulfillment by the pupil of certain specified requirements; (2) *syn.* promotion, probationary.

**promotion, double:** a promotion of two grades at one time.

**promotion, enrichment plan of:** *see* differentiated-course plan; multiple-course plan.

**promotion, faculty:** an advance in salary, rank, position, or responsibility of a member of the instructional, supervisory, or administrative staff of an educational institution or school system.

**promotion, flexible:** promotion that permits the child to progress from one level of the school system to the next when he is ready and able to do so, as contrasted with the traditional type of promotion at set periods, as at the end of the first or second semester.

**promotion, individual:** promotion from one class or grade to another for an individual child at a time other than a usual promotion period.

**promotion, probationary:** an arrangement by which a pupil is promoted with the understanding that he is to be given a trial, usually for 6 weeks, in the next grade or in the next semester's work of a given subject. (If he makes satisfactory progress in this new grade or subject, he automatically is given credit for the work of the preceding semester. If he does not make satisfactory progress, he returns to his former grade or class.)

**promotion, quarterly:** a process of promoting or demoting pupils each quarter instead of annually or semiannually. (The work of a year is broken into units that can be completed in 9 or 10 weeks; upon the successful completion of such a unit, promotion takes place.)

**promotion, rapid:** the act of advancing pupils through the school grades more rapidly than a grade each year or a half grade each half year, thus causing acceleration or rapid progress.

**promotion, selective:** *see* selective retention.

**promotion, semester:** *syn.* promotion, semiannual.

**promotion, semiannual:** the practice of promoting or demoting pupils each half year (at the end of each semester) instead of annually. *Syn.* semester promotion.

**promotion, special:** (1) a promotion, whether in a grade or school subject, made at any time other than a usual promotion period; (2) *syn.* promotion, conditional.

**promotion, subject:** a system of promotion by subject, as opposed to promotion by grade, the pupil being allowed to advance only in those subjects in which he does satisfactory work and being obliged to repeat those subjects in which he fails.

**promotion, teacher:** *see* promotion, faculty.

**promotion, trial:** *syn.* promotion, probationary.

**promotion survey:** *see* survey, promotion.

**pronated:** (1) pertaining to feet the soles of which are rotated outward so that the individual stands or walks on the inner borders, (2) pertaining to the hand when it has been rotated so that the palm is facing downward.

**pronation:** (handwriting) the turning of the hand toward the position in which the palm is down.

**prone:** lying face downward.

**pronunciation:** the manner of uttering words with reference to the pattern of accent, choice of phonemes, vowel quality, and syllable length employed, to be distinguished from articulation, which refers to production of individual sounds.

**pronunciation, inner:** subvocal speech carried on during silent reading.

**pronunciation exercise:** *see* exercise, pronunciation.

**proof:** a connected piece of reasoning in which certain assumptions that have been made and certain propositions that have been proved beforehand are used to establish a conclusion.

**proof, analytic:** *see* analysis (1), (2), and (3).

**proof, deductive:** a method of argumentation that draws logical inferences from established facts or fundamental assumptions. *See* deductive method.

**proof, direct:** a method of argumentation that proceeds immediately to the establishment of a proposition through reasoning about the proposition itself, rather than by refuting other related propositions. *See* direct method; *contr. w.* proof, indirect.

**proof, formal:** any process that follows a rigorous, logical pattern in arriving at a conclusion.

**proof, indirect:** a method of argumentation that proceeds to the establishment of a particular proposition through the refutation of all other mutually exclusive possibilities. *See* indirect method; *contr. w.* proof, direct.

**proof, nature of:** the characteristics of argumentation used in deriving desired conclusions from accepted hypotheses.

**proof, synthetic:** *see* synthetic method.

**proof of age:** *see* age, proof of.

**propaedeutic:** prō'pē-dē'tik, a preliminary study that serves as an introduction to some higher branch of learning.

**propaganda:** (1) an attempt to influence the actions, thoughts, and emotions of people or to secure acceptance of a belief, attitude, doctrine, or principle; (2) a doctrine spread by concerted effort; (3) secret or clandestine spreading of doctrines, ideas, information, or gossip with a view to assisting, impeding, or injuring the interests of a person, institution, or cause.

**propaganda analysis:** *see* analysis, propaganda.

**property accounting:** *see* accounting, property.

**property classification:** the act or process of developing categories for the grouping of property, in order that the taxes may be differentiated in each category.

**property inventory:** *see* inventory, property.

**property register:** (1) an official record book listing the taxable property within a governmental unit, (2) an official record of property owned by a governmental unit.

**property tax:** *see* tax, property.

**prophecy formula:** *see* Spearman-Brown prophecy formula.

**proportional selection:** *see* selection, proportional.

**proportional taxation:** *see* taxation, proportional.

**proportioned selection:** *syn.* selection, proportional.

**proposition:** (math.) a formal statement of a principle to be demonstrated or an operation to be performed.

**propositus** prō'pōz'i-tōs, (biol.) the individual whose ancestors or progeny (or both) are being traced.

**proprietary accounts:** those accounts necessary to reflect the assets and liabilities and displaying the results of operations in terms of revenue, expenditure, surplus, or deficit.

**proprietary junior college:** *see* junior college, proprietary.

**proprietary medical school:** *see* medical school, proprietary.

**proprietary school:** a private school conducted for business profit.

**pro-rata tuition:** *see* tuition, pro-rata.

**proselyting:** (athletics) the practice of inducing boys to attend a school for the purpose of playing on its athletic teams.

**prospectus:** a booklet containing descriptive material designed to enlist interest in an institution by setting forth salient facts. *See* catalogue.

**protective tenure:** *syn.* tenure, indefinite.

**Protestantism:** (1) a religious reform movement beginning early in the seventeenth century constituting a revolt against the medieval Roman Catholic Church and represented chiefly by Lutheranism and Anglicanism, its followers expounded the doctrine of personal responsibility for salvation and hence advocated instruction in reading for everyone and made use of vernacular versions of the Bible and church services, it was a factor in effecting the separation of church and state and in bringing about state control of education; (2) any Christian faith other than that of the Roman Catholic Church, the Old Catholic Church, or the Eastern Church (the designation "Protestant" is rejected by many members of the churches of the Anglican Communion).

**protopathic sensibility:** *see* sensibility, protopathic.

**protoplasm:** the complex chemical compound that is the basis of all living matter and is capable of the typically "vital" functions of metabolism, growth, and reproduction. (While the chemical elements entering into its composition are known, its structure is so complex that at present little is known about it.)

**provisional license:** *see* license, provisional.

proximodistal development, law of: *prok'si-mô dist'ôl*, the tendency for anatomical and early motor development to proceed from proximal to distal regions, or from the main axis of the body to more remote segments or members. *See* proximodistal direction; *dist. f. cephalocaudal* development, law of

proximodistal direction: from the mid-line of the body outward toward the extremities of the fingers and toes.

pseudo feeble-mindedness: *see* feeble-mindedness, pseudo.

pseudo guidance: *see* guidance, pseudo.

pseudoparalysis: *sû'dô-pe-ral'ô-eis*; false paralysis, apparent loss of muscular power without true paralysis, marked by defective coordination of movements or by the repression of movement.

pseudo stuttering: *see* stuttering, pseudo.

psychasthenia: *ô'kna-thê'n'ô*; *psî'kas-, st'kas-thê'n'ô*; a complex condition, described by Janet, that is marked by morbid anxiety, fixed ideas, phobias, doubts, and feelings of uniqueness.

psychiatric clinic: *see* clinic, psychiatric.

psychiatrist: *st'kî'ô-trist*, *psî'kî'ô-, st'kî'ô-trist*; a physician whose specialty is the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders.

psychiatry: the branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders

psychic ataxia: *see* ataxia, psychic.

psychic blindness: *see* blindness, psychic.

psycho deafness: *see* deafness, psychic.

psychic profile: *see* chart, profile; psychograph.

psychoanalysis: a technical method devised by Sigmund Freud for investigating the deeper regions of the mind by the study of normal and abnormal reactions and unconscious mental processes.

psycho-aesthetics: *st'kô as-thê'n'ô-iks*; *psî'kô-*; the study of knowledge pertaining to mental deficiency and the feeble-minded

psychoeducational: pertaining to the psychological aspects of the learning process in general or of progress and adjustment in school.

psychoeducational clinic: *see* clinic, psychoeducational.

psychoeducational examiner: *see* examiner, psychoeducational.

psychogenesis: *st'kô jen'ô-sis*; *psî'kô-*; (1) the study of the beginning and development of mental functions; (2) a somewhat lax term, depending in part on inference, designating the experiential factor in behavior; as ordinarily used, refers to behavior of which the particular pattern has been determined wholly or in part by individual experience that has given rise to "sets," attitudes, prejudices, conditioned reactions, habits, and similar "learned" behavior tendencies.

psychogenic: (1) due to inducing psychological factors that are themselves not caused by any known pathological condition of the nervous system; *syn.* functional; (2) pertaining to the evolution of the mind.

psychograph: a chart intended to show graphically an individual's standing in regard to a number of characteristics, such as dominance-submissiveness or introversion-extroversion, as measured by psychological or personality tests or similar devices, in general, any chart showing an individual's mental or emotional characteristics analyzed into a number of separate components and compared in relation to some common scale. *Rough syn.* psychic profile.

psychological approach: (1) a method of teaching in which new subject matter and ideas are presented in a manner appropriate to the way in which the pupil learns and through situations that are meaningful to him, (2) a technique of individual counseling that takes account of the way in which the counsellee learns and identifies problems and presents advice through situations that are meaningful to him. *See* child-experience approach; functional approach; *contr. w.* logical method.

psychological atomism: *see* atomism, psychological.

psychological clinic: *see* clinic, psychological.

psychological growth: *see* growth, psychological.

psychological method: a direct method of foreign-language teaching in which series of sentences on everyday life are presented orally, with the object of enabling the pupil or student to associate each new word with a mental picture or to grasp the logical relation of ideas.

psychological panel: a phrase introduced by George Draper, designating as complete as possible a compilation of the psychological characteristics of an individual (such as intelligence, sensory acuity, emotional stability, interests, etc.).

psychological test: *see* test, psychological.

psychologist, one trained in psychology who is able to conduct research in this field or to apply the science in professional practice.

psychologist, consulting: a psychologist who acts as an expert adviser to his clients in matters pertaining to psychological problems, usually, a specialist in a particular area, such as clinical, industrial, business, advertising, or educational psychology, his competence depending on sufficient knowledge of the special area so that he can exercise guidance in the solution of the psychological problems involved

psychology: the study of adjustments of organisms, especially the human organism, to changing environment.

psychology, abnormal: the branch of psychology that treats of abnormal behavior, abnormal mental processes, and abnormal reactions to situations, involving conflict between the intellect and the emotions. *See* abnormal.

psychology, adolescent: the study of the behavior of human beings during the period of adolescence, dealing with such topics as adolescent interests, physical and mental growth, ideals and morals, causes of unintelligent and delinquent behavior, adjusting the school and the home to the adolescent, and organizing a community for adolescent welfare.



**psychology, analytic:** (1) the systematic study of human behavior by selecting the major factors, arranging them in order, then separating them into their parts and considering their relations to each other and to the field of psychology as a whole; (2) in a special sense, the psychological system of Carl Jung, which emphasized the urges toward growth, action, food, comfort, and reproduction in human life.

**psychology, association:** a psychological theory (based on the views of Aristotle and elaborated by Hobbes, Locke, Hume, Bain, and others) according to which association of ideas is thought to be basic to mental life and behavior is considered in terms of the spatial and temporal relations (contiguity, likenesses, successions, connections, etc.) of all its elements. *Syn.* associationism.

**psychology, child:** the portion of the field of psychology that investigates the behavior and development of the individual prior to the age of maturity and applies those facts and principles necessary to the understanding of the child.

**psychology, clinical:** a form of applied psychology that aims to define the behavior capacities and behavior characteristics of an individual through methods of measurement, analysis, and observation, and that, on the basis of an integration of these findings with data secured from the physical examinations and social histories, gives suggestions and recommendations for the proper adjustment of that individual.

**psychology, crowd:** (1) the description of the behavior and the mental and emotional characteristics of crowds; (2) loosely, the mental and emotional characteristics of a crowd as social psychologists have stated those characteristics.

**psychology, depth:** (Freudian psych.) a system of psychology that seeks to explain human emotional relations through the study of underlying unconscious mechanisms.

**psychology, developmental:** the branch of psychology concerned with the course or progressive stages of behavior, considered phylogenetically and ontogenetically, and including both the phases of growth and decline, broader in meaning than *genetic psychology*, though the terms are frequently used interchangeably.

**psychology, dialectical:** *syn.* psychology, Marxian.

**psychology, differential:** that branch of psychology dealing with differences or variations in traits among different individuals or groups or with differences within the same individual and studying those differences with respect to the effects of various factors, including sex, age, socioeconomic status, racial origins, heredity, environmental factors, and motivating factors. *See* psychology, individual.

**psychology, dynamic:** the study of human experience as it modifies, controls, or directs action, behavior, or conduct, the emphasis being on forces, drives, and tendencies to react or on generalized laws of the behavior of energy systems.

**psychology, educational:** (1) the investigation of the psychological problems involved in education, together with the practical application of psychological principles to education; (2) a study of the nature of learning.

**psychology, existential:** analysis of human behavior in terms of what is actual or objective as opposed to what is possible or ideal.

**psychology, experimental:** study through laboratory techniques of those phases of human behavior that can be so investigated.

**psychology, faculty:** a system of psychology based on the assumption that specific parts or aspects of the mind or "soul" are indivisible and elementary "capacities" such as memory, reason, or will.

**psychology, functional:** the science of human behavior concerned with the conditions, utility, consequences, applications, and values of acts in adjustments to environment.

**psychology, general:** the study of all phases of human behavior from all points of view; presents elementary, essential, and universal principles, rather than intensive studies of particular periods or particular applications or the development of principles from a particular point of view.

**psychology, genetic:** a branch of psychology concerned with the origins and course of behavior of organisms in their development toward maturity; frequently restricted to the study of human childhood and adolescence, though theoretically inclusive also of infrahuman species; sometimes used synonymously with *developmental psychology*, of which it is a part. *See* genetic method.

**psychology, Gestalt:** *geshtalt'* (Ger., lit., "form," "structure") a system of psychology that holds that experiences should be studied not in segregated parts, but as units, and that maintains that the organism always reacts as a whole, regardless of specific stimuli.

**psychology, horrid:** the psychology of William McDougall, which emphasizes the purposive, or goal-seeking, phases of behavior.

**psychology, individual:** (1) the branch of psychology that deals with differences among individuals, (2) the name given by Alfred Adler to his variation of psychoanalytic theory, which emphasizes individual differences in ways of striving toward recognition and improved status. *See* psychology, differential; *contr. w.* psychology, general.

**psychology, introspective:** (1) a system of psychology based on trained self-observation as advocated by E. B. Titchener; (2) *syn.* psychology, existential.

**psychology, Marxian:** a dialectical, materialistic interpretation of behavior that features economic factors as the primary determinants of human nature.

**psychology, mass:** (1) the study of human behavior as it is modified through the influence of group contacts or associations; (2) in a more limited sense, the modifications of conduct in large group contacts as in mob action, crowd hysteria, or the results of propaganda.

**psychology, mob:** a special type of behavior and mental activity as exhibited by groups of persons under the influence of strong emotional excitement, usually characterized by lack of deliberation and sense of responsibility; more extreme than *crowd psychology*.

**psychology, organismic:** the interpretation of behavior in terms of the structure and function of the organism as a whole, emphasizes the role of the anatomical and physiological backgrounds in the interpretation of conduct and assumes that the directive forces for all reactions follow generalized laws of energy systems and that the organism and its environment constitute an integrated system.

**psychology, physiological:** the study of the functions of the parts and organs of an organism as they affect its integrating of experience.

**psychology, purposive:** *syn.* psychology, *hormic*.

**psychology, social:** (1) the study of the behavior of groups; (2) the study of the influence of the group on the development of personality; (3) the study of social interaction. *See* sociology.

**psychology, structural:** *syn.* psychology, *existential*.

**psychology, topological:** psychological research that utilizes mathematical topology, or the science of nonmetric space.

**psychology of development:** the study of development as related to psychological factors.

**psychology of family relations:** the science of the psychical and other intellectual and emotional effects of the close social contacts of parents and children.

**psychometrics:** *syn.* psychometry.

**psychometry:** *af'kóm'e-trí, psí'kóm'-;* (1) the branch of knowledge that is concerned with the development and application of mathematical and statistical methods for the analysis of psychological data; (2) mental testing, measurement by means of mental tests, (3) measurement in any field of psychology. *Syn.* psychometrics.

**psychomotor:** pertaining to both sensorimotor and ideomotor phenomena; pertaining to the motor effects of mental or cerebral processes.

**psychoneurosis:** *syn.* neurosis.

**psychoneurotic child:** *see* child, *psychoneurotic*.

**psychoneurotic inventory:** *see* inventory, *psychoneurotic*.

**psychopath:** a person having a pathological instability of character, but with no other apparent disorder and, frequently, with unimpaired intellectual functions.

**psychopathic personality:** *see* personality, *psychopathic*.

**psychopathy:** *af'kóp'e-thí, psí'kóp'-;* (1) mental disorder; any distortion of mental processes resulting from the unsatisfactory resolution of conflicts within the self; *syn.* psychosis, minor; (2) the science or system of treating disease by means of mental influence.

**psychophysical:** of or pertaining to the functional quantitative relation between stimuli and the ensuing discriminatory or motor responses.

**psychosemantics:** *af'kó-so-man'tíks, psí'kó'-;* an approach to language study that stresses not a formal attack but rather insights into the past and present ways of thinking and giving meaning in a language.

**psychosexual immaturity:** the persistence in adult life of the sexual attitudes, emotions, and behavior of childhood and adolescence.

**psychosexuality:** the psychological or emotional aspects of sexuality.

**psychosis:** a major or generalized mental disorder characterized by persistent and extensive ignoring of reality and one's surroundings, usually accompanied by seriously disordered behavior, may be organic or psychogenic in origin; usually of sufficient seriousness to warrant treatment of the individual in an institution for the mentally deranged. *Contr.* *u. neurosis*.

**psychosis, affective:** a mental disorder characterized by disturbance mainly in the emotional sphere, for example, *manic-depressive psychosis*.

**psychosis, epochal:** any one of a number of psychoses occurring typically at the principal epochs of life, for example, at puberty or at the menopause.

**psychosis, major:** *syn.* dementia.

**psychosis, manic-depressive:** a type of mental disorder in which periods of activity alternate with periods of depression and retardation.

**psychosis, minor:** *syn.* psychopathy (1).

**psychosis, organic:** any psychosis resulting from a pathological disorder of the central nervous system, for example, *delirium tremens*. *See* psychosis, toxic.

**psychosis, toxic:** any organic psychosis resulting from poisoning by toxic agents. *See* psychosis, organic.

**psychotherapeutics:** *af'kó-thér'e pá'tíks, psí'kó'-,* the treatment of mental disorders through mental influences, includes suggestion, psychoanalysis, and mental training.

**psychotherapy:** the curing or treatment of mental disorders.

**psychotic:** caused or affected by a psychosis. *See* psychosis.

**puberty:** the period of life or stage of development at which the reproductive organs mature and become capable of functioning and the secondary sex characteristics develop, the physiological stage marking the beginning of adolescence.

**puberty praecox:** *prú'kóks;* the abnormally early development of sex organs and functions.

**puberty rites:** short courses in tribal lore given by elders or medicine men of certain primitive peoples to test obedience and self-control in the adolescent boys of the clan, they include instruction concerning spirits, totem animals, religious ceremonies, clansmen's obligations, and fasting; the candidates are usually mutilated or marked in some way.

**public-address system:** a device for conveying sounds by wire over relatively short distances and amplifying them to more than their original volume; consists of a microphone for picking up the sound, an electrical amplifying unit using vacuum tubes, and one or more loudspeakers, may be centralized, as in the case of a *public-address system* installed in a school with a

microphone in the principal's or superintendent's office and speakers in the classrooms, or portable, for use in auditoriums, on athletic fields, etc.; often includes an electric phonograph by which records and transcriptions may be played over the system; commonly shortened to *P.A.* or *P.A. system*.

**publication, school:** any printed or mimeographed yearbook, or annual, handbook, magazine, or newspaper that is edited and managed by a group of pupils or students under the auspices of a school or college.

**publication, student:** *syn.* publication, school.

**publication adviser:** *syn.* adviser of publications.

**publications committee:** *syn.* board of control (2).

**publication sponsor:** *syn.* adviser of publications.

**publication supervisor:** *syn.* adviser of publications.

**public borrowing:** money secured for public use by means of a governmental bond issue or other debt-insuring method.

**public charity:** *see* charity, public.

**public credit:** *see* credit, public

**public education:** usually, the educational programs sponsored by the state, by counties, by school districts, etc., for the pupils in the elementary and secondary schools, may include adult or vocational education. (Sometimes used in contrast with private and parochial education, and sometimes to differentiate elementary and secondary education from higher education.)

**public high school:** *see* high school, public.

**public institution:** *see* institution, public.

**publicity:** (1) activities and materials designed to bring public notice and attention to an institution, (2) releases to periodicals concerning the activities of an institution or of its members

**publicity campaign:** a concerted effort, of limited duration, to gain public support, in relation to the school, usually conducted to secure additional revenue or continuance of the present amount of revenue.

**publicity device:** a means of diffusing information

**public junior college:** *see* junior college, public.

**public library:** *see* library, public.

**public opinion:** (1) the average judgment or consensus of the individuals of a society regarding certain social problems or objects; (2) the designation of a systematic journalistic course involving the review and correlation of background courses in the social studies to show the influence of the press in the formation and guidance of public opinion.

**public ownership:** (*pup. trans.*) a plan under which a school bus is owned and operated by a board of education, a municipality, a state, etc.

**public recreation:** *see* recreation, public.

**public relations:** the formal activity of improving the relations of a school or college with its special public or with the general public. *See* public-school relations.

**public-relations broadcasting:** *see* broadcasting, public-relations.

**public-relations film:** *see* film, public-relations.

**public school:** a school, usually of elementary or secondary grade, organized under a school district of the state, supported by tax revenues, administered by public officials, and open to all

**public school, endowed:** a public school receiving a considerable portion of its operating budget from invested funds that must be held in perpetuity. *See* endowment.

**public-school doctor:** *see* doctor, public-school.

**public-school music:** *see* music, public-school

**public-school nurse:** *see* nurse, public-school.

**public-school relations:** (1) an activity concerned with giving information to the public about the school or creating good will for the school, interpretation; (2) a condition of mutual understanding that subsists between school and community. (*Public-school relations* and *publicity* are often used synonymously. *Publicity*, however, refers more particularly to informational output, while *public-school relations* includes the bringing of institutional policies into harmony with public opinion.)

**public-school relations agency:** any instrumentality or medium used for disseminating information about the school, such as the press, the radio, or school demonstrations.

**public-school relations agent:** a person connected with or recognized by a school or school system who engages in the dissemination of school news or, more generally, in the creation of good will.

**public-school relations director:** *see* director, public-school relations.

**public-school relations program:** *see* program, public-school relations.

**public-school teacher:** any properly qualified person employed as an instructor in a public school system.

**public-service occupations, training for:** *see* training for public-service occupations.

**public-service program:** *see* program, public-service.

**public support:** *see* support, public.

**public support and control:** (*voc. ed.*) a rule for reimbursement from Smith-Hughes and George-Deen funds that all vocational-education programs must be administered through public agencies.

**public teachers' college:** *see* teachers' college, public.

**Public plan:** *prob'ly*; a grouping plan according to which pupils are organized into relatively small, homogeneous ability groups, which are permitted to work and progress at their optimum rate; individual work with a minimum of teacher assistance is stressed. *See* individual-progress plan.

**pulse-ratio test:** *see* test, pulse-ratio.

**punch, multiplying:** a machine that automatically multiplies two or more factors previously

punched into a punch card and automatically punches the resulting product into the card

punch, reproducing: a machine that, among other operations, automatically duplicates a punch card from another employed as a pattern.

punch, summary: a machine that automatically punches a punch card for all members (or a predetermined specified portion) of a series of summaries as they automatically accumulate in a tabulating machine.

punch card: a specially designed card in which holes can be punched for the purpose of recording data and which often provides space for written records and memoranda; intended for use with a particular make of machine, usually a tabulating machine. *Syn.* tabulating card.

punch-card machine: *syn.* tabulating machine (2).

punch-card machine, alphabetic: any punch-card machine that, in addition to handling numbers, also deals with letters of the alphabet, for example, a *Hollerith alphabetic punch*.

punch-card method: a method of recording and tabulating data by which the data are coded, the code numbers are punched on cards, and the cards are then run through a machine that sorts and counts the cards for any given category set up in the coding system.

punching machine: a machine for punching punch cards. *See* punch card.

punishment: unpleasant experience consequent on a certain course of behavior and mediated by an external agent or by the self acting as agent, in the hope of providing retribution or of discouraging the repetition of the behavior.

punishment, corporal: the act of inflicting bodily punishment. (This usually means the use of the "paddle" or strap.)

punishment, natural: the theory or practice of controlling pupils through reliance or emphasis on the direct consequences of specific acts, in contrast to use of intentionally imposed penalties or rewards. (Injury resulting from carelessness and ostracism for violation of group standards are examples of *natural punishment*.)

pupil: (1) one who attends a kindergarten or a school of elementary level; (2) one who attends a school of secondary level (in this sense, pupil often is replaced by *student*); (3) a person (child or adult) studying under the relatively close supervision and tutelage of a teacher.

pupil, backward: a child who fails to make progress in accordance with the desired and accepted school schedule.

pupil, resident: a pupil residing within the local school administrative unit.

pupil, retarded: any pupil who falls below the average in performance in his school group. *See* child, retarded.

pupil, slow: an exceptional pupil who thinks, acts, or moves more slowly than most children and who makes slow progress in school; may be a plodder or a sluggard.

pupil, transported: a child who rides to school, as distinguished from a child who walks.

pupil activity: *see* activity, pupil.

pupil activity, principle of: the principle that children learn most readily and retain longest those things that they learn by themselves of their own accord through manipulation, experimentation, and active participation, as contrasted with vicarious or externally motivated learning; does not preclude guidance by the teacher, but does preclude teacher domination.

pupil adjustment: *see* adjustment, pupil.

pupil adjustment service: a service that assists pupils in making the best possible selection of school subjects and experiences in keeping with their mental, social, physical, and emotional needs and capacities, so that they may make the transition from school life to civic life with the maximum benefit to themselves and to society.

pupil age: *see* age, chronological.

pupil classification: *see* classifications, pupil.

pupil-clock-hour: one hour spent in class or laboratory by one pupil; a unit of measurement formerly widely used in measuring and determining the teaching load of a given teacher or department; also sometimes employed as a unit in measuring costs of instruction. (A class of 25 pupils meeting five 45-minute periods a week would involve a load of  $25 \times 5 \times \frac{1}{4} = 375 + 4 = 379\frac{1}{4}$  *pupil-clock-hours*.)

pupil cost: *see* cost, pupil.

pupil council: a representative group of pupils to which is delegated the responsibility for managing certain specified school activities; a student legislative body.

pupil driver: *see* driver, pupil.

pupil guidance: *see* guidance, pupil.

pupil helper: *syn.* monitor.

pupil interest group: *see* interest group, pupil.

pupillary reflex: *see* reflex, pupillary.

pupil load: *see* load, pupil.

pupil management: the act or process of controlling pupils and maintaining discipline among them while in school.

pupil migration: *see* migration, pupil.

pupil mile: *see* mile, pupil.

pupil mobility: the degree to which pupil migration takes place; the rate or amount of pupil migration.

pupil movement: the passage of children, singly and in groups, from place to place on school property.

pupil needs: *see* needs, pupil.

pupil participation: *see* participation, pupil.

pupil personnel: *see* personnel, pupil.

pupil personnel, director of: *see* director of pupil personnel.

pupil-personnel record: *syn.* record, pupil.

pupil-personnel service: guidance service rendered individual pupils by persons employed for such work in school, such as child specialists, social workers, or home-visiting teachers.

**pupil-personnel workers:** those school officials who are responsible for pupil-personnel activities, of whom some are full-time workers, such as attendance workers, child accountants, counselors, health officials, psychologists, psychiatric workers, and visiting teachers, while others, such as classroom teachers, principals, and superintendents, do pupil-personnel work incidentally in the course of their regular duties

**pupil population:** *see* population, pupil.

**pupil portraits:** a series of short characterizations of real or hypothetical pupils; used frequently in classroom reputation tests, which require that the pupils in a class shall specify which, if any, of their classmates each portrait characterizes

**pupil probation:** *see* probation (1) and (2).

**pupil program:** *see* program, pupil.

**pupil progress:** *see* progress, rate of.

**pupil record:** *see* record, pupil.

**pupil record form:** *see* record form, pupil.

**pupil self-activity:** *syn.* activity, pupil.

**pupil self-government:** *see* student government.

**pupil station:** a seat, chair, or location within a classroom, gymnasium, laboratory, school shop, etc., that can be used by a pupil.

**pupil-station utilization:** *see* utilization, pupil-station.

**pupils' workshop:** *see* workshop, pupils'.

**pupil-teacher index, national:** *see* index, national pupil-teacher.

**pupil-teacher planned curriculum:** *see* curriculum, pupil-teacher planned.

**pupil-teacher ratio:** *see* ratio, pupil-teacher.

**pupil transfer:** *see* transfer, pupil.

**pupil unit:** *see* unit, pupil.

**purchase order:** a document that authorizes the delivery of specified merchandise or the rendering of certain services and the making of a charge for them.

**purchasing, centralized:** the system of making all purchases through a central office or department, common to many of the larger school districts in which a purchasing department buys all supplies and materials for all divisions of the school system.

**purchasing agent:** a designated person who has the authority to order the purchase of supplies and equipment for an institution or school system.

**purchasing committee:** an organized group of persons in whom is vested the authority for making or authorizing purchases.

**purchasing department:** *see* department, purchasing.

**pure line:** a strain of individuals of which all members carry essentially the same gene structure (that is, are homozygous), so that each generation tends to resemble closely the preceding one. *See* homozygous.

**pure mathematics:** *see* mathematics, pure.

**pure-tone audiometer:** *see* audiometer, pure-tone.

**Puritanism:** the beliefs and practices of a group of English Protestants who, during the Reformation, opposed traditional and formal usage and advocated simpler forms of faith and worship than those prevailing in the English church of the time; emphasis was placed on such virtues as self-reliance, thrift, industry, and initiative, but the movement eventually was characterized by unnatural self-denial and oversevere discipline. (The Puritans in Massachusetts established Harvard College for the preparation of Puritan ministers, and the General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony decreed that every town of 50 families should have an elementary school for instruction in reading and writing and every town of 100 families should have a Latin school to prepare students for the university.)

**Purkinje phenomenon:** pŭr'kin yŏ; the phenomenon of more rapid loss of brightness by long-wave-length colors than by shorter wave-length colors under decreased illumination, for example, in bright light, red appears brighter than blue, while, in dim light, blue appears brighter than red.

**purpose:** (1) a directed drive toward a goal; (2) an object or aim that motivates or directs behavior.

**purposeful activity:** *see* activity, purposeful.

**purposive action:** action motivated by and directed toward a desired end or goal.

**purposive activity:** *syn.* activity, purposeful.

**purposive psychology:** *syn.* psychology, hormic.

**pursuit movements:** coordinated movements made by the eyes in order to keep a moving object within the field of vision.

**purulent otitis media:** *syn.* otitis media, suppurative.

**push-and-pull drill:** a type of handwriting exercise in which the learner retraces up- and downstrokes of a specified length, with the purpose of gaining motor control and precision in alignment and slant.

**push-up:** *syn.* dip.

**puzzle-block test:** *see* test, puzzle-block.

**pyknic type:** pik'nik; a type of body build described by Kretschmer as having a broad head, short neck, thick shoulders, deep chest, rounded body, and sturdy legs. *See* body builds, classification of.

**pyramid story:** a scholastic designation for the typical outline of a newspaper article in which the most interesting parts are crowded toward the beginning.

**pyromania:** pi'rŏ-mă'nĭ-e; a morbid impulse to start fires and to destroy buildings or property by fire.

**pyrophobia:** pi'rŏ-fŏ'bĭ-e; a morbid fear of or anxiety about fire.

# Q

**quadrangle:** an open court, in the form of a rectangle, with university, college, or school buildings on all sides

**quadrant seating plan:** *see* seating plan, quadrant

**quadratic mean:** *syn.* root mean square

**quadrivium:** kwod-riv'ium; (Lat., lit., "four ways," "four roads") the designation of the four higher studies or disciplines of the medieval curriculum, namely, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, and music. *See* liberal arts, seven, *dist. f.* trivium.

**quadrupedal locomotion:** locomotion involving the use of all four limbs.

**quadruplets:** four offspring born at the same birth. *See* multiple birth.

**qualification, teacher:** the education, experience, and physical, social, and mental characteristics of an instructor that determine his fitness for an educational position.

**qualifying examination:** *see* examination, qualifying.

**qualitative:** distinguished by differences in attributes rather than by numerical differences, differing in kind rather than in amount. *Contr. w.* quantitative.

**qualitative change:** a change in the nature or function of a structure or of the organism as a whole.

**qualitative series:** *see* series, qualitative.

**quality scale:** *see* scale, quality.

**quality series:** *syn.* rating scale, descriptive.

**quantitative:** distinguished by numerical differences rather than by differences in attributes, differing in amount rather than in kind. *Contr. w.* qualitative.

**quantitative change:** a change in the size of a structure or in the number of structures.

**quantitative method:** a method of research based on the collection and statistical analysis of numerical data. *Syn.* statistical method.

**quantitative research:** *see* research, quantitative.

**quantitative scale:** *syn.* rating scale, numerical.

**quantitative series:** *see* series, quantitative.

**quantity:** that which may be measured or which may be subjected to the fundamental laws of numerical computation.

**quantity distribution:** *see* distribution, quantity.

**quantum meruit:** kwon'tem mer'it; mer'it; (Lat., lit., "as much as he deserved") the principle of fair and equitable recompense for serv-

ices rendered; applied legally when a person employs another to do work for him without any stipulation as to compensation, in which case the law presumes a promise from the employer to the workman that he will pay him for his services as much as he may deserve or merit; also applied when a party has received and been enriched by goods for which he is not legally bound to pay the agreed price.

**quarter:** one-fourth of a school year, where the year is divided into terms or seasons varying from 8 to 12 weeks.

**quarterly promotion:** *see* promotion, quarterly.

**quartile:** one of the three points, measured along the scale of the plotted variable, that divide the frequency distribution into four equal parts, or intervals, thus, the first quartile is the 25th percentile, the second quartile is the median, and the third quartile is the 75th percentile. *Dist. f.* interval, quartile.

**quartile deviation:** *see* deviation, quartile.

**quartile interval:** *see* interval, quartile.

**quartile measure of dispersion:** *syn.* deviation, quartile

**quartile range:** *syn.* interval, quartile.

**quasi corporation:** (1) a term applied to bodies that, though not vested with the fullest powers of corporations, are yet recognized by statutes or immemorial usage as legal persons with power to sue and be sued in their aggregate capacity; (2) a public corporation with somewhat more restricted functions than municipal corporations. (School districts are generally quasi corporations when they are organized independently, and school departments in cities are dealt with as quasi corporations by the law in many important respects.)

**question-and-answer method:** a method both of instruction and of oral testing based on the use of questions to be answered by the pupils.

**question list:** *syn.* questionnaire.

**questionnaire:** a list of planned, written questions related to a particular topic, with space provided for indicating the response to each question, intended for submission to a number of persons for reply; commonly used in normative-survey studies and in the measurement of attitudes and opinions.

**questionnaire, attitude:** a series of questions focused on one or more specified attitude objects and designed to obtain a measure of the attitude or attitudes in question.

**questionnaire, guidance:** a series of written questions to be answered in writing by present or former students, requesting information

significant in the guidance of individuals or in formulating a program of guidance.

**questionnaire, personality:** a test form in which the individual answers questions concerning his likes, dislikes, beliefs, attitudes, and physical complaints, the answers being considered as reflecting various aspects of the individual's personality

**quickening of fetus:** that point in fetal development at which movements of the unborn child are sufficiently rapid, intense, and extended to be felt by the expectant mother.

**Quincy plan:** an early plan of school reorganization based on the example of German pedagogy and carried out in the last two decades of the nineteenth century in the elementary schools of Quincy, Massachusetts, at the suggestion of Charles Francis Adams and through the efforts of Superintendent Francis W. Parker (1837-1902); marked by informal teaching, flexible daily programs, and the fusion of such subject-matter fields as reading, writing, grammar, spelling, history, and geography into the areas of reading and writing; a precursor of modern progressive education.

**quintile:** one of the four points, measured along the scale of the plotted variable, that divide the frequency distribution into five equal parts or intervals; thus, the first quintile is the 20th percentile, the second quintile is the 40th percentile, and so forth. *Dist. f. interval, quintile.*

**quintile interval:** *see* interval, quintile.

**quintile range:** *syn.* interval, quintile.

**quintuplets:** five offspring born at the same birth. *See* multiple birth.

**quirk:** an odd or eccentric mental reaction, a deviation from the usual or normal attitude.

**quiz:** a popular term used to designate a test, especially a relatively short test given periodically to measure achievement on material recently taught or on any small, newly completed unit of work.

**quorum:** kwō'ram; the proportion of the membership of a body, such as a school board, that must be present at a meeting in order that the body may lawfully proceed with the transaction of business; ordinarily consists of a simple majority of the whole membership, but statutes, charters, or bylaws sometimes stipulate that a larger fraction must be present, either for ordinary business or for designated types of business, and sometimes specify that a quorum much smaller than a majority will suffice for ordinary business.

**quota:** (1) a predetermined enrollment figure for a given course, curriculum, or institution beyond which candidates for admission will not be accepted (used in connection with *selective admission*); (2) a specific limitation on the number of persons admitted for preparation or permitted to graduate as teachers, used as a basis for regulating the supply of teachers.

**quotient, accomplishment:** (AQ) rare *syn.* quotient, achievement.

**quotient, achievement:** (AQ) an index of a person's achievement relative to capacity, presumably showing the ratio of his actual level of accomplishment to what he is capable of achieving; usually obtained by dividing his

achievement age by his mental age and multiplying the result by 100, thus, if a person has an achievement age of 12 years in a given subject field and a mental age of 15 years, his achievement quotient is 80. *Syn.* accomplishment ratio (rare); achievement ratio; *see* age, achievement; age, mental.

**quotient, arithmetic:** a quotient obtained by dividing the arithmetic age by the chronological age; useful as an index of general accomplishment in arithmetic, provided that the criterion test is defensible

**quotient, athletic:** a number obtained by dividing an achieved score in athletic events by a score representing a measure of general athletic ability

**quotient, attainment:** (AQ) rare *syn.* quotient, achievement.

**quotient, educational (EQ)** the quotient obtained by dividing educational age by chronological age and multiplying by 100, shows a pupil's achievement as compared with the average achievement of pupils of his own age. *Dist. f. ratio, educational.*

**quotient, group intelligence:** (1) an intelligence quotient obtained from a group intelligence test rather than from an individual intelligence test; (2) an aggregate intelligence quotient for a group obtained by dividing the sum of the mental ages by the sum of the chronological ages.

**quotient, intelligence:** (IQ) the most commonly used device for expressing level of mental development in relation to chronological age; obtained by dividing the mental age (as measured by a general intelligence test) by the chronological age and multiplying by 100. (The chronological age is often fixed at a certain maximum, most commonly 16 years, when growth of intelligence due to maturation has been assumed to cease. Thus, if 16 years were the maximum chronological age used, a testee whose actual age was greater than this would still be assigned an age of 16 years for purposes of calculating the IQ. The maximum chronological age for different tests varies from about 14 to 18 years.)

**quotient, motor:** a measure of relative level of motor achievement obtained by dividing a measure of motor achievement by a comparable measure of ability to achieve.

**quotient, reading:** a subject quotient based on achievement in reading. *See* quotient, subject.

**quotient, subject:** (SQ) the quotient obtained by dividing a pupil's subject age by his chronological age and multiplying by 100; similar to the achievement quotient, but applicable only to the single school subject on which the *subject quotient* is based. *Dist. f. ratio, subject.*

**quotient score:** *see* score, quotient.

**quo warranto:** kwō wō-ran'tō; (Lat., lit., "by what warrant") a form of action at law based on a writ inquiring into the right of a public officer to hold his office, the right of a board to continue the exercise of its powers, or the right of a corporation to continue to enjoy the privileges of its charter. (As a result of a successful action in *quo warranto*, a court may order an officer or board ousted or the charter of a corporation forfeited.)

## R

**rabbi:** *rabbi*; *rabbi*, (Heb., lit., "my great one") a title designating the authorized religious leader and teacher of a Jewish congregation; originally used as a title describing those well versed in Jewish learning

**rabbinical school:** see *synagogue school*.

**race:** a large division of the human family possessing a common ancestry and more or less common distinguishing physical traits.

**race coeducation:** see *coeducation, race*.

**race differences:** see *differences, race*.

**race prejudice:** (1) a biased, unfavorable attitude toward a race, (2) a biased attitude toward a race, whether favorable or unfavorable.

**race problem:** the difficulties of social and other adjustments growing out of the presence of two or more races in the same community.

**race suicide:** the falling off in the birth rate resulting from the refusal to propagate and assume the responsibilities of parenthood.

**rachitis:** *ra-chi-tis*; a disease of infancy and childhood resulting from a deficiency in the diet or a failure to assimilate either vitamin D or minerals (calcium or phosphorus) essential to the hardening of growing bones, which therefore bend under the stress of muscular action or weight bearing; popularly called *rickets*.

**racial-difference hypothesis:** (1) the hypothesis that races are innately superior or inferior in physique, intellectual capacity, traits of personality and character, and special aptitudes, (2) the theory that differences in racial physical traits are associated with differences in psychological traits. [Neither (1) nor (2) has been shown to have scientific validity.]

**racial group:** see *group, racial*.

**racial toleration:** *ant. race prejudice* (1).

**radicalism:** an attitude antagonistic to the prevailing order and favorable to drastic change. *Contr. w. conservatism; liberalism*.

**radio-appreciation course:** see *course, radio-appreciation*.

**radio class:** see *class, radio*.

**radio demonstration lesson:** see *lesson, radio demonstration*.

**radio education:** the utilization of radio broadcasting in the area of education, both public and private; includes the broadcasting of radio programs by educators or for educational purposes, the production and utilization of programs within classrooms, public-relations broadcasting by educators or in behalf of

educational interests, and commercial programs with educational motives that may be assigned to pupils for out-of-school listening.

**radio educator:** see *educator, radio*.

**radio evaluation:** see *evaluation, radio*.

**radio extension course:** see *course, radio extension*.

**radio forum:** a radio program adapted to the discussion of current problems, in which speakers present prepared papers, after which members of the studio audience participate by asking questions, raising objections, etc.

**radio lesson:** see *lesson, radio*.

**radio lesson guide:** material prepared in advance of a radio lesson for the purpose of aiding preparation, listening, and "follow-up" of the broadcast, frequently includes a bibliography and questions

**radio listening, in-school:** the classroom or auditorium activity of listening to radio programs especially prepared for school use or considered sufficiently important to warrant taking time that otherwise would be devoted to more traditional instructional activities.

**radio listening, out-of-school:** the activity of listening to radio programs at home, whether as a school assignment or merely by the choice of the pupil, sometimes assigned instead of homework.

**radio motivation:** see *motivation, radio*.

**radio news writing:** the preparation of news for radio broadcast.

**radio-phonograph combination:** a device consisting of a radio and phonograph having a common audio amplifier and loud-speaker.

**radio production class:** see *class, radio production*.

**radio program, educational:** (1) a broadcast prepared for the purpose of informing people about matters that are definitely divorced from the motive of commercial gain; (2) any program that has definite educational value, whether or not it is sponsored by a commercial firm, (3) a broadcast in which the participants are educators and/or students.

**radio round table:** a radio program in which three or more participants discuss informally, presumably without script, the topics selected for discussion.

**radio script:** (1) strictly, the written material prepared in advance and read aloud by participants in radio broadcasts; (2) a simulation of a professional *radio script* prepared for use in a *mock broadcast*; see *mock broadcast*.



**radio station, educational:** a transmitter operated by an educational institution or group for the purpose of broadcasting educational programs to the public or to certain groups within the public, a station that has as its sole purpose the educational type of broadcasting.

**radio teacher:** a broadcaster of organized radio lessons, one who is specially trained to include within a relatively brief period on the air the essentials of subject matter in an instructional period. *Dist. f. educator, radio.*

**radio unit:** *see* unit, radio.

**radio utilization:** *see* utilization, radio.

**radio work sheet:** mimeographed or printed information, including instructions, suggested exercises, and/or questions to be answered, as prepared in advance of a radio broadcast intended specifically for classroom listening.

**radio workshop:** *see* workshop, radio.

**ragged school:** a school "for poor and neglected children," based on the Pestalozzian principle that society must be regenerated through education, the first school of the type having been founded by Pestalozzi at Neuhol, Switzerland, in 1774, and the first one in the United States by Edward A. Sheldon, in Oswego, New York, in 1848, a forerunner of the present free, public, elementary school.

**ramp:** a sloping trafficway connecting separate levels.

**random activity:** *see* activity, random.

**random articulation:** *see* articulation, random.

**random error:** *syn. error, compensating.*

**randomize:** to distribute a certain factor in relation to certain categories in a purely chance fashion.

**randomized factor:** *see* factor, randomized.

**randomized-groups design:** *see* design, randomized-groups.

**random mailing list.** a list of names selected at random from a longer list and employed for the purpose of sampling as in questionnaires.

**random movement.** *see* activity, random.

**random sample:** *see* sample, random.

**random selection:** *see* selection, random.

**range** (1) the difference between the largest and smallest observed values of a variable; (2) the difference between the upper limit of the highest score group in which a frequency other than zero is found and the lower limit of the lowest score-group in which a frequency other than zero is found; sometimes used as a very crude measure of dispersion.

**range, audibility:** *syn. range, audio-frequency.*

**range, audio-frequency:** the sounds lying between and including those of highest and lowest frequency that the average human ear can hear, measured in cycles, or double vibrations, per second. (Sounds from 20 to 20,000 cycles are usually audible to the normal human ear.)

**range, centile:** *syn. interval, centile.*

**range, class:** *syn. class limits.*

**range, decile:** *syn. interval, decile.*

**range, effective:** the range of a series of observations after scattered items widely removed from the others have been eliminated, a crude measure of dispersion.

**range, interpercentile:** the range of scores between two percentile points that are equidistant from the 50th percentile, for example, the range of scores between the 91st and the 9th percentiles.

**range, interquartile:** a measure of dispersion equal to the difference between the first and third quartiles, the distance from the 25th to the 75th percentile. *Dist. f. deviation, quartile; range, seminterquartile.*

**range, modal:** *syn. interval, modal.*

**range, percentile:** (1) the difference between any two specified percentiles, (2) *syn. interval, centile.*

**range, quartile:** *syn. interval, quartile.*

**range, quintile:** *syn. interval, quintile.*

**range, reading:** (1) the extent of a person's reading experiences, (2) the range of scores in a reading test; *see* range.

**range, seminterquartile:** *syn. deviation, quartile.*

**range, 10-90 percentile:** (D) the difference between the 10th and the 90th percentiles of a frequency distribution; a measure of dispersion that includes the middle four-fifths of the observations or cases.

**range exercises:** physical conditioning exercises resembling movements executed by infantry in ground maneuvers, such as zigzag running and falling to the ground on command.

**range scale:** *see* scale, range.

**rank:** (1) (stat.) the position of an observation, score, or individual in relation to the others in the group according to some character such as magnitude, quality, or importance, usually indicated by a number, thus, the highest item may be given a rank of 1, the second a rank of 2, etc.; (2) (fact. anal.) a mathematical term describing a property of determinants and matrices; it is the highest order of the non-vanishing minors in the matrix; it is used in a fundamental factor theorem that states that the number of factors required to account for the correlations of a test battery is the rank of the correlation matrix.

**rank, average:** the rank of the individual who is at the middle of the group when scores or merit ratings are arranged in descending (or ascending) order for all members of the group.

**rank, centile:** the relative position or magnitude of a case in a distribution, expressed in terms of the ordinal number corresponding to the centile interval in which the case is placed. *Syn. percentile rank; dist. f. interval, centile.*

**rank, composite:** a single measure obtained by averaging or summing the separate simple or weighted ranks already secured for several traits.

**rank, decile:** the relative position or magnitude of an observation in a distribution, expressed in terms of the ordinal number corresponding

to the decile interval in which the observation is found. See *interval, decile*.

**rank, faculty:** the professional standing of an instructor or administrative officer in relation to the other staff members of the same educational institution, as, for example, *probationary teacher or department head in a high school or instructor or professor in a college*.

**rank, percentile:** *syn.* rank, centile.

**rank correlation:** *see* correlation, rank.

**rank correlation coefficient:** *see* coefficient, rank correlation.

**rank difference:** the difference between the ranks of an individual in two variables; the rank of an individual on one variable minus the rank of that individual on another variable.

**rank difference correlation coefficient:** *see* coefficient, rank difference correlation.

**ranking:** a technique or method of relative marking according to which all scores are arranged in rank order, those pupils having the highest scores being assigned the highest marks.

**rapid progress:** *syn.* acceleration (1)

**rapid promotion:** *see* promotion, rapid.

**rapport:** *ra-pôrt'*, Fr., *ra-pôrt'*, a term borrowed from the French to signify a personal relationship characterized by mutual confidence, understanding, and the sense of interdependence.

**rapport, emotional:** (1) the reactions of an individual when he responds appropriately to emotional situations; (2) response with emotional interest to appropriate environmental situations.

**Rashi:** *rá'shê*, (1) strictly, an abbreviated form of the name of a Hebrew scholar, Rabbi Schlomo Ytschaki (Solomon, son of Isaac), the author of the most widely used set of commentaries on the Bible and the Talmud; (2) the set of commentaries themselves, (3) a subject in the curriculum of Jewish schools, stressing the intensive study of the Bible and Talmud

**rate bill:** an assessment on parents for partial school support, the amount being in proportion to the number of their children attending school. (*Rate bills* supplied school revenue in some of the older states before school taxes came into common use.)

**rate norm:** *see* norm, rate.

**rate of progress:** *see* progress, rate of.

**rate score:** *see* score, rate.

**rate test:** *see* test, rate.

**rating:** an estimate, made according to some systematized procedure, of the degree to which an individual person or thing possesses any given trait, may be expressed qualitatively or quantitatively.

**rating, behavior:** the assignment of a rank, score, or mark to the response of an individual in an experimental or observational situation.

**rating, merit:** an evaluation of the effectiveness of teaching, supervision, or administration, based on a definite scale or collection of items

usually accepted as legitimate measures for such purposes.

**rating, periodic:** (1) an analysis of the qualifications of employed workers made at intervals to gather reliable information for promotion purposes; (2) an analysis of the departments of a company or industry made at intervals to ascertain its current output status as compared with past records.

**rating, pooled:** a composite rating of a stimulus or characteristic that has been ranked by a number of judges; may represent either weighted or unweighted averaging of ranks by such means as Thurstone's *law of comparative judgment*.

**rating, teacher:** the systematic evaluation of the work of an instructor in relation to such factors as achievement, personality, and participation in extracurricular activities and community affairs.

**rating chart:** *syn.* rating scale.

**rating device:** an instrument used to evaluate or score subjectively a person's character, personality, special ability, or other quality in terms of a list of specific traits that compose or characterize the quality.

**rating of sociability:** *see* sociability, rating of.

**rating of teaching, composite:** the combined evaluation of instruction based on the results of observations and ratings made by different persons as, for example, the combined ratings of the principal, supervisor, and superintendent.

**rating scale:** a device used in evaluating products, attitudes, or other characteristics of instructors or learners. (The usual form is an evaluation chart carrying suggestive points for checking.)

**rating scale, art:** (1) a scoring device for measuring achievement in the visual arts, generally in the fields of design and representation; usually consists of a graded set of standardized design specimens or drawings ranging in score points from 0 to 100, (2) a validated score sheet for rating achievement in art discrimination or appreciation; *see* test, art-appreciation

**rating scale, descriptive:** a device for making and recording subjective estimates as to the degree to which a thing (a school building, for example) or an individual possesses each of a number of specific traits, the judgment for each trait being recorded by checking one of several descriptive statements, such as "(a) Very lax," "(b) Somewhat lax," "(c) Of average drive," "(d) More industrious than most people," "(e) Exceedingly industrious." *See* rating scale, graphic.

**rating scale, graphic:** a device intended to facilitate the making and recording of subjective estimates as to the degree to which a thing (a school building, for example) or an individual possesses each of a number of specific traits, the judgment for each trait being recorded by making a mark at an appropriate position on a line of which the two extremes represent the lowest and highest degrees of the trait, such as "Extremely dishonest" and "Scrupulously honest." *See* rating scale, descriptive.

**rating scale, man-to-man:** a rating device by which a person is rated by comparing him with

other persons known to the rater. (The mechanism for the rating may be one of ranking the persons on the trait or traits in question, or assigning numbers of points to each, or locating the persons in terms of described amounts of each trait.)

**rating scale, numerical:** a device for making and recording a subjective judgment as to the position of an individual or item in relation to a prearranged scale of values; typically consists of a list of traits or characteristics for each of which a numerical value or weight is assigned, representing the maximum degree of the trait or characteristic, the rater is instructed to assign for each trait or characteristic a number from zero up to and including the maximum value given, representing the degree to which the individual or item is judged to possess the trait in question.

**rating scale, occupational:** (1) a scale by which a person is rated in terms of his probable success or interest in various occupations; (2) a scale by which the component factors in an occupation are rated and classified.

**rating scale, teacher:** a device for comparing the efficiency of one teacher with that of other teachers or with an accepted standard.

**ratio, accomplishment:** (AR) rare *syn.* quotient, achievement.

**ratio, achievement:** (AR) *syn.* quotient, achievement.

**ratio, attainment:** (AR) rare *syn.* quotient, achievement.

**ratio, correlation:** *see* correlation ratio.

**ratio, critical:** (CR) the difference between two comparable, normally distributed statistics divided either by the standard error or the probable error of the difference. *Syn.* significance ratio; *see* standard difference; statistically significant difference.

**ratio, educational:** (ER) the ratio secured by dividing educational age by mental age and multiplying by 100; shows a pupil's achievement in comparison with his capacity. *See* quotient, achievement; *dist. f.* quotient, educational.

**ratio, grade-point:** the ratio between the marks earned by a student and the grade points, or quality points, attached to the marks earned.

**ratio, mental:** *syn.* quotient, intelligence.

**ratio, multiple correlation:** a measure of the nonlinear relationship between a dependent variable and a number of independent variables; the ratio of the standard deviation of the weighted means of the values of the dependent variable to the original standard deviation of the dependent variable, where there is a cell for every possible combination of scores on the independent variables and where each mean is weighted according to the number of observations on which it is based; always equals or exceeds the multiple correlation coefficient.

**ratio, partial correlation:** a measure of the correlation of one variable with a second, the influence of others being removed, when the interrelationships of the variables are nonlinear; a measure similar to the partial correlation coefficient but based on correlation ratios instead of correlation coefficients.

**ratio, pupil-teacher:** (1) an index of the number of pupils per teacher in a school or a school system; (2) a device used in state-aid programs or in school administration for expressing the relationship between the number of pupils and teachers in a school, usually qualified by an indication of the basis on which pupils are counted, whether on the basis of enrollment or of average daily attendance.

**ratio, significance:** *syn.* ratio, critical.

**ratio, standard:** *syn.* standard difference.

**ratio, subject:** (SR) a rarely used index of achievement in a given school subject, secured by dividing a pupil's subject age by his mental age and multiplying by 100. *See* quotient, achievement; *dist. f.* quotient, subject.

**ratio chart:** *see* chart, ratio.

**rational:** logical; sensible; reasonable in thought and speech.

**rational counting:** the actual enumeration of present objects through the use of number words in a one-to-one correspondence.

**rationalism:** (1) the philosophical doctrine that reason can be a source of knowledge and that truth can be best established by a process of deduction from a priori principles independent of experience (in this sense the term is opposed to *sensationalism* and *empiricism*). (2) in theology, the attitude holding that religious belief must stand the test of human reason and be in harmony with it (in this sense, it is opposed to *mysticism* as well as to *dogmatism* and *revelation*, although it should be noted that medieval scholasticism held that the content of revealed faith is reasonable).

**rationalization:** a plausible explanation given to himself or to others by a person to account for his own beliefs or behavior, though these may be based on motives not apparent to the rationalizer.

**rational learning:** *see* learning, rational.

**rational spelling:** *see* spelling, rational.

**ratio of correlation:** *syn.* correlation ratio.

**ratio of scholarship:** the quotient of commensurate measures of the scholastic ability or achievement of two persons.

**ratio score:** *see* score, ratio.

**Ratio Studiorum:** *ra'ti-o stud'i-6'rum*; the common shortened designation of the *Ratio et Institutio Studiorum Societatis Jesu* (method and system of studies of the Society of Jesus), a set of detailed regulations, governing the content and method of instruction in all Jesuit high schools, seminaries, and colleges, that was originally formulated and published in Europe in 1599 and that is still followed, with some modifications; also designates a program of studies for pontifical universities.

**raw data:** *see* data, raw.

**raw score:** *see* score, raw.

**reaction:** response to a stimulus; any mental and emotional state brought about by a situation.

**reaction, acquired:** *syn.* response, acquired.

**reaction, adient:** *syn.* response, adient.

reaction, approach: *syn.* response, adient.

reaction, avoidance: (1) a reaction designed to avoid an anticipated experience, (2) specifically, in stuttering, a refusal to attempt a feared word, whether by substituting another word, remaining silent, or other means, in an apparent attempt to avoid expected stuttering.

reaction, balancing: the automatic postural response that maintains any natural position of the body.

reaction, circular: a series of two or more responses that are reciprocally instigated and maintained.

reaction, conditioned emotional: an emotional response resulting from conditioning, for example, an adult may fear the dark as a result of having been frightened in the dark during childhood, a person may take a seemingly undue amount of pleasure from hearing a particular tune, as a result of having first heard the tune during a moment of particular happiness or satisfaction.

reaction, defense: *syn.* defense mechanism.

reaction, delayed: any response that occurs only after an appreciable interval of time from the moment of its initiation by a stimulus.

reaction, differential: *syn.* response, differential.

reaction, differentiated mimetic: one of the various responses of the infant that are said to be indicative of the presence of and to vary with the different mental states.

reaction, facial: a change in pattern of tonus or posture of the muscles of the face resulting in a change of expression, illustrated by the facial models of Flordit, Feleky, and others.

reaction, physiological: the change in an organ of the body or in the body as a whole as a result of stimulation.

reaction distance: the distance traveled by a neural impulse during the time between a sensory stimulus and the response to it.

reaction formation: the formation of attributes that control repressed impulses in order to prevent their recognition by the ego. (This is accomplished by developing desirable traits to conceal undesirable ones, for example, by replacing sadistic traits with pity.)

reaction time: the time elapsing between a sensory stimulus and the response to it.

readability: the quality of a piece of reading matter that makes it interesting and understandable to those for whom it is written, at whatever level of educational experience.

reader, basal: a textbook, usually part of a graded series, used for instruction in reading, there are four types literary, story, factual, and learn-to-study. *Syn.* basic reader.

reader, basic: *syn.* reader, basal.

reader, beginning: a pupil who is in the preprimer stage of reading development or at the reading-readiness stage.

reader, context: (1) a reader who depends on the context, or setting, of words as a means of recognizing their form, rather than on visual

or phonetic analysis; (2) a rapid reader, somewhat careless of details, who concentrates on meaning rather than on form.

reader, graded: a textbook designed for instruction in reading at a particular level.

reader, literary: a book of reading selections chosen for their excellence of expression and general interest.

reader, study: a reading book constructed for the purpose of developing basic reading abilities and having content representative of subjects the pupils are studying in school.

reader, supplementary: a reading book not designed as the chief basis of reading instruction but to be used to supplement basic instruction and give additional reading experience and practice.

readers' adviser: *see* adviser, readers'.

readiness: willingness, desire, and ability to engage in a given activity, depending on the learner's level of maturity, previous experience, and mental and emotional set.

readiness, guidance: a state of receptivity to counsel or adjustment on the part of a pupil or student.

readiness, mathematical: the point of development in mathematical instruction where a new subject or problem is received or solved without resorting to trial-and-error methods.

readiness, reading: (1) a level in child development requisite for learning to read; usually understood to imply a chronological age of 6 years, an IQ of 100 or more, and no special handicaps (such as severe personality maladjustment, mutism, faulty vision or hearing, etc.) to interfere with progress, (2) the physical, mental, and emotional maturation necessary for undertaking instruction in reading at a given level of difficulty.

readiness, writing: the condition of physical and mental maturity and of personal interest that indicates that an individual is prepared to profit from handwriting instruction.

readiness test: *see* test, readiness.

reading, adult: (1) difficult reading material or material that, by reason of its content, is not suitable for children; (2) mature reading procedures.

reading, assimilative: a type of reading in which the reader concentrates on grasping the literal meaning without evaluation of or reflection on the significance of the ideas.

reading, associational: reading involving higher mental processes and bringing past experience to bear on the vicarious experience provided by reading.

reading, audience: oral reading in which the pupil reads to a group that acts as an audience.

reading, basal: reading aimed at the systematic development of reading ability by means of a series of books or other materials especially suitable for each successive stage of reading development.

reading, choral: oral reading by a group in which choral effects are produced by intonation, gesture, and appropriate facial expression.

**reading, collateral:** (1) reading material related to the main topic or theme being studied, as distinguished from the textual or basic material of the assignment; (2) reading relating to a subject that supports and enriches or broadens the experience of the reader. (Sometimes used as a synonym for *supplementary reading*.)

**reading, cultural:** reading carried on for improvement of the reading tastes and interests of the reader and for the purpose of acquiring general knowledge.

**reading, developmental:** activities for the purpose of increasing reading power, including vocabulary development, silent reading preparation, oral reading, rereading, and supplementary reading.

**reading, extensive:** (1) wide reading, covering much material; (2) rapid reading for main thought rather than for detail or mechanics of expression. *Contr. w. reading, intensive.*

**reading, finger:** the method of touch reading used by the blind, as in reading Braille or Moon type.

**reading, free:** reading done at the child's own option and during time that is not allotted to other schoolwork.

**reading, home:** reading done out of school for pleasure, appreciation, or information.

**reading, intensive:** (1) reading confined to a limited amount of material, (2) careful reading with attention to details of grammar, meaning, mechanics of expression, etc. *Contr. w. reading, extensive.*

**reading, leisure:** reading that is done for relaxation or amusement or is guided by interests other than those relating to educational or vocational obligations. *Syn. recreational reading.*

**reading, mechanical:** (Heb. ed.) (1) phonetic reading of a Hebrew text (usually the prayer book) without concern for meaning; (2) the study of the Hebrew characters and vowel points.

**reading, mirror:** reading from right to left.

**reading, oral:** the act of reading aloud.

**reading, phrase:** reading that consists in recognizing and pronouncing word groups rather than complete sentences, a type of drill exercise.

**reading, professional:** (ed.) reading relating to education in general or to one's field of specialization and that, directly or indirectly, increases one's skill, knowledge, and efficiency as an educator.

**reading, recreational:** *syn. reading, leisure.*

**reading, reference:** that type of reading activity in which the materials read are chosen from a bibliography or reference list, as contrasted with the reading of a textbook as the chief source of ideas.

**reading, reflective:** (1) thoughtful reading in which the reader seeks to grasp not only the literal meaning but the ideas suggested by the writer's words; (2) reading undertaken for the purpose of solving a problem or difficulty.

**reading, remedial:** individual or group instruction aimed at correcting faulty reading habits and

at increasing the efficiency and accuracy of performance in reading.

**reading, required:** reading prescribed by the teacher or course of study.

**reading, rhythm:** reading that is timed by a metronome or by a device like the metronoscope.

**reading, sentence:** (1) reading that is confined to sentences, as in the preprimer and early primer, a normal stage in learning to read, (2) reading that, in expression and comprehension, proceeds sentence by sentence, without consideration of the larger units, especially the paragraph.

**reading, sight:** (1) the act of recognizing and pronouncing words and sentences in meaningful contexts without previous preparation; (2) performing music from its notation without first hearing it, as in sight singing.

**reading, single:** the act of reading through a selection in a straightforward fashion without rereading and regressing.

**reading, study:** *syn. reading, work-type.*

**reading, study-type:** *syn. reading, work-type.*

**reading, subvocal:** *syn. speech, inner.*

**reading, supplementary:** reading material used for the purpose of enriching the materials of instruction or for furnishing additional practice in reading; generally easier to read than textbook materials.

**reading, voluntary:** (1) reading done at one's own volition; (2) *syn. reading, free.*

**reading, word-by-word:** an ineffective type of oral reading characterized by pauses between words.

**reading, work-type:** purposeful reading directed toward the mastery of ideas or the solving of problems.

**reading ability:** *see ability, reading.*

**reading age:** *see age, reading.*

**reading aims:** *see aims, reading.*

**reading approach:** (shorthand) a method of teaching that begins with a period of reading shorthand outlines without attempting to write them, in order to familiarize the student with the correct forms; characteristic of the functional method and of some forms of the direct method of teaching shorthand.

**reading bulletin board:** *syn. reading chart, functional.*

**reading capacity:** *see capacity, reading.*

**reading-capacity test:** *see test, reading-capacity.*

**reading certificate:** *see certificate, reading.*

**reading chart:** a large sheet of paper or cardboard on which is printed simple reading material in large letters; intended to be hung on a wall and used for initial instruction in reading.

**reading chart, functional:** (prim. ed.) a wall chart or posted notice containing short, simple, and meaningful sentences giving facts having significance and utility to the pupils, for example, assignments of various pupils to various duties,

information or news about school events and happenings, etc.

**reading circle:** a group of persons organized for the purpose of reading and discussing books.

**reading circle, teachers':** from about 1890 to 1920, a type of organization, usually affiliated with state teachers' associations, that prepared systematic courses of study covering professional and academic subjects to guide the professional reading of employed teachers. (Diplomas and certificates were awarded at the end of the courses, usually on the basis of state examination, and were recognized by the departments of education in 27 states for purposes of renewing and granting teaching licenses.)

**reading clinic:** see clinic, reading.

**reading club:** see club, reading.

**reading-comprehension test:** see test, reading-comprehension.

**reading course:** see course, reading.

**reading difficulty:** (1) a specific lack of skill that prevents the pupil from reading effectively; (2) the degree of difficulty with which a selection or book is read by a given pupil or group, determined by consideration of various factors such as the vocabulary, sentence structure, figurative language, sentence length, etc., of the material in relation to the age and intelligence of the proposed reader or readers.

**reading disability:** lack of ability to read with average or normal achievement for one's age.

**reading-disability class:** see class, reading-disability.

**reading distance:** the distance from the eyes to the point at which the eyes converge in reading, commonly found to be between 14 and 16 inches among adults and 10 and 13 inches among children.

**reading experience:** see experience, reading.

**reading game:** an exercise in reading that is appealing to the play interests of the child, for example, *Words, alphabet wheels, Read-o, etc.*

**reading guidance:** see guidance, reading.

**reading information:** (1) facts concerning how to read that enable the individual to carry on the act of reading more effectively; (2) facts concerning books and other reading materials that enable the individual to locate reading materials.

**reading inventory, informal:** see inventory, informal reading.

**reading knowledge:** the level of efficiency in reading a foreign language required for advanced courses or degrees, normally acquired in about three college semesters, and usually tested by an examination in the translation of excerpts from books or articles in the student's general or specific field.

**reading level:** the level of achievement reached by a reader, generally defined in terms of grade or stage of growth, for example, the *reading-readiness level*, the *first-grade level*, etc.

**reading list:** a selected, often annotated, list of books or of books and articles suggested for

reading and study. *Syn.* reference list; reference reading list.

**reading maturation:** see maturation, reading.

**reading method:** a method of language teaching in which oral work, grammar, and composition are regarded merely as aids to reading for comprehension at sight.

**reading pace:** the rate or speed of reading.

**reading quotient:** see quotient, reading.

**reading range:** see range, reading.

**reading rate:** speed of reading; usually measured in terms of the number of words or letters recognized and comprehended per minute or per second.

**reading readiness:** see readiness, reading.

**reading-readiness test:** see test, reading-readiness.

**reading record:** see record, reading.

**reading room, graduate:** a reading room in a university library for the use of advanced students, with a collection of special value for research.

**reading room, library:** a room in connection with a library, equipped with tables and chairs and furnished with natural and artificial lighting, in which students read or study.

**reading scale:** see scale, reading.

**reading school:** a type of school above the primary grades, ordered established in Boston in 1789, to offer elementary subjects including spelling, reading, English grammar, and composition to pupils of 7 to 14 years of age; also sometimes loosely applied to any colonial school in which the letters or reading were taught, such as the *dame school*.

**reading sequence:** a series of related sentences that, linked together, express a central idea.

**reading series, basal:** a set of books issued by a publisher as texts for systematic instruction in reading; usually includes a reading-readiness book, a primer, a primer, and the first to sixth readers. (More recently, basal readers have been developed for junior and senior high-school classes.)

**reading skill:** see skill, reading.

**reading span:** the number of words in a line of reading material perceived in a single fixation.

**reading stage:** a period of development in reading generally less than a grade in length, for example, the *preprimer stage*, *primer stage*, and *first-reader stage*.

**reading table:** a table on which books suitable for free or independent reading are kept. (In primary classrooms, easy picture books, primers, and simple primer materials are generally kept on the *reading table*.) *Syn.* library table.

**reading test, diagnostic:** see test, diagnostic reading.

**reading time, total:** the amount of time taken to pause or fix the eye in reading plus the time taken in movements and return sweeps.

reading vocabulary: *see* vocabulary, reading.

readmission: the act of re-enrolling a pupil after he has been dropped from the school roll.

real class boundary: *see* class boundary, real.

real class limit: *syn.* class boundary, real.

realia: *reā'liā*; tangible objects such as maps, charts, coins, and pictures.

realism: (1) (ancient and medieval philos.) the theory or doctrine that abstractions, such as justice, love, and the state, known as *universals*, have actual existence independent of and antecedent to the specific, individual instances in which they are manifested or observed; based on Plato's *idealism* and opposed to *nominalism*; *see* idealism (2); (2) (modern philos.) the doctrine that objective reality, or the material universe, exists independently of the conscious mind, its nature and properties not being affected by being known; (3) the educational movement away from the extreme verbalism prevalent in the schools after the Renaissance, that demanded that education concern itself with realities and not merely with words; (4) a philosophy holding that the aim of education is the acquisition of verified knowledge of the environment and adjustment to the environment, recognizes the value of content as well as of the activities involved in learning, and takes into account the external determinants of human behavior; advocates freedom of the individual limited by consideration of the rights and welfare of others; (5) a principle of methodology in which instruction is based principally on the study of things rather than the study of abstract ideas; (6) (art and literature) in the nineteenth century, faithful and accurate portrayal of real life and nature; opposed to *romanticism*.

realism, humanistic: an educational movement that arose in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as a protest against the extreme verbalism of classical *humanism*; resembled humanism in that it upheld the study of ancient languages and culture, but would have this study pursued for information on life and nature, the realities, rather than for form and literary style, sometimes referred to as *verbal realism* [Erasmus (1466-1536) and John Milton (1608-1674) are representative *humanistic realists*.]

realism, sense: the doctrine that an objective world with sense qualities exists independent of cognition and that sensory experience yields direct and verifiable knowledge, applied to education by way of emphasis on sense training, the study of the physical environment, and the use of concrete objects as illustrative material in teaching.

realism, social: (1) a somewhat aristocratic educational movement of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries that held that education should equip the student for a happy and successful life as a man of the world; stressed modern languages, travel, and a study of contemporary institutions, and regarded the classical languages and culture as more or less trivial [Montaigne (1533-1592) was its outstanding representative]; (2) belief that persons and groups constitute values real and independent in themselves.

realistic story: a simple narrative in which the child's immediate experiences are reflected and in which the characters solve their difficulties and secure their pleasures without the aid of magic or the supernatural.

reality: that which has actual existence and is not imaginary, fictitious, or an appearance.

reality, ultimate: a hypothetical entity held by philosophers to underlie the phenomena of experience and of which the latter are but the superficial manifestations; variously conceived and described, depending on the school of philosophy represented. [Montism recognizes but one *ultimate reality*, rather than two (*dualism*) or more than two (*pluralism*). Lakowice, *idealism* regards *ultimate reality* as a spiritual entity, while *materialism* regards it as a material entity.]

real job: *see* job, real.

real-life situation: any situation commonly met by pupils in and outside school and used in planning the school program.

real problem: *syn.* problem, practical.

real property: land and the betterments on it (Local public-school taxes are generally levied on *real property*, or *real estate*, within the school district.)

rear-projection screen: *see* screen, rear-projection.

rearrangement test: *see* test, rearrangement.

reason: (1) according to the older psychology, the power or faculty of the mind to think logically; a general term for the higher mental capacities; (2) the explanation, ground, or justification of an act or belief, or a statement of the same.

reasonable result: (math.) a value within the realm of common sense or practical possibility.

reasoning: the act or mental process of inferring relationships among facts or phenomena, of weighing and evaluating evidence, and coming to a logical conclusion. *See* deductive method; inductive method, logic; thinking.

reasoning, abstract: the act or process of arriving at conclusions through the use of symbols or generalizations rather than concrete data.

reasoning, arithmetic: a term frequently used to designate the thinking involved in the solution of verbal problems dealing with number relations.

reasoning, circular: an illogical thought process in which each of two statements is used to prove the other; for example, "This suit of clothes is so expensive because it is all wool. I know that it is all wool because it is so expensive."

reasoning, deductive: *see* deductive method.

reasoning, discursive: thinking that is characterized by or resultant from the examination of particulars or the consideration or analysis of that which is involved.

reasoning, eclectic: reasoning by selecting elements from two or more divergent systems, doctrines, or theories.

**reasoning, inductive:** reasoning that proceeds from known data to a generalization, such as a theory or hypothesis that will explain the evidence at hand.

**reasoning, mathematical:** the organization and employment of those habits of thought necessary to make logical deductions and to comprehend functional relationships.

**reasoning, scientific:** reasoning that is based in so far as possible on verifiable facts, that proceeds according to logical principles without bias or prejudices, that seeks to determine and evaluate sources of error, and that results in a carefully defined and closely delimited statement, hypothesis, or plan of investigation.

**reasoning, syllogistic:** reasoning carried on by means of formal logic, especially inference from premises.

**reasoning test:** *see* test, reasoning.

**recall:** the reproduction of former knowledge or experience that may not be identified or recognized as something previously known or experienced.

**recall, delayed:** the recall of learned material after a lapse of time

**recall, oral:** an exercise in which the pupil is required to read a selection one or more times and then recount in his own words all that he can recall of the material read.

**recall, written:** an exercise in which the pupil is required to read a selection one or more times and then write out all that he can recall of the material read.

**recall knowledge:** *see* knowledge, recall.

**recall test:** *see* test, recall.

**recapitulation:** (biol.) the condensed process of repeating the history of the race during the life history of the individual.

**recapitulation theory:** the theory that "ontogeny repeats phylogeny," or that the development of the individual is characterized by a sequence of structures or behavior observable in the phylogenetic development of the species; usually restricted mainly to the period of embryological development or early childhood; sometimes extended to include cultural *recapitulation theory* or *culture-epochs theory*.

**receipt by transfer:** *see* received by transfer.

**receipts:** cash received; to be distinguished from income, in that the latter may include items that have accrued but have not been received.

**receipts, nonrevenue:** receipts that involve an obligation that must be met at some future date and that may or may not result in a decrease in the amount and value of school property, for example, receipts from loans, sale of bonds, insurance adjustments, sale of property, etc.

**receipts, revenue:** cash receipts that do not result in increasing school indebtedness or in decreasing school assets, for example, receipts from taxes and state appropriations.

**receipts, revolving-fund:** *syn.* advancements.

**received by transfer:** a phrase designating a pupil who has come to a school or school system

by transfer from another school or school system within the same state. *Syn.* transfer in.

**receiving teacher:** the designation of any teacher to whom a new pupil or class is being assigned or to whom a new pupil or class has been assigned for the first time.

**reception room:** a room connected with the administrative office of a school, in which persons wishing to see the principal or other school official may wait to be received.

**recess, school:** a period of rest from regular schoolwork, during which children may engage in recreational activities largely of a physical sort.

**recidivism:** *re sid'e-vis'm*, a return to criminal acts or behavior after attempts at cure or reformation.

**recidivist:** one who continually returns to criminal acts or behavior despite efforts at reformation, specifically, in the United States, one who has served or is serving a second term in prison.

**recipient:** (res) one who receives a questionnaire to be filled in. *Contr.* w. addressee, respondent.

**reciprocity in teacher certification:** recognition by certifying authorities of a certificate or license issued by some other certifying authority.

**recitation:** (1) traditionally, a learning exercise and teaching procedure in which pupils or students repeat orally or explain material learned by individual study or previously presented by the teacher and reply to questions asked by the teacher or instructor, (2) in the modern school, those parts of the instructional unit devoted to evaluation, checking, reporting, summarizing, or free expression.

**recitation, concert:** a method of teaching in which the class responds in unison, as when children drill on the correct spelling of words by spelling together orally, also used in teaching pronunciation of foreign languages.

**recitation, formalized:** recitation organized and carried out more or less rigidly according to set forms or rules (often authoritatively prescribed).

**recitation, socialized:** a type of classroom procedure in which learning is achieved through participation by pupils in group activities, usually involves pupil leadership in discussion.

**recitation, textbook:** an oral class exercise in which the main effort is centered in checking pupils on the mastery of textbook material.

**recitation hall:** *see* hall, recitation.

**recitation method:** a plan of teaching that stresses the oral repetition or explanation by pupils of lessons learned by individual study; may also include much oral review of previously learned material and answering questions asked by the teacher; does not necessarily imply verbalism or rote learning.

**recitation period:** *see* period, recitation.

**recitation room:** obsolescent *syn.* classroom.

**recitation teacher:** *syn.* classroom teacher.

**recognition:** the process of perceiving words in reading and associating meaning with word symbols. *Syn.* word recognition.



**recognition day:** a day at the end of the school year when promotions are made, with exercises giving appropriate recognition to the pupils' accomplishments.

**recognition fraternity:** *syn.* recognition society.

**recognition item:** *see* item, recognition.

**recognition knowledge:** *see* knowledge, recognition.

**recognition society:** an association that receives into membership persons of achievement in a given course, department, or special field of study or interest such as accountancy, architecture, biology, electrical engineering, history, language, mathematics, or speech and who are definitely above average in general scholarship and actively interested in a specific field; established only in 4-year degree-granting colleges and universities accredited by the Association of American Universities or by the appropriate regional accrediting agency; differs from the honor society in that its field is specialized and its standards of eligibility and election to membership may be more flexible. *Syn.* recognition fraternity; *see* fraternity.

**recognition span:** (read.) (1) the amount of material recognized at each fixation pause, (2) the number of words and letters with which the reader can associate meaning during one fixation of the eyes.

**recognition test:** *see* test, recognition.

**recognition vocabulary:** *see* vocabulary, recognition.

**recommended cost:** *see* cost, recommended.

**reconditioning:** the process of reestablishing a conditioned reflex or response that has ceased to operate, whether by reason of its having been experimentally extinguished or negatively adapted or owing to disuse; sometimes used to signify the process of reestablishing an original, unlearned reflex or response, but in this case the term *unconditioning* is to be preferred as less ambiguous. *See* unconditioning.

**reconstruction, social:** *see* social reconstruction.

**reconstruction of experience:** the individual's "remaking" of his own experiences. (A phrase used by Dewey in presenting his theory that we remake our experiences and face each new situation as a different person.)

**record:** a continuing collection or tabulation of facts, which can thus be preserved for present and future interpretation.

**record, absence:** systematically kept data showing the frequency, the date, the cause, and the disposition of cases of absence; usually kept on cards 4 by 8 inches, one for each child who has been absent, the cards being retained by the assistant principal or other official responsible for improving attendance at the school. (These cards are kept only for pupils who have been absent.)

**record, academic:** the official marks assigned to a student in the subjects in which he has been registered, including a record of any action taken by the faculty in the case of students with marks of failure in these subjects; sometimes includes a record of official disciplinary action for scholastic or other reasons.

**record, accumulative:** *syn.* cumulative record, pupil's.

**record, achievement:** systematically kept data showing school marks or the results of standard achievement tests, or both. (The term is usually applied to these data only when they are recorded on a separate card or sheet, although it may apply regardless of where they are recorded or with what other types of data they appear; for example, the pupil's cumulative record has a section devoted to his achievement record.)

**record, anecdotal:** a cumulative record consisting of accounts of pertinent, characteristic actions and conversations of an individual as noted and written by the teacher and/or any cooperating officer with whom the individual has had close contact, these accounts to be kept as part of the case history. *Syn.* descriptive record.

**record, attendance:** collected data relative to the attendance of each pupil, showing daily absence and tardiness, in elementary schools, generally kept in the teacher's register, and, in secondary schools, in the teacher's classbook or (more frequently) in registers or on individual cards in the principal's office.

**record, baptismal:** recorded data concerning the baptism of a child; usually includes a statement of the date of birth. *See* certificate, baptismal.

**record, behavior:** *syn.* record, behavior-description.

**record, behavior-description:** data, presented in narrative form, that aim at giving an exact account of the way the pupil behaves both in and out of school, the pupil's acts and attitudes being observed, reported, and recorded; usually continuous and cumulative rather than cross-sectional.

**record, birth:** *syn.* record, permanent age.

**record, case:** the facts of a case history, systematically organized and as complete as possible, kept for confidential use by a counselor.

**record, cumulative:** *see* cumulative record, pupil's.

**record, daily:** data that the teacher is required to record daily in the class register; usually includes daily information about attendance, absence, and tardiness; may include daily achievement, health data, standard test results, and other desired information.

**record, descriptive:** *syn.* record, anecdotal.

**record, diary:** a systematic, running account of a child's daily occupations, attitudes, and behavior, used to show changes, whether constituting progress or regression, in the behavior of a child over a period of time.

**record, discipline:** a systematic collection of data concerning the date, nature, and cause of all instances of misbehavior on the part of a pupil and the action taken in each case, kept in the office of the school official responsible for the maintenance of discipline within the school.

**record, dismissal:** (1) a written account of the major facts surrounding dismissal of a school employee; in the case of a permanent teacher, ordinarily includes the charges and a record of

the hearing and of the action taken; (2) a formal accounting, filed in the accounting office, of all individuals discharged from a school system or institution.

**record, eye:** a printed form used for noting the results of eye examinations or eyesight tests and giving recommendations for treatment.

**record, eye-movement:** (1) a photographic record of eye movement, produced by the Ophthalmograph or other photographic apparatus; (2) a statistical record of a reader's eye movements made by means of observation with a mirror or by the Miles perophole method.

**record, grade:** a record, compiled and kept by an instructor, of the marks and other measures of achievement that he assigns to the pupils or students whom he teaches; may be in loose-leaf or grade-book form; may cover a semester or an entire school year; used at all levels of education.

**record, guidance follow-up:** (1) a form letter or blank sent out periodically to a former pupil or student who is now engaged in an occupation, for the purpose of discovering his progress or difficulties; (2) the record derived from information given on such a blank.

**record, health:** a systematic collection of data concerning illnesses, immunizations, physical and health activities, and the general physical condition of a pupil, periodically brought up to date by repeated physical examinations, sometimes kept as a separate record and sometimes as a part of the cumulative record. *Syn.* physical record.

**record, high-speed:** a cylinder or disk on which sound has been recorded at the speed of 78 revolutions per minute and which may be played back at the same speed on a suitable machine (commercial phonograph records are high-speed records). *Contr.* w. record, low-speed.

**record, indigent clothing:** data concerning the receipt of clothing by pupils unable to buy it for themselves; includes name of pupil, date of receiving, amount of clothing received, reason for providing it, and other pertinent facts.

**record, low-speed:** a cylinder or disk on which sound has been recorded at the speed of 33½ revolutions per minute and which may be played back at the same speed on a suitable machine (professional electrical transcriptions are low-speed records). *Contr.* w. record, high-speed.

**record, packet:** see packet record system.

**record, part-time school:** data concerning pupils in part-time schools; in general, similar to the school record used in regular, or full-time, schools.

**record, permanent age:** systematically compiled data relating to date and authority for the date of birth of the pupil, occasionally kept on cards, one for each pupil. (Sometimes referred to as a birth record, it is quite generally a part of such records as the pupil's cumulative record, the principal's office record, and the census record.)

**record, permanent cumulative:** *syn.* cumulative record, pupil's.

**record, permanent grade:** (1) a systematic collection of data on the school marks of each

pupil, covering a period of years and frequently kept in the principal's office; (2) a systematic collection of data on the school marks for an entire class group; kept permanently in some schools; (3) a systematic collection of data concerning a grade group for a given year; may contain school marks, a record of activities, and other information concerning such a group of pupils.

**record, personnel:** see personnel record.

**record, physical:** *syn.* record, health.

**record, postschool:** (1) data assembled about a youth after he has left school, (2) the form, card, folder, or booklet that contains data concerning the afterschool career of a youth, frequently of use in vocational guidance and job placement.

**record, principal's office:** the record of a pupil that is kept by the principal of a school as a permanent part of the school's property and that never leaves the school. (If during his school life a pupil enrolls in a dozen schools, there will be a dozen principal's office records for that pupil, on cards, sheets, or folders or in individual books.)

**record, pupil:** any systematic collection of data regarding a pupil; may deal with his physical, mental, social, or moral attitudes, abilities, or capacities and with his environment, whether home, out-of-home, or school, may be used by teachers, principals, superintendents, attendance workers, visiting teachers, health officers, etc.

**record, pupil-personnel:** *syn.* record, pupil.

**record, reading:** (1) a written list of the books that have been read by a pupil; (2) the past performance of a pupil in reading, as indicated by a series of marks in reading.

**record, school:** a systematic collection of data relative to schools, usually preserved for a considerable period of time; generally made and retained by the office using it.

**record, tardiness:** recorded data showing the frequency, the date, the cause, and the disposition of cases of tardiness. *See* record, absence.

**record, transfer:** (1) a record of the change of pupils from one "teacher grade" to another; (2) a record of the change of pupils from one school to another within the system; (3) a record of the change of pupils from one school system to another.

**record, truancy:** recorded data concerning the time, cause, and disposition of cases of truancy.

**record book, teacher's class:** a book in which the teacher records the entry, withdrawal, absence, tardiness, and school marks of each pupil.

**record card, attendance:** the form on which is entered the attendance record of the pupil.

**record card, cumulative:** any record card that is not replaced at stated intervals but that has data added to it continuously as changes take place or at stated intervals, thus bringing it up to date; for example, the principal's office record card, the pupil's cumulative record card, and the modern census record card.

**record card, permanent:** a printed form used to record the most essential information about each pupil, generally employed from the first

to the twelfth grade, although at times containing preschool and postschool information, includes permanently valuable information pertaining to family, health, intelligence status, vocational plans, personal development, academic transcript, extra-curricular activities, etc.

**record card, principal's office:** a card on which the principal keeps the record of a pupil. *See* record, principal's office.

**recorded book:** *see* book, recorded.

**recorder:** an ancient type of flute, frequently used in elementary instrumental instruction.

**record form, pupil:** the card, sheet, folder, or book in which the record of the pupil is kept.

**recording:** a cylinder or disk on which sound has been recorded with relative permanency, so that the sound may be recreated by playing the recording on a suitable machine, for example, a *disaphone* record, *phonograph* record, or *transcription*.

**recording system, uniform:** a system of records adapted for use by all the school districts of the country or of a state, or of any relatively large administrative unit.

**record keeping:** (1) the act or procedure of recording financial transactions, as distinguished from interpreting them; (2) a beginning course in the more elementary, routine phases of bookkeeping, sometimes offered for students who lack the qualifications for success as bookkeepers or accountants.

**record-keeping approach:** a broad term including such specific methods of presentation in teaching bookkeeping as the *journal* and *account approaches*.

**record of withdrawals:** recorded data showing the date and cause in each case of the withdrawal of a pupil from school.

**records, child-accounting:** records maintained by the school as a part of its child-accounting activities, particularly those dealing with attendance, census, and enrollment.

**records, efficiency:** (voc. ed.) data collected to discover the best procedure for improving any piece of work.

**records, justification:** collected information that may be used to justify such steps as the expenditure of funds, the continuance or the closing of a class, or the ordering of equipment.

**record sheet:** (testing) a separate sheet for recording the frequencies of correct responses or the examinees' scores on a test.

**record system, attendance:** a plan for keeping an account of the attendance of pupils; includes the record of attendance, as well as those routines necessary to make this record and to keep it up to date.

**record system, permanent:** a plan for keeping indefinitely an account of many kinds of data about pupils; includes the record forms, plus all devices that a school system may use as means of reporting data so that they can be made a part of the permanent record.

**recreation:** agreeable activity by which persons refresh themselves mentally or physically.

**recreation, community:** play activities sponsored or engaged in by the people of a community acting collectively.

**recreation, industrial:** organized leisure-time activity programs for employees of industrial firms.

**recreation, mathematical:** puzzles, games, tricks, etc., based on certain mathematical concepts, principles, or techniques.

**recreation, municipal:** an organized program of public recreation maintained as a function of a municipal government.

**recreation, passive:** leisure-time activities not involving stimulating physical exercise.

**recreation, public:** leisure-time activities organized for the benefit of the public.

**recreational approach:** (read) presentation of a literary selection to a class by treating the selection as something to be read and enjoyed rather than as something to be studied.

**recreational facility:** an area or a building, pool, or other permanent construction used for recreation purposes.

**recreational reading:** *syn.* reading, leisure.

**recreational sports:** *see* sports, recreational.

**recreation center, municipal:** a building and grounds serving as a community center devoted to various forms of public recreation under trained leadership and operated as a unit in a city public recreation program.

**recreation commission:** a committee or group given authority as a policy-forming and controlling body for the guidance of public recreation in a specific community or district.

**recreation council:** *syn.* recreation commission.

**recreation department:** *see* department, recreation.

**recreation leader:** one who directs play activities. *See* director, playground.

**recreation park:** a beautified area used as a city park and recreation grounds. *See* municipal park.

**recreation service:** the provision of finances, facilities, and staff for conducting a program of public recreation.

**recreation worker:** a trained leader of recreation activities.

**recruiting:** (1) procedures involving the search for college graduates who qualify for employment in a particular industrial or business organization; (2) the process of finding suitable students for admission to a given college or university and attempting to interest them in matriculating; (3) efforts of a private educational institution to secure enrollments by means of a field agent; *see* field agent; (4) securing players for school athletic teams by offering inducements.

**recruitment:** a phase of preservice selection in which promising persons are encouraged to become interested in teaching as a vocation.

**recruitment factor:** the phenomenon of increased sensation of sound upon prolonged application of an auditory stimulus, owing to the activation of auditory nerve elements and of neural receptors in other—usually adjacent—areas; observable in all instances of nerve deafness; frequently known as the *Fowler phenomenon* after Dr. Edmund P. Fowler, its discoverer.

**rectangular distribution:** *see* distribution, rectangular.

**rectilinear:** capable of being represented graphically by a straight line. *Syn.* linear.

**rectilinear correlation:** *see* correlation, rectilinear.

**rectilinearity:** *syn.* linearity.

**rectilinear regression:** *syn.* regression, linear.

**rectilinear relation:** *syn.* correlation, rectilinear.

**rectilinear relationship:** *syn.* correlation, rectilinear.

**rector:** the head or president of a Jesuit college, appointed by the general of the Society of Jesus. *See* Jesuit college.

**redintegration:** the act or process of recalling an entire experience through revival by association of ideas relating to an element or portion of that experience.

**reduced measure:** *syn.* score, reduced.

**reduced score:** *see* score, reduced.

**reoeducation.** (1) learning again material that has been forgotten; (2) establishing a new relationship because of some physical, mental, or emotional handicap.

**reeducation, extension:** organized instruction designed for postgraduate professional groups, such as short courses for doctors, bankers, social workers, dentists, or alumni groups. *See* college, alumni.

**reel:** (1) a circular spool intended to hold a length of motion-picture film, (2) a unit of measurement of the length of motion-picture films, as follows: (a) in the 35-mm. size, 1,000 feet of film, running for approximately 11 minutes with sound or 15 minutes if silent; (b) in the 16-mm. size, 400 feet of film, running for approximately 11 minutes with sound or 15 minutes if silent, (c) in the 8-mm. size, 200 feet of film, running for approximately 8 minutes (silent only).

**refectory:** a school dining room.

**reference, teacher:** (1) a testimonial concerning the professional qualifications of a teacher; (2) a person who is in a position to furnish a statement regarding the professional qualifications of a teacher.

**reference ability:** *see* ability, reference.

**reference department:** (1) the part of a library in which its reference books are kept for consultation; (2) the administrative unit in charge of the reference work of a library, *see* reference work.

**reference library:** *see* library, reference.

**reference list:** *syn.* reading list.

**reference reading:** *see* reading, reference.

**reference reading list:** *syn.* reading list.

**reference work:** (1) the phase of library work that is directly concerned with assistance to readers in securing information and in using the resources of the library in study and research; (2) the work of a reference department.

**referential analysis:** *see* analysis, referential.

**referral:** (1) a pupil who has been referred to an agency for help and study; (2) the act of referring pupils to a person or agency for study and assistance.

**referral form from school to attendance bureau:** the standard form by means of which cases for investigation are referred by the schools to the attendance department and which has space for recording the cause of absence, the person or persons interviewed, the pupil's name, birth date, and address, the parents' names, the pupil's complete attendance record to date of issuance, and other relevant information.

**refined death rate:** *syn.* death rate, corrected.

**refined mode:** *see* mode, refined.

**refixation:** fixing the eye a second time after having once fixed it for reading. (This occurs following a regressive movement in reading.)

**reflection coefficient:** *see* coefficient, reflection.

**reflective reading:** *see* reading, reflective.

**reflective study:** *see* study, reflective.

**reflective thinking:** *see* thinking, reflective.

**reflex:** any constant response that is inherited or present at birth and that follows stimulation of a sensory area connected to the responding mechanism by means of a direct neural pathway; sometimes, but less accurately, considered to be any mechanically determined response. *Syn.* reflex response.

**reflex, abdominal:** contraction of muscles of the ventral abdominal wall following stimulation of the skin in the region of the eighth to twelfth thoracic segments lateral to the rectus abdominis muscles.

**reflex, Achilles:** a reaction of the fetus characterized by the plantar flexion of the foot when the calcaneal tendon or the anterior tibial muscles are tapped.

**reflex, acquired:** *syn.* conditioned reflex.

**reflex, association:** a term used by Bekhterev as a synonym for *conditioned reflex*. *See* conditioned reflex.

**reflex, Babinski:** (1) in strict usage, the extension of the big toe upon stimulation of the sole of the foot; (2) loosely, the extension and "fanning" of all the toes. (The reflex is said to be physiological in young infants and pathological in adults.) *Syn.* Babinski sign.

**reflex, bladder:** the involuntary emptying of the bladder. (With suitable training the child by the age of 2 years develops control in the sense of adequate temporal anticipation of the event and ability to control the reflex voluntarily.)

**reflex, chain:** a series of integrated reflexes that occur successively following elicitation of the first of the series.

**reflex, compensatory:** an automatic righting movement following any movement that

has thrown the body or a part of it out of equilibrium.

**reflex, compound:** any reflex that may be analyzed into physiological components, all of which may be conditioned or inhibited simultaneously and none of which may be conditioned or inhibited without a secondary influencing of the other components.

**reflex, conditioned:** *see* conditioned reflex.

**reflex, corneal:** the wink normally caused by touching the eyeball.

**reflex, defense:** a protective movement brought about by a stimulus, for example, blinking, the withdrawal of the part of the body affected, or the pushing away of the stimulating object, does not include learned defensive behavior. *Dist. f.* reaction, defense.

**reflex, delayed:** a reflex that follows the presentation of a stimulus only after a period of time has elapsed, rather than taking place immediately.

**reflex, eyewink:** *syn.* reflex, lid

**reflex, lid:** closure of the eyelids consequent to a drying of the corneal surface or to a touch on the cornea or eyelashes.

**reflex, mass:** diffuse and excessive reflex activity in response to local stimulation seen in the area below the level of certain types of spinal-cord injury; resulting from the release of a large part of the spinal cord from the inhibitory control of various brain centers. *See* activity, mass.

**reflex, ocular-neck:** the bending of the neck backward when an infant's eyes are stimulated by a flash of light.

**reflex, palmar:** an involuntary flexing of the fingers of the infant in response to stimulation of the palm of the hand; sometimes applied to the grasping response of the infant; observed by Hooker in the fetus as early as 11½ weeks.

**reflex, plantar:** one of a variety of responses evoked when the sole of the foot is stimulated. *See* reflex, Babinski.

**reflex, pupillary:** reflex constriction or dilation of the pupil of the eye normally consequent to sudden change of illumination intensity; produced by action of the circular and radial muscle fibers of the iris.

**reflex, spinal:** a reflex mediated by conduction through some portion of the submedullary spinal cord.

**reflex, trace conditioned:** *see* conditioned reflex, trace.

**reflex, Umklammerung:** đóm klâm'or đống; *syn.* response, startle.

**reflex, unconditioned:** an innate, natural, and unlearned response to a given type of stimulus, for example, the eyewink reflex as called forth by a touch on the cornea or eyelash. *Contr. w.* conditioned reflex.

**reflexes, concatenated:** *see* reflex, chain.

**reflex integration:** *see* integration, reflex.

**reflexogenous zone:** an area of the body surface in which all points are essentially equivalent for the arousal of a given reflex. *Syn.* stimulus zone.

**reflexology:** a study of behavior based on neural foundations; a dominant note in Russian psychology represented by Pavlov and Bekhterev.

**reflex response:** *syn.* reflex.

**reformatory:** *syn.* reform school.

**reformatory education:** a type of character education provided for delinquents, with a view to character reformation, now generally mandatory and under public auspices

**reform school:** a correctional penal institution (frequently state operated), in which an effort is made to educate, socialize, and correct the maladjustments of youths, usually delinquents, with whom the ordinary public schools have been unable to deal successfully.

**refraction:** (1) the bending of light rays as they pass obliquely from one medium to another of different density, (2) the bending of the light rays that enter the eyeball so that they converge upon the retina; (3) the power of the spectacle lens (as stated in terms of spheres, cylinders, and prisms) needed to correct errors of refraction in the eye; (4) a term used to describe that part of an eye examination made to determine the power of the artificial lens (glasses) required to neutralize the so-called "error of refraction."

**refraction, error of:** *syn.* error, refractive.

**refractive error:** *see* error, refractive.

**refresher course:** *see* course, refresher.

**refunding:** the act of replacing an existing loan or fund by a new loan or fund.

**refunds:** obligations to pay back money resulting from payments erroneously made to the school, including overpayments of tuition, fees, tax money, etc.

**regeneration, social:** *see* social regeneration.

**regent:** ordinarily, a member of the controlling board of a state institution or of a state educational system vested with the corporate powers assigned by constitution or legislature to this board.

**regimented instruction:** *see* instruction, regimented.

**regional accrediting association:** *see* accrediting association, regional.

**regional agent:** a Federal employee engaged in supervisory and inspectional activities and assigned to a region or group of states, active especially in vocational education and in vocational rehabilitation of the physically disabled.

**regional association of colleges and secondary schools:** an organization made up of representatives of both secondary schools and higher institutions from a group of states, for the consideration of common problems, usually maintaining an accrediting procedure applicable both to secondary schools and to institutions of the collegiate type.

**regional dialect:** *see* dialect, regional.

**regional geography:** *see* geography, regional.

**regional library:** *see* library, regional.

**regional school:** a school established to serve a region of wider geographical area than the usual civil or educational unit; usually offers specialized educational services that cannot be provided economically in small schools in each of which only a few pupils would need the specialized training.

**register:** (1) a record containing the names of the pupils enrolled in a school or class, with identifying data regarding each name, such as the date of birth, address, the days of attendance at school, and causes of absence, (2) in some states, the total number of different children enrolled at any time in a school or group of schools, the average number of pupils on register each day being known as the *average daily register*.

**register, class:** *syn.* record book, teacher's class.

**register, daily:** *syn.* record book, teacher's class

**register, school:** *syn.* register.

**register, teachers':** a record kept of the name, age, sex, race, and address of each teacher employed by the employing unit and of the class, grade, and basis of the certificate held.

**register, teacher's daily:** *syn.* record book, teacher's class.

**registered warrant:** *see* warrant, registered.

**registrar:** (1) the official charged with keeping student records, particularly academic records; (2) sometimes used as a euphemism for *field agent*; *see* field agent; recruiting (3).

**registration:** *syn.* enrollment.

**registration, continuous:** a system by which each pupil is permanently on the school register, instead of being registered anew each year (Under a system of *continuous registration* a child who registers in the first grade in September, 1940, would be on the school register automatically at the beginning of school in September, 1941, unless for some legal reason he had withdrawn from school. If, therefore, he is not at school at the opening season in 1941, he is regarded as enrolled but absent. In order to make such registration effective, a continuous school census becomes a necessity.)

**registration, original:** *syn.* enrollment, original.

**registration, teacher:** the enrollment of a person as a teacher, as one possessing a teacher's certificate, or as an applicant for a position.

**registration, total:** the sum of all original registrations for all schools of the area for which *total registration* is desired, each pupil being counted only once

**registration form:** a form for an individual student, on which are to be entered the subjects for which the student registers for the coming or current semester, usually providing a place for the signed approval of student, parent, and counselor.

**regression:** (1) (stat.) the tendency for observations that show a high deviation from the mean and a low degree of variability among themselves in regard to one trait to display wider variability and markedly less deviation (on the average) from the mean in a second trait; thus, an individual who is highly superior in one trait, say, mathematical ability, is not likely to be

equally outstanding in other traits, such as musical or athletic ability; likewise, if a number of adult males, all of whom are taller than 6 feet 4 inches, are compared as to weight, it will be found that they tend to deviate less from the average weight of adult males than from the average height of adult males; (2) the psychological mechanism of retreat from difficulties of the adult world of reality to an imaginary world patterned on an earlier, more comfortable mode of life, as in childhood, normally seen in adults as play and make-believe; (3) (read.) a movement of the eyes backward from right to left along the line of type being read; *dist. f.* return sweep; (4) an error in silent or oral reading in which the reader retraces or goes back over what he has been reading, *dist. f.* return sweep.

**regression, binocular:** *syn.* regression (3) and (4).

**regression, coefficient of:** *see* coefficient of regression.

**regression, curvilinear:** *syn.* regression, nonlinear.

**regression, linear:** the kind of relationship that exists when, for both variables, the locus of the averages of one variable corresponding to successive values of the other variable is a straight line *Syn.* rectilinear regression; *contr. to* regression, nonlinear.

**regression, monocular:** a backward movement of one eye from right to left along the same line of print.

**regression, nonlinear:** regression in which some curve other than a straight line describes the relationship between two variables. *Syn.* curvilinear regression; skew regression, *contr. to* regression, linear.

**regression, rectilinear:** *syn.* regression, linear.

**regression, skew:** *syn.* regression, nonlinear.

**regression coefficient:** *syn.* coefficient of regression.

**regression curve:** *syn.* curve, correlation.

**regression equation:** (1) an equation for predicting the most probable value of one variable,  $Y$ , from the known value of another variable,  $X$ , or for computing the amount of change in  $Y$  for a unit change in  $X$  (this is called the *regression equation of  $Y$  on  $X$* , whereas, if the independence-dependence relationship is reversed, the *regression equation* is that of  $X$  on  $Y$ ), expressed, in the case of linear regression, by the formulas

$$\bar{X} = r_{xy} \frac{\sigma_x}{\sigma_y} (Y - M_y) + M_x$$

$$\bar{Y} = r_{xy} \frac{\sigma_y}{\sigma_x} (X - M_x) + M_y$$

where  $r_{xy}$  equals the coefficient of correlation between the two variables,  $\sigma_x$  and  $\sigma_y$  are the standard deviations of the distributions of the two variables, and  $M_x$  and  $M_y$  are the means of the two distributions; *syn.* multiple linear regression equation; (2) *syn.* regression equation, partial.

**regression equation, linear:** a formula based on the means and standard deviations of the distributions of two related variables and on

the rectilinear correlation coefficient between the two variables that is used in estimating the most probable value on one variable from a known value on the other variable.

**regression equation, multiple linear:** *syn.* regression equation

**regression equation, partial:** a linear equation for predicting a criterion or dependent variable from two or more independent variables, the coefficients of the independent variables being so chosen as to make the sum of the squares of the differences between the actual and the predicted values of the dependent variable a minimum, an equation expressing the relation between a dependent variable and a number of independent variables.

**regression line:** the line that describes the relationship between two variables; the locus of the regression equation; the line that is the best fit to the means of the columns (or rows) of a double-entry table. *Syn.* correlation line; line of regression; line of relation.

**regression line, empirical:** *syn.* line of means.

**regression weight:** *syn.* coefficient of regression (1).

**regressive movement:** *syn.* regression (3) and (4).

**regressive tax:** *see* tax, regressive.

**regular classroom:** *see* classroom, regular.

**regular teacher:** a teacher devoting full time to instruction, not serving a probationary or practice-teaching period, one officially recognized as a full-time staff member.

**rehabilitation:** strictly, the act or process of putting into good repair or of restoring to a previous good state; by extension, the act or process of restoring a person to economic self-sufficiency through education or retraining, often of a vocational nature, or of assisting a person, by whatever means, to make a fresh start after previous failure and to succeed in his new life pattern.

**rehabilitation, civilian:** practical and effective retraining for physically disabled persons for the purpose of returning them to self-sustaining employment. (May include surgical and therapeutic treatment and other medical care, as well as retraining and measures aimed at occupational adjustment.)

**rehabilitation, vocational:** the service of preparing disabled persons for remunerative employment through diagnosis, guidance, physical restoration, training, and placement.

**reimbursable class:** *see* class, reimbursable.

**reimbursed course:** *see* course, reimbursed.

**reimbursement:** Federal funds made available to states and by them to local school districts, to pay in part the costs, already incurred, of vocational programs organized and conducted in accordance with the regulations of the George-Deen or the Smith-Hughes Act.

**reinforcement:** (1) strengthening of a conditioned response by reintroducing the original unconditioned stimulus; (2) increase in the intensity or efficiency of a response to a stimulus brought about by the concurrent action of another stimulus.

**reinforcement, autogenous:** A-to-j's nes, the strengthening of an imperfectly established behavior pattern or stabilization of a recently established one by untutored, "natural" trials or exercise, that is, trials or exercise stimulated by normal physiological and environmental factors. *See* development, autogenous.

**reinforcement, emotional:** (1) the effect of the immediate emotional state of the organism on the response of the organism to a stimulus or situation in increasing the energy of the response; thus, a man who is already angry may respond violently to a given situation, whereas he would respond mildly to the same situation were he in a calm frame of mind; (2) the effect of an already established emotional set regarding a given type of stimulus in increasing the energy of the response to a stimulus of that type, thus, the dog lover, who has a positive emotional set toward dogs, may show a strong approach response upon seeing a dog.

**reinstatement:** (1) the act of readmitting a pupil to a class after he has dropped it or been suspended from it, (2) the act of readmitting a pupil to school after he has been suspended for a limited period while still being retained on the roll.

**reinstatement, teacher:** the restoration to position of a teacher who has been suspended or discharged.

**rejection:** (1) hostility; (2) a state of desiring to be freed from or to have no identification with, for example, a parent's rejection of a child.

**related blocks:** (voc. ed.) two or more blocks of a trade having certain common factors of knowledge and skill.

**related information:** (voc. ed.) trade knowledge necessary for a thorough understanding of the equipment, tools, materials, processes, and skills of a given trade. *Syn.* trade information.

**related quantities:** (1) quantities that have like properties or characteristics, (2) quantities that change together

**related subject:** *see* subject, related.

**relation:** any connection or comparison expressed, perceived, or imagined between two or more objects or things.

**relation, mathematical:** a correspondence between the items of two sets of data expressed symbolically through the medium of a formula.

**relational thinking:** *see* thinking, relational.

**relative accuracy:** *see* error, relative.

**relative bar chart:** *syn.* diagram, hundred per cent bar.

**relative dispersion:** *syn.* variability, relative.

**relative error:** *see* error, relative.

**relative frequency:** *see* frequency, relative.

**relative humidity:** *see* humidity, relative.

**relative mark:** *see* mark, relative.

**relative mode:** *see* mode, relative.

**relative perceptual span:** *see* perceptual span, relative.

**relative pitch:** ability to judge or recall musical intervals, that is, the differences in pitch between successive tones. *See* absolute pitch.

**relative variability:** *see* variability, relative.

**relativistic ethics:** *see* ethics, relativistic

**relativistic thinking:** *see* thinking, relativistic.

**relativity, theory of:** (philos.) the doctrine that the actual nature and meaning of any thing or situation are relative to its connection with other things or situations and that its nature and meaning may be discovered only by consideration of its position and relations within the system of which it is a part.

**relaxation therapy:** *see* therapy, relaxation.

**released time:** time granted by public schools to their pupils for the express purpose of attending religious classes conducted under the auspices of their respective denominations or faiths.

**release from school:** the administrative form used to certify that a child may legally withdraw from school, completed by an authorized school official, usually by the ranking head of the attendance department, under authority delegated to him by the superintendent of schools.

**release period:** *see* period, release.

**reliability:** (1) the accuracy with which a measuring device measures; the degree of consistency or constancy obtaining between repeated measurements of individuals with the same device, usually expressed in terms of the coefficient of reliability, the index of reliability, the standard error of estimate, or the standard error of measurement; *dist. f.* validity (2), *contr. w.* unreliability (1); (2) the accuracy with which a given sample characterizes the universe from which it is drawn; the stability of a statistic from sample to sample; usually expressed in terms of the standard error or probable error of a statistic, and nearly always inversely related to the square root of the number of cases in the sample; *contr. w.* unreliability (2); (3) the degree of accuracy and dependability of an individual, as, for example, in reporting, in giving testimony, or in the performance of duties and responsibilities.

**reliability, coefficient of:** *see* coefficient of reliability.

**reliability, index of:** *see* index of reliability.

**reliability, sampling:** *syn.* reliability (2); *dist. f.* reliability (1), *contr. w.* unreliability (2).

**reliability coefficient:** *syn.* coefficient of reliability.

**reliable:** having a satisfactory degree of consistency from sample to sample or from trial to trial. *See* reliability; *dist. f.* valid.

**reliable sample:** *see* sample, reliable.

**relief teacher:** *syn.* substitute teacher.

**religious counseling:** *see* counseling, religious.

**religious counselor:** *see* counselor, religious.

**religious discussion club:** *see* club, religious discussion.

**religious education:** instruction and indoctrination in the beliefs and practices of a particular

religion; either forbidden entirely or permitted only on a nonsectarian basis in public schools, carried on mostly in private, parochial, and Jewish schools and in classes conducted by churches or synagogues.

**religious society for education:** a philanthropic society organized under church auspices primarily to offer some type of education, for example, the Society for Promotion of Christian Knowledge formed in England in 1699.

**religious superior:** the head or governor of a religious house, who has authority over others by virtue of rank and whose term of office is usually limited to a period of years prescribed by the rules of the order to which he belongs.

**remedial arithmetic:** *see* arithmetic, remedial.

**remedial class:** *see* class, remedial.

**remedial game:** a reading exercise that appeals to the child as fun and that is used for corrective purposes.

**remedial-group method:** a method of assisting pupils weak in a particular subject by organizing them into special groups for remedial instruction.

**remedial gymnastics:** *see* gymnastics, remedial.

**remedial instruction:** *syn.* teaching, remedial.

**remedial-period plan:** a plan that consists in assigning certain periods to each teacher to be spent in remedial reading with a group of pupils needing such assistance.

**remedial practice:** *syn.* drill, corrective.

**remedial reading:** *see* reading, remedial.

**remedial reading class:** *see* class, remedial reading.

**remedial reading vocabulary:** *see* vocabulary, remedial reading.

**remedial speech:** *see* speech, remedial.

**remedial teacher:** a teacher who has the special responsibility of doing all the remedial teaching in a school.

**remedial-teacher plan:** a plan of remedial instruction in reading that assigns to a single teacher the responsibility for carrying on remedial work either in a school or in a certain division of a school.

**remedial teaching:** *see* teaching, remedial.

**remedial vision training:** *syn.* training, orthoptic.

**remediation:** corrective teaching. *See* teaching, remedial.

**remission:** the abatement for a short period of the symptoms of disease, in cases of mental derangement, a lucid interval.

**remitted fee:** *see* fee, remitted.

**remodeling of buildings:** the alteration or making over of buildings for the purpose of better adaptation of assigned floor area to instructional purposes.

**remote center for student teaching:** an affiliated school a considerable distance from a teacher education institution, where student teaching is done, usually during a period of continuous absence from the training institution.



**remote-control broadcasting:** *see* broadcasting, remote-control.

**remuneration, faculty:** the compensation paid to teachers for services rendered while employed in a school, school system, or institution of higher learning.

**Renaissance:** the intellectual awakening or revival of learning in Europe from the later Middle Ages until the middle of the sixteenth century; it emphasized preparing man directly for a useful and enjoyable life in this world through a revival of the study of the classics and the introduction of history, physical education, and other humanistic subjects in new secular schools.

**renewals:** expenditures necessary because of depreciation and wear to restore buildings, improvements other than buildings, and equipment to their original condition without increasing their value. (Any amount by which their value is increased over the original by such *renewals* should be treated as *physical plant additions*.)

**reorganization, secondary-school:** (1) the departure from the traditional eight-four, seven-four, or seven-five plan of school organization, involving the shortening of the period of elementary education and the recognition of an upper and lower division of the period of secondary education, involves the adoption of the six-three-three, six-six, six-four-two, six-four-four, or some similar plan; (2) from the curricular point of view, the adjustment of secondary education to the maturational level of the pupils, usually by beginning secondary education at an earlier grade than that provided for in the traditional eight-four, seven-four, or seven-five plan, and involving also changes in matters of objectives, adjustment of the curriculum to individual differences, and the closer articulation of secondary education both with elementary and with higher education.

**reorganized elementary school:** *see* elementary school, reorganized.

**reorganized high school:** (1) an administrative term designating any secondary school in a system using the six-three-three, six-six, six-two-four, or six-four-four plan (or a similar variant), rather than the traditional eight-four, seven-four, or seven-five plan; (2) from the curricular viewpoint, a secondary school in which secondary education is begun at an earlier grade level than that permitted under the traditional eight-four, seven-four, or seven-five plan, in which adjustment of the curriculum is made both to individual differences of pupils and to the needs of those for whom secondary education is terminal rather than preparatory and in which closer articulation of secondary education is effected both with elementary and with higher education. *See* reorganization, secondary-school.

**reorganized high school, four-year:** a high school of four grades, not grades 9 to 12 or 8 to 11 in an 11-year school system, but some such combination, as 7 to 10 or 8 to 11 in a 12-year school system.

**reorganized high school, two-year:** a 2-year secondary school that has developed out of the

change from an eight-four or seven-four plan of organization, usually made up of grades 8 to 9, though the term may well be applied to a school of grades 9 to 10 or grades 11 to 12. (Perhaps incorrectly, the term is frequently applied to a school made up of grades 7 to 8 or 6 to 7 and possessing many of the characteristics of a junior high school.)

**reorganized school:** a somewhat ambiguous synonym for *consolidated school*. *See* consolidated school.

**reorganized school, six-year:** a secondary school including six grades, usually grades 7 to 12.

**reorganized secondary school:** *syn.* reorganized high school.

**repair inspector's report:** *see* report, repair inspector's.

**repairs:** (1) the restoration to a serviceable or operating condition of buildings, mechanical equipment, furniture, books, etc., that have been worn by use or damaged, (2) expense necessary because of damage to and ordinary wear and tear of buildings, improvements other than buildings, and equipment to restore them to a condition suitable for use or occupancy. *Syn.* maintenance.

**repenter:** a pupil who has repeated or is currently repeating the work of a grade or part of a subject at some designated level of difficulty.

**repetition, law of:** *syn.* law of disuse.

**repetition stuttering pattern:** *see* stuttering pattern, repetition.

**replacement fund:** *see* fund, replacement

**replacements:** expenditures as a result of which plant assets are replaced by assets of the same kind or performing the same function and having the same value. (If the asset acquired has a greater value, the difference in cost should be treated as a *capital outlay*.)

**replication:** the subdivision of a major experiment into a number of parts, each of which is carried out under essentially similar conditions, but with the different parts so arranged in space or time as to reduce errors due to extraneous factors; often used in agricultural experiments to reduce errors due to differential fertility of the soil.

**report:** an oral or written account usually of an official character, such as the return of a committee or officer to a superior or an account rendered to a board, a committee, or the public. (Unlike a *record*, a report is, not a primary, but a derived, statement.)

**report, accident:** (1) an administrative form on which school accidents are reported to the central office; (2) a written account by a teacher or other employee to a principal, a principal to his superior, or a superintendent to a board of education giving details concerning an accident occurring in school or on the way to or from school.

**report, age-grade:** a statistical summary of pupils showing the numbers in each grade or half grade that corresponds to their age and the numbers retarded or accelerated chronologically

**report, age-grade-progress:** a statistical summary of pupils showing for each grade the number of pupils of different ages and the number of pupils who have spent different numbers of terms in school.

**report, annual:** a report issued according to tradition and legal stipulation by the responsible school officer at the end of the fiscal year or school year, for purposes of record and interpretation of the schools to the public; may contain data or progress accounts on finance, matériel, personnel, and instruction, according to legal requirements and local policy; serves as a means of reporting stewardship, for a recapitulation of the fiscal condition of the school system, and for relating the more important educational problems to their financial aspects.

**report, annual tabulation:** an annual statistical summary of a number of reports handled by an attendance department; includes totals, by grades, cause of absence, number of times each case was reported, etc.

**report, annual transportation:** a summary report prepared by an official in charge of transportation; may include such data as number of pupils transported, routes taken, traffic conditions, discipline of pupils, number of busses in service, condition of busses, days of service, number of schools to which transportation was provided, bus insurance, and other matters pertaining to the transportation of pupils; may be supplemented by explanations, interpretations, graphs, and suggestions for the improvement of service.

**report, attendance:** (1) a public, written statement made by the proper school officials concerning the presence, absence, and tardiness of pupils during a given period of time; (2) a written report made by a teacher to the principal or other designated officer concerning the presence, absence, and tardiness of pupils in that teacher's classes during a given period of time.

**report, board committee:** a report prepared by a subcommittee of a board of education for the board as a whole.

**report, book:** (1) a report usually employed in extensive reading to summarize the results of such reading; (2) *syn. review, book.*

**report, business:** an executive report dealing with business activities relating to finance, school plant, or supply services.

**report, cafeteria:** a report by the manager of the cafeteria stating existing conditions as to finances, service, food, equipment, and needs.

**report, class:** a report, complete up to the date of issuance, containing information concerning the progress of a class taught by a particular teacher.

**report, consolidated:** a summary of the data and statistics of several individual reports on the same general subject.

**report, corporal-punishment:** an administrative form on which information relative to corporal punishments is sent to the central office.

**report, custodian's:** an account prepared by the custodian relating to the maintenance of the

school plant, including information on work done and general existing conditions and recommendations for repairs, improvements, and equipment.

**report, dental:** a report made by the school dentist in which he states the number of patients treated in a given period, nature of the work done (including actual dental work, demonstrations to pupils, etc.), anticipated needs for the coming period, requests for material and supplies, and suggestions for the improvement of service.

**report, descriptive:** a report that recounts, characterizes, or classifies material; an enumeration of the essential qualities of a subject.

**report, dismissal:** *syn. record, dismissal* (1).

**report, driver's daily:** a written statement prepared daily by a school bus driver giving statistical information, time schedule, pupils transported, condition of bus and roads, etc.

**report, examination:** a report of ratings attained by students in an examination.

**report, experimental research:** a recapitulation of research, giving purpose, defining terms, outlining study, noting results, and carrying a bibliography.

**report, final:** a report made at the termination of a project, program, term, semester, or school year.

**report, financial:** *see financial report.*

**report, good-work:** an intraschool form used by a teacher for reporting satisfactory scholarship or school progress.

**report, health:** (1) a statement relative to the physical condition of a pupil, based on a physical examination by a physician, sent to parents, teachers, or school officials, (2) a statistical or descriptive statement issued by the school health department showing in general the health conditions in the schools; data may cover personnel, plant, or both.

**report, health director's annual:** a comprehensive yearly report of the health status of pupils and employed personnel and of the conditions of school buildings conducive or detrimental to good health; usually includes recommendations for improvement.

**report, home-call:** (1) a printed administrative form used by the attendance division in making its summary report on home calls; (2) a verbal or written statement of findings, activities, and recommendations in connection with a visit to a pupil's home by an authorized person.

**report, home-condition:** an administrative form used by the attendance division in describing the social and economic status of a pupil's home.

**report, inventory:** a report giving details as to amount, kind, and condition of supplies, textbooks, and equipment on hand.

**report, library:** any report of the activities, procedures, or statistics of a library; may deal with a wide variety of topics, such as acquisition and circulation of books and other materials, analysis of book stock, complete or partial

inventories, costs, methods, personnel, and services.

**report, life-history:** an account of the development of an individual or the use of some object, such as a building or an item of equipment.

**report, medical:** a report by the medical officer giving the health status of pupils and other personnel and stating the number of physical examinations of school children, plant inspections, school visits, and special cases; may also include recommendations and suggestions for improvement of the service.

**report, monthly:** a monthly summary of activities by a pupil, teacher, principal, or other worker or group of workers responsible for carrying out a program in a school or school system.

**report, monthly health:** a report prepared by a health officer to define the health status of pupils and teachers and the sanitary conditions of a school, includes recommendations for improvement of conditions.

**report, nurse's annual:** a report prepared by a school nurse at the end of the fiscal or school year, includes data on the general health of pupils, examinations, special cases, assistance to school physicians, home visits, and other information within the purview of the department.

**report, nurse's monthly:** a monthly summary of all matters within the jurisdiction of the school nurse, includes information pertaining to examinations, assisting the school physician, home visits, special cases, and group instruction.

**report, periodic:** a report issued regularly for a stated period, such as a day, week, month, or year.

**report, plant-construction progress:** a report showing the stage of completion of a construction job, usually including the percentage of completion under each class of work, weather conditions, and number and classification of workers, correlated with the contractual completion dates; photographs taken at various stages of progress are often included.

**report, poor-work:** an intraschool form used by a teacher for reporting unsatisfactory scholarship or school progress.

**report, preliminary:** a preparatory or introductory report, frequently tentative in nature.

**report, progress:** a report submitted prior to the completion of a task or program for the purpose of defining the stage to which it has advanced. *See* report, plant-construction progress; report, school-progress.

**report, repair inspector's:** a report to the superintendent of buildings making specific recommendations for repairs or for the approval or rejection of repairs made.

**report, scholarship:** a report summarizing the scholarship record of an individual or group.

**report, school:** (1) a form or blank for recording data concerning a group of pupils, for transmission from one school official to another; usually intended for temporary use, but occasionally filed and retained for a number of years; (2) a report about a pupil, sent by the school to the parents; *see* report to parents.

**report, school-progress:** a report that summarizes the rate of advancement of pupils from grade to grade, usually by means of an account of the numbers making normal progress, accelerated progress, and retarded progress.

**report, semester:** a report issued at the end of each semester.

**report, sick:** notification of the illness of a pupil sent by the teacher to the principal, medical officer, school nurse, or board of health.

**report, special:** a report issued on demand or as the occasion warrants.

**report, state school:** (1) in general, a school report, whether compiled by local school districts for the state office, by state departments of education for the Federal office, or by state departments of education for the use of the local school districts within the state; (2) more specifically, a report prepared by the chief state school officer (most important is the *biennial report*, submitted, usually, in the form of a communication to the governor of the state; commonly includes (a) a list of state educational officials, (b) a report of progress made by the schools of the state; (c) recommendations for executive and legislative action, (d) reports of administrative subdivisions of the state department of education; (e) a report dealing with institutions of higher education, and (f) a statistical section, including a classified summary of the receipts and disbursements of school districts, the value of school property, apportionment of state and Federal funds, and numerical data concerning pupils and teachers).

**report, statistical:** a report devoted largely to the statistical presentation of facts.

**report, student.** (1) any report originating with a student; (2) a report dealing with students.

**report, superintendent's:** an executive report prepared by the superintendent of schools for the board of education or, in some states, for the state-school authority.

**report, survey:** a report that summarizes the findings and recommendations of a school survey.

**report, tardiness:** (1) a report submitted to a principal by a teacher, consisting of a summary of cases of tardiness in his classes over a specified period; (2) a report made by a principal in summarizing the tardiness statistics in his school for a term or a year.

**report, teacher:** (1) any report prepared by a teacher, usually for the principal or superintendent; (2) a report concerning a teacher or teachers.

**report, teacher-observation:** a written or oral account of a teacher's work by a principal, supervisor, or other visitor, giving information as to teaching techniques, classroom management, and similar problems; suggestions for improvement or commendation for work well done may be included.

**report, teacher's daily absence and tardiness:** a report of the number of pupils absent and tardy at a given session or period, usually rendered at the beginning of each daily session or period.

**report, theoretical research:** a report not concerned with materials, apparatus, or method,

but one that states the purpose of an investigation, defines the terms employed, shows reason for undertaking the study, reviews previous investigations, and indicates the limits set by the investigator.

**report, transfer:** notification of the transfer of a pupil from one school or class to another, usually transmitted directly but sometimes sent through the office of attendance or that of the superintendent of schools.

**report, transportation:** a report prepared at periodic intervals by the driver of a school bus or other agent for the principal or superintendent, giving number of pupils transported, routes taken, traffic conditions, discipline of pupils, number of buses in service, condition of buses, number of days of service, and other pertinent information.

**report, truancy:** a report of the cases of unauthorized or illegal absence from school; may be (a) a report of individual truancy by a teacher to the principal, (b) the principal's report to the attendance officer, or (c) a summary report of the attendance officer to the chief attendance officer or to the superintendent.

**report card:** a card sent by the school to the parent showing the progress of a pupil in school, by means of marks or letter grades (old style) or short, written statements (new style); may comment on the pupil's attendance, attitudes, weaknesses, and strengths, give suggestions for improving his scholarship, or supply any other information that might help the parent to understand better the progress being made by the pupil. See report to parents.

**reporting course:** see course, reporting.

**reporting system:** a plan adopted by a school, a district, or a state for collecting and compiling statistical data from its various school administrative units. (Though each of the 48 states has a different reporting system, efforts have been made, with considerable success, to harmonize these systems with respect to definition of terms and classification of items, in order to improve the trustworthiness of statistical comparisons between states and to give greater accuracy to summaries derived from the state reports, such as the Biennial Survey of Education, compiled by the U.S. Office of Education.)

**report of visits, supervisor's annual:** a yearly recapitulation of the supervisor's visits to schools, teachers visited, recommendations made to teachers, suggestions and recommendations to the superintendent, special programs, educational progress, and matters pertaining to special departments.

**report of visits, supervisor's monthly:** a written account giving such information as the number of schools visited during a month by the supervisor, the groups and teachers observed, recommendations to teachers for improvements, recommendations to the superintendent about the work of teachers, and other information relating to the special field of work.

**report to attendance officer, employer's:** (1) a report by an employer giving such information about student employees as type and amount of work done, regularity of attendance, industry, punctuality, and attitude; (2) legal acknowledgment

of employment or discharge of an employee who is a minor.

**report to bureau, attendance officer's:** an account of the activities of the attendance officer submitted to the attendance bureau, giving such data as number of cases investigated and reasons for absences; submitted daily or at other stated intervals.

**report to parents:** a statement to his parents regarding a pupil's school marks and other forms of appraisal in use, prepared by the school and forwarded to the home at stated intervals.

**report to principal, attendance officer's:** a written account submitted to the principal giving the reasons for absences of pupils, information about such matters as dispositions of each case may be included.

**report to superintendent, principal's annual:** a written report prepared by a principal at the end of the academic year; may include data as to educational progress, anticipated needs for the coming year, pupil enrollment, transfers, general health conditions, health of pupils and other personnel, and other matters pertaining to the interests of the school.

**report to superintendent, principal's monthly:** an account rendered each month by a principal to a superintendent, covering school enrollment, health of pupils and personnel, general health conditions prevailing in the school, repairs, supplies, educational progress, and proposals for future programs.

**representation:** any reproduction such as a drawing, painting, photograph, or model intended to resemble, to represent, or to be a likeness of an object, person, scene, etc.; drawing, modeling, or construction in which a likeness of something is made, either in two or in three dimensions.

**representative data:** see data, representative.

**representative drawing:** see representation.

**representativeness:** (1) as applied to a test, the degree to which it samples every aspect of the field or outcome to be tested; (2) as applied to a population or sampling, the degree to which it possesses essentially the same characteristics as the total population or universe from which it is taken.

**representative sample:** see sample, representative.

**representative stage:** that period in the development of the child's ability to draw when he attempts to draw objects as he sees them; usually occurs after the fifth or sixth year.

**repression:** according to psychoanalytic theory, the unconscious mechanism of rejection by the ego of perceptions and ideas having painful and disagreeable content.

**reproducing punch:** see punch, reproducing.

**republican form of government:** see government, republican form of.

**repugnance:** aversion; antagonism directed toward a definite object or class of objects.

**reputation:** the estimation of a person's character on the part of those with whom he comes in contact.

reputation test: *see* test, reputation.

required course: *syn.* constant n. (3).

required reading: *see* reading, required.

required subject: *syn.* constant n. (3).

requisition: a demand or request for specified articles or services, usually from one department to the purchasing officer or to another department.

requisition order: a list of equipment and supplies requested by a teacher or school official for use in a classroom or school building.

requisition order, classroom: an official itemized list of instructional supplies desired by a teacher and submitted to one in line of authority for consideration and approval.

rerouting: the act of changing the regular operating circuit of a school bus.

rescuing pole: *syn.* pool hook.

research: ideally, the careful, unbiased investigation of a problem, based insofar as possible upon demonstrable facts and involving refined distinctions, interpretation, and usually some generalization.

research, analytical: research that has for its purpose the discovery of the composition and structure of a given case, object, or variable. (Practically all research is analytical to a large extent; a number of types of research may be regarded as highly analytical, especially case study.)

research, consumer. research conducted by governmental agencies, producers, private research agencies, or individuals to determine (a) the needs and desires of consumers, (b) the proper specifications of products for specific purposes, and (c) the relative efficiency of specific products to satisfy consumers' wants, with reference also to their relative cost.

research, curriculum: a process of systematic investigation and evaluation in the selection and placement of school material, activity, and experience.

research, deliberative: investigation that involves examination and evaluation of findings (often diverse and conflicting) of a number of studies or of various points of view concerning values or interpretations; the procedure involves discussion or active interchange of opinion, with a presumed progressive clarification of issues and values, with the purpose of arriving at tenable conclusions. *See* research, synthetic.

research, director of: *see* director of research.

research, educational: study and investigation in the field of education or bearing upon educational problems. *See* bureau of research; research.

research, endowment of: *see* endowment of research.

research, experimental: research study in which experimentation is the principal method involved.

research, guidance: scientific, critical gathering and study of data pertaining to various aspects of guidance or of a guidance program.

research, historical: the type of research that has as its chief purpose the ascertaining of facts that fit into a significant time sequence and the relationships among these facts, usually concerned in a broad way with some delimited subject, delineating many aspects of the subject as each throws light on other aspects or on the general story; normally concerned with causes, but these may have to be imputed. (The term implies that a story will be reconstructed from observations that were not made especially for the purpose of the study; sources must be discovered and evaluated as to authenticity and accuracy.)

research, investigative: research that has for its purpose the discovery of conditions or causes of conditions that exist or have recently existed at a particular time and place; a loose term, implying concern with phenomena of local or temporary character, in contrast to *experimental research* designed to discover universal or permanent generalizations.

research, judgmental: research that devolves upon judgment. *See* research, deliberative, research, synthetic.

research, quantitative: research involving determination (as precise as practicable) of number and amount, as opposed to unsupported assumptions concerning quantity.

research, synthetic: research of the deliberative type that has for its purpose the synthesis of findings originating in a number of different studies and perhaps emanating from diverse schools of thought, involves comparison, evaluation, and interpretation, usually with respect to a larger frame of reference that will permit reconciliation of conflicts or inconsistencies and impart new meaning to the whole. *Contr.* to research, analytical.

research bureau: *syn.* bureau of research.

research librarian: *see* librarian, research.

research library: *see* library, research.

research method: an instructional procedure the desired outcomes of which are achieved by setting up situations in such a form that the student gathers and organizes information, draws his own conclusions on the basis of data, and compares his results with those obtained by other investigators.

research monograph: *see* monograph, research.

research problem: a question accepted and stated for the purpose of guiding research directed toward its solution, must be delimited with respect to time, space, institutions, etc.

research seminar: *see* seminar, research.

resentment: an emotional reaction characterized by animosity or indignation aroused by an act or attitude on the part of another that concerns the individual.

reservation boarding school: *see* boarding school, reservation.

reserve: an amount set aside out of surplus to cover such items as outstanding orders, working capital, depreciation, renewals and replacements of plant, and other contingencies.

reserve, depreciation: a fund set aside to replace assets that are reducing in value owing to

obsolescence and wear and tear through use, usually a percentage fixed in advance. See *reserve*.

**reserve, insurance** (1) funds set aside to cover losses that may occur by fire or other hazard, used in some large cities in lieu of regular insurance policies; (2) an amount set aside out of surplus, estimated as the sum necessary at any given time to meet all claims that might be made against insurance policies currently in force.

**reserve, interim:** a reserve fund to meet expenditures during a period prior to the receipt of revenues (School taxes are frequently paid at a certain time, whereas expenditures are more or less regular, it is frequently necessary, therefore, to provide funds during the interim before the next tax-collection date.)

**reserve fund:** an amount set aside to provide for anticipated future expenditures or losses. See *reserve, insurance; reserve, interim*.

**Reserve Officers' Training Corps:** (R.O.T.C.) an organization provided for under the National Defense acts of 1916 and 1920, composed of those students who are taking courses in military training in educational institutions in which R.O.T.C. units have been established, divided into two types, the *senior R.O.T.C.*, and the *junior R.O.T.C.*

**residence, director of:** see *director of residence*.

**residence hall:** see *hall, residence*

**residence house:** a building devoted to use as living quarters for students and containing sleeping rooms, library, clubrooms, and sometimes a dining room. See *dormitory, fraternity house; hall, residence; sorority house*.

**residence requirements:** the period during which one must be in attendance at a college or university in order to receive a degree from it.

**resident:** a person who resides in a place. (A child is considered a *resident* of a school district "if he has gone there in good faith for the purpose of acquiring a home and not for the purpose of taking advantage of school privileges.")

**residential school for the blind:** a boarding school for blind and partially seeing children of school age, having a curriculum similar to that of the public elementary and high schools but employing special teaching methods and equipment

**resident instruction:** see *instruction, resident*.

**resident pupil:** see *pupil, resident*.

**residual:** *syn.* *error, residual*

**residual error:** see *error, residual*.

**residual bearing:** see *hearing, residual*.

**residues, method of:** one of the five methods for determining causal connection described by John Stuart Mill, its principle being that the unexplained remainder of an effect is probably due to the unconsidered remainder in the antecedent situation. See *agreement, method of; agreement and difference, method of; concomitant variations, method of; difference, method of*.

**resignation:** (1) the act of resigning, or giving up, as a claim, possession, office, or the like, (2) the attitude of being resigned or submissive to a situation that the individual does not resent or attempt to change.

**resignation, teacher's:** the premature termination by a teacher of a teaching contract, either according to law or with the consent of the employing authority.

**resistance:** (1) in general, the tendency to respond in an opposite direction from that of an applied force; may be physical or mental, *confr. w. conductivity*; (2) according to psychoanalytic theory, an unconscious force within the mind that accomplishes repression and also prevents repressed ideas from becoming conscious, commonly manifested in the forgetting of dreams

**resistant behavior:** see *behavior, resistant*.

**resonance:** (in speech) (1) the amplification of a tone or of any component of a complex tone, as a result of the vibration of air within a cavity, such as the mouth or nose; (2) loosely, a rich, vibrant quality of voice

**resonance tone:** (1) a tone that is reinforced by sympathetic vibration of the air within the throat, mouth, or nose cavities; (2) loosely, a tone of rich, vibrant quality.

**resonator:** (in speech) any of the throat, mouth, or nasal cavities that may act to amplify any of the components of vocal sounds.

**respiratory center:** a definite area in the medulla oblongata controlling respiratory movements.

**respiratory type:** a type of habitus characterized by a long chest, a strongly developed nose, a voluminous cavity in the upper jaw, and large accessory cavities in the skull, the whole supposedly reflecting adequacy of respiratory functions. See *habitus*.

**respondent:** any recipient of a questionnaire who actually replies to the questionnaire.

**response:** (1) any implicit or overt change in an effector organ (a muscle or a gland) consequent to stimulation; (2) a subject's answer to a test item or question

**response, adient:** a reaction in which the organism displays a continued or persistent orientation away from a stimulus; one in which the organism avoids the stimulus or its repetition or prolongation. *Syn.* *negative response; confr. w. response, adient*.

**response, acquired:** any response that has been learned by an organism, as contrasted with one that has been inherited. *Syn.* *learned response; see character, acquired; confr. w. reflex*.

**response, adequate:** any response to any signal the consummation of which is biologically and/or psychologically favorable to the organism and which results in a significant change or even abolition of the instigating stimulus. (Such response may establish a new or restore an old state of equilibrium. The net conforms to the prodrome, or set, that precedes instigation. It need not be useful, beneficial, or protective in a biosocial sense.)

**response, adient:** a response to a stimulus characterized overtly by movement toward the

stimulus or toward its source or, implicitly, by acceptance of the stimulus or of its source; for example, the hungry animal is attracted toward food by its odor, the dog passes itself insistently against the person who scratches it, the moth veers toward the light and flies into it, etc. (Most stimuli, when weak, produce an *adient response*.) *Syn.* adient reaction, approach reaction, approach response; positive response.

**response, aesthetic:** an emotional reaction in the presence of beauty, generally considered to be a favorable one.

**response, approach:** *syn.* response, adient.

**response, consummatory:** the final response of an organism to a situation by means of which the maintaining stimuli are removed, by altering either the external situation or the internal state of the organism; for example, the consummatory response of copulation reduces the appetitive tension of the organism and brings about a cessation of mating behavior.

**response, differential:** a response that is particularized, being made to a particular stimulus but not to a different stimulus or to a slightly different stimulus of the same general type. (For example, an animal may first be trained to respond in a certain way to the sound of a whistle and later, by a further process of conditioning, to respond only to a certain tone of the whistle, with increasingly finer differentiation in time until a limit is reached.)

**response, diffused:** a response that spreads to or involves most of the motor segments of an organism, for example, the responses of the vegetative, or autonomic, nervous system of the body. *See* activity, mass.

**response, egocentric:** a response with a distinct reference to the subject's self, as found, for example, in the word-association test.

**response, generalized:** (1) a response involving the whole organism rather than a single part; (2) a response other than that originally called forth by a stimulus and consisting of a number of separate responses occurring more or less simultaneously or in concatenation.

**response, implicit:** (behav. psych.) a response so limited in scope or magnitude that it can be detected by an observer only with the aid of precision instruments.

**response, learned:** *syn.* response, acquired.

**response, mouth-orientation:** the turning of the head and opening of the mouth on the part of young infants in response to stimulation of face or lip areas.

**response, negative:** *syn.* response, abient.

**response, overt:** (behav. psych.) an act or movement of an organism that may be noted by an observer using only his unaided sense organs.

**response, positive:** (1) a response to a written question that seems to indicate that the subject has read and reacted to it (as contrasted with leaving the answer space blank, which carries no clue as to whether the question was not read or was read but not answered), (2) *syn.* response, adient.

**response, precurrent:** any one of a number of responses of an organism preceding and leading

up to the final, or consummatory, response, for example, the hungry animal sniffs the odor of food, salivates, runs toward the food, licks his lips, etc., prior to the consummatory response of eating.

**response, reflex:** *syn.* reflex.

**response, serial:** a complex response consisting of several components—compatible acts or movements—performed in series. (In this case of a *serial response* constituting a skilled action, there is a certain telescoping, or overlapping, of the component actions, so that one action is anticipated or begun before the preceding one is completed, thus resulting in a reduction of the time required for the *serial response*.)

**response, startle:** a response pattern involving much of the musculature of the body, released by stimuli such as sudden droppings, jarring, or loud sounds, the constellation of reflexes that follow the startle pattern; identified with fear and with the *Moro response* by some, while others differentiate it from the latter. *Syn.* Umklammerung reflex, *see* startle pattern.

**response, sucking:** movements of the lips and tongue that enable the young of mammals to grasp the nipples and to create the negative pressures that draw milk from the mammary glands of the mother.

**response, swimming:** (1) the locomotor responses that enable the child to move forward when placed in water, (2) the term sometimes applied to the movements of trunk, arms, and legs of the child while progressing in a prone position; (3) a term used to describe various patterns of aquatic locomotion in other organisms, as, for example, the primitive locomotor response of the salamander, described by Coghill as basic to later terrestrial responses.

**response, trial:** a random effort the results of which are not known at the time the effort is made.

**response pattern:** the simultaneous or successive shortening or extension of muscle groups that provides a qualitatively and quantitatively distinct form of act or movement; the pattern may comprise both overt and implicit components.

**response system:** generally, the aggregate of neural, muscular, and glandular structures that serve as the mechanism of behavior; specifically, the complex of organic circuits active in any movement. (Lack of fixity and interchangeability are highly characteristic; for example, in the failure of the extrinsic muscles to move the eyes, the muscles of the neck become oculomotor substitutes.)

**restoration class:** *syn.* class, adjustment.

**rest period:** a time during the school day set aside or given to a teacher or pupil for rest or relaxation.

**restricted elective:** *see* elective, restricted.

**restricted funds:** *see* funds, restricted.

**rest room:** a room devoted to rest or recreation, provided for the use of students or teachers, usually furnished with lounges, easy chairs, and a table or tables.

**resultant variable:** *syn.* variable, dependent.

**résumé:** *rā'nū mā'*; a synopsis of the events or ideas, or both, of a literary work.

**retailing:** (1) the conducting of a business that sells in small quantities to the ultimate consumer, (2) a subject offered both in secondary school and in college that deals with the organizing and conducting of a retail business

**retail selling:** (1) the selling of merchandise in small quantities to the ultimate consumer, (2) a subject taught both in secondary school and in college that deals with the principles of salesmanship applied to the work of salespeople in retail stores.

**retail training:** *see* training, retail.

**retardation:** (1) progress in school at less than the normal rate of a grade or class per year or a half grade per semester, (2) failure to develop as rapidly or as far as the average.

**retardation, educational:** failure to develop as rapidly or as far as the average in scholastic ability.

**retardation, linguistic:** slow development or lack of development in the use of language.

**retardation, mental:** a condition resulting from mental development that has failed to keep pace with chronological age; may be manifested as dullness, backwardness, or even feeble-mindedness.

**retardation, social:** failure to attain as satisfactory social relationships as would be normally expected at a given age or under given circumstances.

**retarded child:** *see* child, retarded.

**retarded pupil:** *see* pupil, retarded.

**retention:** (psych.) the result of an excitation, experience, or response, occurring as a persisting aftereffect, that may serve as the basis for future modification of response or experience, regarded as one of the necessary factors in the determination of habit formation and memory.

**retention, teacher:** (1) continued employment of an instructor from one school year or other contractual period to the next, (2) the extent to which employment of a given group of teachers is continued, *see* turnover, teacher.

**retest:** (1) a second or later examination in which the procedures are comparable with those used in an earlier examination; (2) a later examination using an alternative or equivalent form of the test employed earlier; (3) a re-examination using exactly the same procedures, test forms, or standardized instruments employed in a preceding examination.

**retest coefficient:** *syn.* coefficient, self-correlation.

**retesting coefficient:** *syn.* coefficient, self-correlation.

**retired teacher:** a teacher who has left the educational field permanently after having taught a specified number of years or upon having reached a certain age.

**retirement, compulsory:** the automatic removal from active service of all persons in a given classification at a specific chronological age.

**retirement, teacher:** the permanent withdrawal of a teacher from active participation in educa-

tional activities by reason of age or of length of service.

**retirement allowance:** money paid to teachers, supervisors, and administrative officers who have been removed, usually because of age, from active service.

**retirement board, teacher:** a committee of persons who assume responsibility for the effective carrying out of the laws or regulations governing teacher retirement funds.

**retirement fund:** *see* fund, retirement.

**retirement system:** a plan by which persons, either because of disability or because of age, or having rendered a specified number of years of service as required by law, are obliged or permitted to leave their positions of employment, usually with a guarantee of an income for the duration of life. *See* retirement system, contributory; retirement system, free; retirement system, joint-contributory; retirement system, noncontributory; retirement system, pension-type; retirement system, state-wide.

**retirement system, contributory:** a system by which teachers contribute a certain percentage of their earnings during their years of service and, upon retiring from teaching, receive an annual income as long as they live in proportion to the amount paid into the fund and the number of years spent in service; frequently shortened to *contributory system* or *contributory plan*. *Syn.* mutual-benefit retirement system, *dist. f.* retirement system, joint-contributory.

**retirement system, free:** a system by which retired teachers are paid a small pension from funds supplied entirely by the state or by the employing authority, frequently shortened to *free system* or *free plan*. *Syn.* pension system; pension-type retirement system.

**retirement system, joint-contributory:** a system by which teachers, upon retiring from service, are paid an annual income until death out of funds accumulated partly through regular contributions of teachers while in service and partly from public moneys; frequently shortened to *joint-contributory plan* or *joint-contributory system*. *Dist. f.* retirement system, contributory; retirement system, mutual-benefit.

**retirement system, mutual-benefit:** *syn.* retirement system, contributory.

**retirement system, noncontributory:** a plan for fully providing retirement funds from sources other than contributions from the teachers, supervisors, or administrative officers of a school system.

**retirement system, pension-type:** *syn.* retirement system, free.

**retirement system, state-wide:** a retirement plan, typically established by state statute, that enables all teachers in public schools of the state to participate in a plan for providing retirement allowance for those released from active service because of age.

**retroactive amnesia:** *syn.* amnesia, retrograde.

**retroactive inhibition:** *see* inhibition, retroactive.

**retrograde amnesia:** *see* amnesia, retrograde.

**retrogression:** *syn.* regression (2).



**return sweep:** the movement of the eyes from the end of one line of print or writing to the beginning of the next line

**revenue:** additions to cash or other current assets that are expendable and do not increase any liability or reserve

**revenue receipts:** *see* receipts, revenue.

**reverence:** profound respect or admiration

**reversal:** the tendency to read from right to left, causing the reader to reverse the order of letters, to confuse one letter with another, or to mix the order of letters in words, which results in mistaking one word for another. *See* reversal, kinetic; reversal, static.

**reversal, handwriting:** *see* handwriting reversal.

**reversal, kinetic:** ki-net'ik; (1) a confusion of directional sequence in the reading of a word, for example reading *felt* as *left* or the reverse, (2) the mental confusion of a word with another word made up of the same letters in a different order

**reversal, static:** the confusion of letters of similar or identical form normally distinguished by their spatial orientation, for example, confusion of the letters *n, w, b, p, q, and d.*

**reversal film:** *syn.* film, positive (2).

**reversible film:** *syn.* film, positive (2).

**reversion:** the reappearance of a character present in an ancestor but not present in the generation just preceding. *Dist. f.* atavism.

**review:** (1) reexamination of material previously presented or studied, (2) (Journ.) a critical report of a current book, play, musical event, or motion picture.

**review, book:** an oral or written evaluation of a book, usually dealing with its style, content, and literary or informational value.

**review lesson:** *see* lesson, review.

**review of literature:** (1) a survey of the printed material dealing with or bearing on a given subject or problem; (2) a summary embodying the findings of such a search.

**revolving-fund receipts:** *syn.* advancements.

**revolving funds:** a term sometimes used to describe working funds of fixed sums provided to enable a cycle of operations to be carried out.

**revolving staff:** *see* staff, revolving.

**reward, pleasant, satisfying experience consequent upon a certain course of behavior and mediated by an external agent or by the self acting as agent in the hope of encouraging the repetition of the behavior.**

**reward for effort:** a term designating the principle that the state or other central educational authority should render financial assistance to subordinate units in proportion to the amount of educational effort expended by them as a means of encouraging local school systems and educational institutions to exceed the minimum legal requirements.

**round:** a device (sometimes incorporated into a projector, sometimes separate) used for winding film from one reel to another; commonly

used to wind film back on a reel after it has been projected, so that the end to be projected next lies at the outside of the reel

**rheostat:** a variable-resistance device used to change the amount of current that flows through any electrical instrument and that is used, on some motion-picture projectors, to control the speed with which the film passes through the projector.

**rhetor:** rē'tōr; in ancient Greece and later in the Roman Empire, a teacher who conducted a school for those who aspired to public office. *See* rhetorical school

**rhetoric:** (1) originally, the principles of the art of oratory, (2) today, generally the art of expressive speech or literary composition, (3) in a derogatory sense, artificiality or obvious artifice in language

**rhetorical school:** a type of school, originating in ancient Athens and later prevalent in the Roman Empire, that was intended primarily to train young men in rhetoric and oratory with a view to preparing them for careers in public life.

**rhetorician:** a professor or teacher of the art of rhetoric (especially in ancient Greece and Rome)

**rhinolalia.** rī'nōlī'ā-fē, a condition of speech characterized by nasal voice quality. *See* rhinolalia aperta; rhinolalia clausa.

**rhinolalia aperta.** a condition of speech characterized by nasal voice quality but in which there is no obstruction of the nasal passages. *Contr. w.* rhinolalia clausa.

**rhinolalia clausa:** a condition of speech characterized by nasal voice quality, in which there is obstruction of the nasal passages. *Contr. w.* rhinolalia aperta.

**rho:** rō; a letter of the Greek alphabet (Ρ, ρ), the lower-case letter ρ is frequently used as a designation of one of the rank difference correlation coefficients.

**rhythm:** the organization of successive sounds in terms of their time relations and accents

**rhythm band:** a group of young children performing with primitive toy instruments, usually of the percussion class, ordinarily with a piano part or phonographic recording supplying the essential musical structure. (The instruments used, such as drums, cymbals, triangles, hand blocks, sticks, bells, and jingle sticks, are frequently of the children's own construction) *Syn.* percussion band; percussion orchestra; rhythm orchestra, toy band; toy orchestra.

**rhythm clue:** *see* clue, rhythm.

**rhythmical drill:** *see* drill, rhythmical.

**rhythmical movement:** (1) any handwriting movement made in tempo with a set rhythm, as in the successive strokes; (2) a characteristic of handwriting in which there may be no evidence of a definite time rhythm but in which there is evidence of the adjustment of the rate of movement of the writing instrument to the curvature of the arc of the curve being constructed.

**rhythmic game:** the child's reproduction through bodily movements of different rhythms and tempo suggested by music.

**rhythmics**: movements and dance activities done to music or rhythmic sound; a term used especially in reference to such activities for young children.

**rhythm orchestra**: *syn.* rhythm band

**rhythm reading**: *see* reading, rhythm.

**Richards's formula**: a method, devised by C. R. Richards, of analyzing the factors contributing to the efficiency of a worker, according to which the efficiency of the worker varies as the sum of his manipulative skill, technical knowledge, job intelligence, job judgment, and shop morale

**rickets**: popular *syn.* rachitis

**right-eyedness**: *see* eyedness, right-.

**right-handedness**: *see* handedness, right-

**right of attendance**: (1) the legal right to attend school, (2) lawful permission to attend school

**rights-minus-wrongs formula**: a formula used in computing the score on alternate-response tests (especially true-false tests) in order to compensate for guessing on the part of the examinee; may be expressed as follows: score =  $R - W$ , where  $R$  = number of right answers and  $W$  = number of wrong answers, thus, if an examinee responded correctly to 80 items and incorrectly to 10 items in a test consisting of 100 true-false questions, his score would be computed as follows: score =  $80 - 10 = 70$ . *See* correction-for-chance formula.

**right-wrong test**: *see* test, alternate-response; test, true-false, test, yes-no.

**rigid constitution**: *see* constitution, rigid.

**Ritterakademie**: *rit'ér á ká-dá-mé'*, a type of school for princes established in several German states during the Renaissance, offering a more practical and less academic education than the *Gymnasium*

**rivalry**: conscious competition between individuals of about equal ability.

**rivalry, sibling**: competition without direct conflict between brothers and/or sisters for specific objects or distinctions considered desirable by the individuals concerned

**roll**, the list of pupils who are officially registered as belonging to a given class or school

**roll, school**: a list of the names of the pupils who are entered or enrolled in a school.

**rolling motion**, a handwriting movement of a cursive or wavelike character produced by rolling the arm on the muscle pad of the forearm.

**room schedule**: *see* schedule, room.

**root mean square**: the square root of the arithmetic mean of the squares of the observations, sums, or scores, may be expressed by the formula  $\sqrt{\Sigma X^2/N}$ . *Syn.* quadratic mean.

**root-mean-square deviation**: *see* deviation, root-mean-square.

**root-mean-square deviation about the median**: *see* deviation about the median, root-mean-square.

**root-mean-square error**: *syn.* deviation, root-mean-square.

**Rorschach test**: *see* test, Rorschach.

**rotary gang**: an industrial learner group that remains constantly of the same size, though composed of persons in various stages of learning, new members being inducted to replace those whose training is completed.

**rotation method**: a procedure, commonly used in laboratories, by which the students work individually but on different problems, rotating the problems until each student has completed all of them. (In this way, more work can be done with limited apparatus.)

**rotation plan**: a plan of teaching office practice in which much of the instruction is presented by means of job sheets and the pupils rotate from one job to another or from one office appliance to another until all units of the course have been completed.

**rotation technique**: a method of group experimentation in which the groups are rotated (changed) at determined intervals with reference to certain experimental conditions, the purpose being to control differences in these non-experimental factors by neutralizing any difference that may exist.

**R.O.T.C., junior**: those units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps organized generally in secondary schools and in colleges not requiring 4 years for completion of a degree.

**R.O.T.C., senior**: those units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps organized in colleges and universities requiring 4 years of collegiate study for a degree and in a limited number of schools not conferring degrees but that, because of the merit of the training offered, are specially designated by the Secretary of War as qualified for units of this division.

**R.O.T.C. program**: *see* program, R.O.T.C.

**R.O.T.C. schedule**: *see* schedule, R.O.T.C.

**rote counting**: the mere recital from memory of a verbal series of number words, without reference to objects, which may or may not have meaning for the child.

**rote learning**: *see* learning, rote.

**rote song**: a song taught by having the learner imitate the singing of the teacher; most commonly employed in kindergarten and primary grades. *See* pattern song.

**rough check**: *see* check, rough.

**rough median**: *see* median, rough.

**round**: in archery, a prescribed number of arrows shot in succession at prescribed distances.

**rounding off**: the process of dropping one or more digits to the right of a specified digit in a number, the digit to the extreme right of those retained being increased by unity or remaining unchanged in accordance with specified rules.

**round number**: (1) an approximate number obtained from a given number by dropping one or more digits to the right of a specified digit in the given number; *see* rounding off; (2) an estimated number, approximately correct for a limited number of digits.

**round robin**: a form of tournament in which each contestant or team plays every other contestant or team entered.

**round table:** a discussion in a group small enough for all to participate and in which all present are on a basis of equality, a member of the group is given the responsibility of raising the opening question, keeping the discussion to the point, and summarizing from time to time the progress of the group in thinking through the question.

**roundup:** an organized plan for promoting health examinations of children about to enter the public schools for the first time.

**route, circuit:** a school-bus route that begins and ends near the school.

**route, multiple:** a school-bus itinerary in which a number of children are transported to school, the bus completely unloaded, and a different group of pupils subsequently transported. (For example, a bus may first bring to school those children living to the east of the school, then bring in those living to the west. Or, in the case of joint ownership of one bus by two schools, the bus may first bring the children to school A, then perform the corresponding service for school B.)

**route, shoestring:** *syn.* route, straight-line.

**route, single:** the travel of a school bus in which the entire morning service consists of one trip. *See* bus trip.

**route, straight-line:** a school-bus route in which the bus proceeds toward the school from a point some distance away from the school. *Syn.* shoestring route; *contr.* *vs.* route, circuit

**routine activities:** *see* activities, routine.

**rules of Benedict:** the constitution established by St. Benedict in 529 to govern the lives and activities of the monks under his direction. (Rules affecting education required each monk to devote about 7 hours each day to labor and about 2 hours to reading.)

**runaway:** a child who leaves school and home without the knowledge of teachers or parents.

**runaway file:** a record, so organized as to facilitate regular checking, kept for children of compulsory school age reportedly away from their designated home and school without the approval of parent or guardian.

**running oval:** a formal handwriting-drill exercise consisting in making successive connected ovals, of either the direct or the indirect type.

**running space:** (handwriting) spaces between letters in words, and spaces between words

**running words:** the total number of words in a passage, made up of the different words plus their repetitions; a number used as a basis for relative error, that is, errors per hundred words, or for measures of reliability, such as prepositions per hundred words, etc.

**running writing:** *syn.* writing, cursive

**run-on sentence:** *see* sentence, run-on.

**run-together sentence:** *syn.* sentence, run-on.

**rural adult education:** *see* adult education, rural.

**rural child:** *see* child, rural.

**rural community:** the people in a local area who live on dispersed farmsteads or in a hamlet or village of less than 2,500 population that forms the center of their common interests.

**rural education:** (1) those phases of education that deal with the peculiar conditions, opportunities, and problems of people living on dispersed farmsteads or in hamlets or villages of less than 2,500 population, (2) the act or art of developing and cultivating through education the various physical, intellectual, aesthetic, and moral faculties and the economic and social welfare of persons living in rural communities, (3) the totality of information and qualities acquired through instruction and training that further the physical, mental, moral, and social development of persons living in rural communities; (4) an organized body of knowledge and theory dealing with the principles and practices of learning and teaching in rural communities.

**rural high school:** *see* high school, rural.

**rural practice school:** *see* practice school, rural.

**rural school:** (1) a school that may include the elementary grades or the high-school grades, or both, under the administrative supervision of county, district, or other superintendent of schools, and that is located in the open country or in a village or town of fewer than 2,500 population, (2) a one- or two-teacher elementary school located in the open country.

**rural school district:** *see* district, rural school

**rural school plant:** *see* school plant, rural.

**rural-school superintendent:** *see* superintendent, rural-school.

**rural-school supervision:** *see* supervision, rural-school.

**rural school system:** *see* school system, rural.

**rural-school teacher:** (1) a person who instructs in a school located in the open country or in a village or town of fewer than 2,500 population, (2) a person who instructs in a one- or two-teacher school located in the open country.

**rural-school travelling library:** *see* library, rural-school travelling.

**rural sociology:** *see* sociology, rural.

**rural youth group:** an organization of rural young people, usually 10 to 24 years of age, conducted for educational, social, and recreational purposes.

**rushing:** (colloquial) the competition of fraternities and sororities for new members. (At most colleges there is a scheduled rushing period during which the competing organizations are open to inspection by prospective initiates.)

**Sabbath school:** (1) strictly, a school held once a week on the Jewish Sabbath (Saturday) to provide religious instruction for Jewish children, (2) somewhat loosely applied to a Jewish school held once a week on the Christian Sabbath (Sunday), more properly called a *Jewish Sunday school*. See *Sunday school*, Jewish.

**sabbatical teacher leave:** see *sabbatical teaching year*.

**sabbatical teaching year:** a leave of absence with full or partial compensation following the sixth consecutive year of service, intended to provide teachers with an opportunity for self-improvement.

**saccadic movement:** *sa-kad'ik*; the rapid movement of the eyes in changing from one fixation point to another.

**Sacramento plan:** a modified platoon plan of school organization instituted in the Sacramento, California, schools by Superintendent Charles C. Hughes.

**sadism:** *sad'iz'm*; (1) a form of sexual perversion characterized by a tendency to derive sexual gratification through the infliction of suffering upon another, (2) cruelty; (3) a condition characterized by a tendency to take pleasure in making others suffer. *Contr.* *vs. masochism*.

**sadist:** one who practices *sadism*.

**sadistic, anal:** an individual having that proneness to cruelty which, according to psychoanalytic theory, stems from the resentments aroused in infancy during the training in bowel and bladder control.

**safety committee:** a group having the definite responsibility and purpose of fostering safe pupil transportation.

**safety council:** an organized group working to reduce the number and seriousness of accidents in a community by means of a program of education, engineering, and enforcement of safety rules.

**safety council, junior:** a self-governing organization of school pupils the purpose of which is to promote safety among pupils, especially while under school jurisdiction.

**safety education:** instruction relating to sources of potential physical injury and health hazards as well as the necessary steps for their control or elimination.

**safety engineering:** the art and science by means of which trained specialists attempt to remove the physical causes of accidents through scientific study, systematic control, and special construction.

**safety film:** *syn.* film, acetate-base.

**safety patrol:** a group of pupils who assist in instructing and directing members of a school or school system in acting safely in assembly, shop, gymnasium, corridor, playground, fire drill, school bus, or outdoor traffic situations.

**safety zone:** a designated area in which children are given some protection from physical harm, particularly from traffic hazards.

**St. Vitus's dance:** *syn.* chorea.

**salary, forfeiture of:** see *forfeitures of salary*.

**salary, supermaximum:** a salary beyond the regular maximum salary of the schedule, granted for superior teaching service or for the assumption of additional responsibilities.

**salary increment:** an increase in salary awarded as one of a series of additions to the salary levels of the schedule.

**salary-ratio formula:** a salary formula that utilizes the years of training, degrees held, and a limited number of years of teaching experience in determining salaries to be paid to the members of a regular teaching staff or to school administrators, or both.

**salary schedule:** a planned scheme for determining the amount of salary to be paid to a particular employee or class of employees, or a written presentation of such a scheme.

**salary schedule, fixed:** an established plan for paying salaries to teachers, supervisors, and administrative officers according to a definite scale of increases depending on length of service and/or professional preparation.

**salary schedule, merit-type:** a plan of paying salaries to teachers, supervisors, and administrative officers involving increases in salary on the basis of proficiency rather than length of service.

**salary schedule, permanent:** a fixed salary scale usually based on the amount of training and the number of years of teaching experience.

**salary schedule, position:** a plan adopted by a board of education for the adjustment of salaries of employees according to the position held, for example, elementary-school teacher, secondary-school teacher, principal, supervisor, etc.

**salary schedule, position-automatic:** a salary schedule for school employees in which the compensation varies with the type of school in which the person works, salary increments being otherwise uniform and automatic.

**salary schedule, position-merit:** a salary schedule for school employees in which the compensation varies with the type of position or school in which the person works and in which increments are determined on the basis of merit.

**salary schedule, position-type:** *syn.* salary schedule, position

**salary schedule, preparation-automatic:** a salary schedule for teachers in which the compensation varies with the amount of preparation required, salary increments being otherwise automatic.

**salary schedule, preparation-merit:** a salary schedule for teachers in which the compensation varies with the amount of preparation required and in which increments are determined on the basis of estimated merit as a teacher.

**salary schedule, single:** a plan by which the same salary is paid to all teachers in a school system who have the same amount of professional experience and preparation and who are given comparable teaching responsibilities.

**salesmanship:** (1) the art of persuading others to purchase goods or services, (2) a subject, taught both in secondary school and in college, that deals with the principles used by successful salespersons in selling goods or services (*NOTE:* The modern course in salesmanship emphasizes ethics and service to customers and discourages high-pressure selling.) *Dist. f.* merchandising.

**sally port:** a long, open porch or passageway, extending along the side or end of a building or connecting buildings.

**salutation:** development marked by sudden and extensive shifts or spurts, especially when such shifts or spurts are caused by sudden transformations in the chain of causal factors rather than by gradual "closure," or completion, of underlying mechanisms essential to the particular development.

**salutatory growth:** *see* growth, salutatory.

**same-group procedure:** a one-group research method by which the same persons are made to serve both as the experimental and as the control group, by comparing progress for a given period of time when an experimental variable is present with progress over an equivalent period of time when the experimental variable is absent.

**same-or-opposites test:** *see* test, same-or-opposites.

**sample:** a finite number of observations or cases, selected from all the cases in a particular universe; often assumed to be representative of the total group, or universe, of which it is a part.

**sample, adequate:** a sample large enough to ensure the accuracy required for some designated purpose; one composed of enough cases to bring the sampling error within a specified magnitude (*NOTE:* Adequacy of size does not ensure representativeness or freedom from bias.)

**sample, biased:** a sample that is not representative of the universe from which it is drawn; a sample affected by a constant error of whatever sort.

**sample, matched:** a sample drawn by selecting cases each having (within limits) the same variate values in the control variables as the corresponding cases in another sample.

**sample, random:** a limited number of individuals chosen from a large population, or universe,

in such a manner that every individual in the population has an equal and independent chance of being included in the sample, a sample selected in a purely chance manner from the population, or universe, that it is to represent. *Syn.* simple sample

**sample, reliable:** any sample so selected and of such size that it and other samples of the same size and similarly selected have essentially the same characteristics

**sample, representative:** a sample possessing essentially the same characteristics as the population, or universe, from which it is drawn.

**sample, simple:** *syn.* sample, random.

**sample, stratified:** a sample obtained by dividing the population into categories and selecting proportionately from each category. *See* selection, proportional.

**sampling:** the act or process of selecting a limited number of observations, individuals, or cases to represent a particular universe.

**sampling, direct:** a method of sampling in which some control is exercised over the selection of data, in order to increase the probability of proportional representation from the various groups or categories of elements.

**sampling, extensive:** in achievement testing, the use of a large number of questions covering a variety of topics, the topics not being covered in great detail. *Contr. w.* sampling, intensive.

**sampling, fluctuation of:** *see* fluctuation of sampling.

**sampling, intensive:** in achievement testing, the use of a small number of topics, each topic being covered in great detail. *Contr. w.* sampling, extensive.

**sampling distribution:** *see* distribution, sampling.

**sampling error:** *syn.* error of sampling.

**sampling reliability:** *see* reliability, sampling.

**sand craft:** modeling and working sand as a play activity.

**sand play:** a technique which provides an opportunity for observing the behavior of the child in a controlled situation and according to which the child is supplied with sand, stones, and water and permitted to do as he wishes.

**sanitarian:** a public-health worker, not an engineer, whose duties involve inspection of sanitary facilities and giving related public-health instruction.

**sanitation, building:** (1) the condition of a building or buildings with respect to cleanliness; (2) the cleaning of buildings, or provisions for keeping them in a cleanly condition.

**Santa Barbara plan:** an enrichment plan originating in Santa Barbara, California, according to which the pupils of each grade were homogeneously grouped into three sections and the work adjusted in amount and difficulty to the abilities of each group; class promotions were made three times a year, while individual promotions could be made at any time.

**Sapphism:** *syn.* Lesbianism.

**Sargent jump:** *syn.* jump and reach.

**saturation:** (stat.) the degree to which a trait includes or subsumes another, hence, the extent to which variation in one trait represents (and is accounted for by) variation in another.

**savings bank, school** an agency organized and administered by school officials for the receipt of small savings of pupils for deposit in a bank; intended to promote habits of thrift in children.

**saxette:** a simple wind instrument, used in preinstrument classes.

**scale:** (1) a sequence of numbers having special significance, commonly represented in physical form by intervals of space (as on a ruler) and graduated into equal intervals for greater convenience and system, (2) a series of numbers, such as norms, percentile scores, grade equivalents, or age equivalents, the values of which take significance from their derivation; (3) a test having items arranged in order of difficulty; a *scaled test*, (4) a series of graded specimens (such as samples of handwriting, woodworking, or composition) arranged in order of merit and/or level of difficulty, usually having derived (somewhat arbitrary) numerical values, and used for comparison with similar products as a means of grading pupil or student achievement; (5) a series of discriminating statements or questions intended to reveal certain attitudes or personality characteristics of the respondent, for example, a *personality scale*, (the individual items of such a scale may, in scoring, be assigned various weights according to the particular purpose for which the scale is being scored).

**scale, achievement:** *syn.* test, achievement

**scale, age:** a test or series of tests for which age norms are adopted or which is scored in terms of age norms. *See* norm, age.

**scale, analytical:** *syn.* test, diagnostic.

**scale, arithmetic:** any scale in which equal numerical intervals are represented by equal spatial intervals; a scale of which the successive points of division are equidistant. *Contr.* w. scale, logarithmic, scale, nonuniform.

**scale, attitude:** an attitude-measuring instrument the use of which have been experimentally determined and equated; designed to obtain a quantitative evaluation of an attitude, to be distinguished from *attitude questionnaire*, in which there is no such rational equality of units.

**scale, building:** an instrument for assigning a quantitative value to a school building to indicate the degree to which it meets certain educational and structural criteria, may consist of a list of suitable criteria with specific details, each section or subdivision of the scale having a stated maximum value, which is an arbitrary or empirically determined number, and the total or maximum usually being a convenient number like 1,000; the person using the scale indicates for each item the degree to which a part or aspect of the building is judged to satisfy the criterion.

**scale, composition:** a series of sample compositions arranged in order at measured intervals according to excellence and used as a device for judging the quality of compositions, especially in surveys and other large-scale pieces of research.

**scale, continuous:** a scale in which only intermediate points are given but in which a continuum is assumed so that judges may indicate their ratings at any point.

**scale, developmental:** (1) a test, check list, or inventory for use in measuring or estimating the stage of development of individuals, often with special reference to social, emotional, or physiological aspects of development, (2) a carefully prepared arrangement of items in a sequence for quantifying, planning, and improving the interpretation of observational or other data insofar as they pertain to a specified aspect of development.

**scale, difficulty:** (1) a test designed to determine the maximum level of performance of which an individual is capable, consists of items arranged in ascending order of difficulty, the increment from item to item being, preferably, approximately constant, (2) a series of tasks arranged in order of difficulty (or a series of tasks the difficulty of each of which is known) from which a selection may be made to prepare a test; (3) (voc. ed.) a list of the jobs in a block, arranged in order from the easiest to the most difficult, *see* block.

**scale, emotional-maturity:** a standardized instrument for measuring a person's level of emotional maturity by comparing his score on the scale with norms based on samplings of children of various ages and of adults. *See* questionnaire, personality.

**scale, evaluation:** an instrument of appraisal in which the person or thing being appraised for a given trait or traits is rated on a prepared scale, or continuum, such as the increasing amount in a characteristic or trait, covering the range through which the trait might be found or appraised.

**scale, grade:** a scale for measuring ability or growth, utilizing the adoption of successive grade norms as the units of measurement.

**scale, graphic:** a rating scale on which each trait is represented by a line, the various degrees of the trait being indicated by descriptions, explanations, or illustrations at different points on the line, the extent to which the individual possesses the trait is noted by a mark at the appropriate place on the line.

**scale, group:** a questionnaire type of test (like the personality inventory) that can be administered to a group of testees; it is not a scale in the sense of a rating scale, nor does it deal necessarily with the measurement of a group, but rather with a number of individuals simultaneously.

**scale, group intelligence:** the name used for some of the earliest group intelligence tests; for example, the Otis group intelligence scale.

**scale, handwriting:** a schema, usually in the form of a chart, containing samples of handwriting arranged in order from poor to good quality, each having an assigned value as determined by the qualified judgments of experts or by objective measurement, usually accompanied by norms of quality and rate of writing.

**scale, intelligence:** a measure of intelligence constructed in accordance with the scale

principles, often having exercises of increasing difficulty corresponding to levels of mental ability, loosely used as a synonym for *intelligence test*.

**scale, isochron:** a scale, used in the measurement of mental ability, that is based on isochron, or equal-time, units ranging from 0 to 100. *See* isochron; score, isochron.

**scale, logarithmic:** a scale so constructed that the spatial interval between any two numbers is proportional to the difference between the logarithms of the two numbers. *Contr.* w. scale, arithmetic.

**scale, merit.** *syn.* scale, quality.

**scale, nonuniform:** a scale having unequal units, so constructed that the successive possible values are not equidistant; a scale in which first differences are not constant; for example, a logarithmic scale. *Contr.* w. scale, arithmetic.

**scale, opinion:** *syn.* scale, attitude.

**scale, oral-reading:** a type of reading test consisting of selections of increasing difficulty to be read aloud, used to determine the upper limits of a person's oral-reading power.

**scale, performance:** *syn.* test, performance.

**scale, point:** a measuring device so arranged that the score is indicated in terms of points or units of the scale rather than in terms of age or other derived scores, most commonly used to designate certain intelligence scales.

**scale, posture:** a graded series of silhouettes of standing posture used as a basis for rating the posture of individuals.

**scale, problem:** the name for an early type of achievement test in arithmetic problem solving in which each problem had a determined difficulty value. *See* test, scaled.

**scale, product:** a series of items of graded degrees of difficulty, such as words for spelling, from which tests of desired levels of difficulty for certain grade groups can be constructed.

**scale, quality:** a series of typical specimens of schoolwork in a particular subject (such as specimens of handwriting) arranged in order of merit, usually with numerical values assigned to each, and used as a standard of comparison for evaluating pupil performance in that subject, most commonly used where emphasis in measurement is not on mechanical details but on general quality of the product or where strictly objective marking is especially difficult. *Syn.* merit scale.

**scale, quantitative:** *syn.* rating scale, numerical.

**scale, range:** a test covering a wide variety of different subjects, intended to measure the breadth of a person's ability, skill, and knowledge.

**scale, rating:** *see* rating scale.

**scale, reading:** a type of reading test consisting of materials arranged in ascending order of difficulty, as contrasted with one that is of the same difficulty throughout.

**scale, self-rating:** a rating scale by means of which a person rates himself on the traits in-

cluded in the scale; may deal with character ratings, teaching ability, etc.

**scale, Snellen:** a series of scientific measurements to which a Snellen test chart is drawn, according to which the height of each letter subtends a visual angle of 5 minutes at the distance at which the normal eye should distinguish the letter and the width of the component limbs of the letter subtends a visual angle of 1 minute, which is the minimum visual angle for the normal eye.

**scale, social-development:** a scale of age norms established for the appearance of social traits in children.

**scale, spelling:** a list of words arranged in order according to spelling difficulty, used as a source of words for making spelling tests.

**scale, uniform:** *syn.* scale, arithmetic.

**scale, vocabulary:** a list of words that a subject is asked to define, usually arranged in order of increasing difficulty.

**scale caption:** one of the items or subdivisions of a rating scale. *See* rating scale.

**scale drawing:** *see* drawing, scale.

**scaled scores:** *see* scores, scaled.

**scaled test:** *see* test, scaled.

**scale point:** one of a number of points dividing the continuum into equal intervals for rating or ranking purposes. *See* scale, continuous.

**scale step:** one of a number of equal intervals on the continuum marked off by scale points for rating or ranking purposes. *See* scale, continuous.

**scale value:** the value assigned to a particular response in a test, examination, questionnaire, etc.

**scaling:** the procedure or process of determining numerical values to be assigned to statements, test items, compositions, handwriting specimens, etc., or to the number of such statements, etc., that are correct or that follow a given rule of classification. (The resulting values are called *scale values*.)

**scanning speech:** *see* speech, scanning.

**scatter:** *syn.* dispersion.

**scatter diagram:** *see* diagram, scatter.

**scattergram:** *syn.* diagram, scatter.

**scattergraph:** *syn.* diagram, scatter.

**scatterplot:** *syn.* diagram, scatter.

**scedasticity:** *eko-das'ti-s'i-ti*; variability or similarity of distribution of the arrays of a double-entry table. *See* heteroscedasticity; homoscedasticity.

**scene:** a section of a motion-picture film that appears to have been taken as a single continuous unit without stopping the camera.

**schedule, building-work:** a plan for the care and/or operation of school buildings, arranged by time of day or week and by time required to complete each separate job.

**schedule, classroom:** *see* schedule, room.

schedule, daily: *syn.* program, daily.

schedule, data-gathering: a form or outline used as a guide in gathering data; for example, (a) a printed form such as a check list or rating scale on which the research worker may record his observations, (b) a blank, such as a questionnaire, rating scale, etc., used by the research worker to elicit recorded information, opinions, or ratings from others, (c) a memorized outline or procedure used to guide interrogation in personal interviews; (d) (sometimes) a test. *Syn.* data-gathering instrument.

schedule, observation: (1) a plan for making and perhaps for recording observations, with respect to time, place, etc.; (2) a type of data-gathering schedule.

schedule, room: a plan for the use, by various classes, of rooms of a university, college, or school for the different periods of each day and for the several days of the week; usually produced in tabular form.

schedule, R.O.T.C.: the arrangement by day and hour of Reserve Officers' Training Corps classes and drill periods.

schedule, salary: *see* salary schedule.

schedule, study: (1) a definite listing of the time and place to study; (2) a program indicating the subject to be studied at a given time or place.

schedule, time: *see* time schedule.

scheduled supervisory visits: *see* supervisory visits, scheduled.

schedule of activities: the plan, program, or time sequence according to which activities of any sort take place.

schema: skē'mō, (art) a drawing, sketch, or diagram, preliminary to more detailed representation, design, or other expression in the arts; the term is often used to designate pre-representative types of drawing by kindergarten and primary-grade children. *See* drawing, prerepresentative; drawing, schematic.

schematic drawing: *see* drawing, schematic.

schematic stage: that period of the child's development in drawing when he draws what he knows rather than what he sees, according to a pattern or scheme that is more or less standard to him; the predominant stage until the age of about 5 or 6 years.

schematograph: skē-met'ō-graf; a device used in recording posture by tracing the outline of a person in reduced form.

schizoid: skiz'oid; pertaining to or resembling schizophrenia, for example, a schizoid personality. *Syn.* schizophrenic.

schizoid personality: *see* personality, schizoid.

schizophrenia: skiz'ō-frē'nō; a term used to designate the early stages of dementia praecox or a mental disorder displaying some of the symptoms of dementia praecox; sometimes loosely used as a synonym for dementia praecox.

schizophrenic: skiz'ō-frē'nik; *syn.* schizoid.

scholar: (1) a student or pupil, (2) a student who holds an academic scholarship; (3) one who, by

long-continued systematic study, especially in a university, has gained competent mastery of one or more of the highly-organized academic studies, more narrowly, one who has acquired detailed knowledge, skill in investigation, and powers of critical analysis in a special field, (4) a literate person, specifically, one who can read and write.

scholarship: (1) the quality of achievement of a student in one or more of his studies; (2) an award, usually of money or free tuition, given to a deserving student either as recognition of achievement or as encouragement.

scholarship aid: *see* aid, scholarship.

scholarship committee: (1) a group of members of the instructional and administrative staffs whose duty is to review the scholastic records and sometimes the financial need of students to whom honors, prizes, and money may be awarded; (2) a committee of the faculty assigned responsibility for reviewing standards of scholastic requirements and students' records with a view to maintaining desirable standards.

scholarship funds: *see* funds, scholarship.

scholarship honor society: *see* honor society, scholarship.

scholarship mark: *see* mark, scholarship.

scholarship report: *see* report, scholarship.

scholastic: (1) (usually cap.) an exponent of scholasticism, the chief Christian philosophy of the Middle Ages, or any philosopher or theologian of the Middle Ages, *syn.* Schoolman; (2) (R.C. ed.) originally, the headmaster of a cathedral school; later, a title given to headmasters generally; (3) (R.C. ed.) in the Society of Jesus, a student who has completed 2 years as a novitiate and has taken the simple perpetual vows, following which he teaches or studies philosophy and theology; in other religious orders, a student for the priesthood.

scholastic aptitude: *see* aptitude, scholastic.

scholastic-aptitude test: *see* test, scholastic-aptitude.

scholasticate: a house of higher studies for Jesuit scholastics. *See* scholastic (3).

scholastic discipline: *syn.* discipline, formal.

scholastic failure: *see* failure, scholastic.

scholastic: *syn.* internal.

Scholasticism: a type of dialectic and system of philosophy in which Aristotelian philosophy (chiefly deductive) is employed to systematize and harmonize the content of Christianity with Greek philosophy, considers revelation an aid to reason and embraces both Aristotelian realism and Christian supernaturalism; reached its highest statement during the thirteenth century in the works of St. Thomas Aquinas.

scholastic journalism: *see* journalism, scholastic.

scholastic motivation: *see* motivation, scholastic.

scholastic probation: *syn.* probation (1).

scholastic test: *see* test, scholastic.

scholasticus: skō-las'ti-kən; *syn.* scholastic.



**school:** (1) an organized group of pupils pursuing defined studies at defined levels and receiving instruction from one or more teachers, frequently with the addition of other employees and officers, such as a principal, various supervisors of instruction, and a staff of maintenance workers; usually housed in a single building or group of buildings, (2) a division of the school organization under the direction of a principal or head teacher (to be distinguished from the *school building*, which may house more than one school); (3) a major subdivision of a university, offering a curriculum to which admission can be had usually only after some study in a college of arts and sciences and which leads to a technical, professional, or graduate degree; (4) occasionally used to designate a group of subjects organized to a definite end, as a *school of civil engineering* in a college of engineering.

**school adjustment:** *see* adjustment, school.

**school administration:** *see* administration, educational (2).

**school-affiliated club:** *see* club, school-affiliated.

**school age:** *see* age, school.

**school aid:** *see* aid, school.

**school board:** the local town, township, county, or city agency created by the state but generally popularly elected, on which the statutes of the state or commonwealth place the responsibility for conducting the local public education system; individual members have no authority, power being vested in the board only when it acts as a body; control is exercised through vote by which administrative officers are selected and discharged and rules, regulations, and policies are established, in some instances, the board has power to levy local taxes for education.

**school-board meeting:** the assembling or convening of a quorum of the members of the school board for the conduct of business, the school board and its members being without power except when in official meeting.

**school-board member:** a citizen elected or appointed in a manner prescribed by law to serve for a limited number of years on the policy-making board of the school district (Legally, a school-board member has power to act only as a member of the board when it is in session. Specific duties may be assigned a member by vote of the board.)

**school boundary:** *syn.* boundary line.

**schoolboy patrol:** a group of boys who assist those responsible for the safety of children on the way to and from school and, frequently, within the school grounds.

**school branch library:** *see* library, school branch.

**school broadcast:** *see* broadcast, school.

**school-building standard:** *see* standard, school-building.

**school bus:** a motor vehicle used for transporting pupils to and from school.

**school-bus chrome:** a light orange color defined by the U. S. Bureau of Standards and adopted by most states as the required color for official vehicles that transport school children; often called *national school-bus chrome*.

**school-bus patrol:** a group of pupils organized into a monitorial system for the purpose of supervising and directing the conduct of pupils while being transported to and from school.

**school-bus stop:** a designated place along a route where one or more pupils get on or off the school bus.

**school camp:** *see* camp, school.

**school census:** *see* census, school

**school center:** the location of one or more schools, whether elementary or secondary, or both.

**school child:** *see* child, school.

**school committee:** (1) the local board or committee on which the statutes of the state or commonwealth place the responsibility for conducting the local public education system; may be appointed or elected and may be responsible in varying degrees to the local government authorities; a term employed largely in some of the New England states, in others a similar board being generally known as the *school board* or *board of education*, (2) historically, the committee of the local town or city council to which matters pertaining to education were referred.

**school control:** the exercise of directive or restraining influence over a school or over the pupils of a school.

**school day:** the portion of the calendar day during which school is in session; typically contains 5½ hours of instruction time, beginning at 9 A.M. and closing at 4 P.M., with 1½ hours of intermissions.

**school deposit:** *syn.* library, classroom (1).

**school-district library:** *see* library, school-district.

**school dollar:** a device used to indicate the percentage distribution of school funds among the several services and agencies of the school or school system; based on the concept that if one dollar constituted the total cost of maintaining a school, the dollar could be divided in such a way as to indicate the proportional part that each particular service or agency within the school would cost. (For example, if teachers' salaries constitute 75 per cent of the total cost of operating a school, one might refer to the fact that 75 cents of the *school dollar* goes for teachers' salaries.)

**school duplicate collection:** a collection of books for boys and girls of elementary and junior high-school age, duplicating books in a children's department of a public library and used by the library to supply books for schoolroom use.

**school excursion:** *syn.* school journey.

**school for the mentally deficient:** a school devoted entirely to the education of those of low-grade mentality, utilizing special materials and methods of presentation; in some instances, located within a larger system; more commonly, a public or private boarding school where the 24-hour day is supervised. (The latter is sometimes called a *school for exceptional children*, but this is an unwarranted restriction of the term *exceptional*.)

**school for the mentally superior:** a type of school devoted entirely to the education of pupils of

high intelligence, presumably permitting more complete and effective organization of methods and materials for this purpose than is provided in an ordinary school.

**school garden:** a plot of ground devoted to the growing of vegetables or flowers and cared for by the children of the school under the direction and guidance of the teacher or school supervisor, emphasis is on the science involved in the growing of plants, in soil preparation and maintenance, and in the control of pests.

**school-history blank:** a form used to tell the story of a pupil's progress during the years he spends in school; may be one of two types: (a) a form kept by the pupil in which he assumes the responsibility for recording from time to time significant items of school progress, personal-social development, attitudes, interests, aptitudes, etc.; (b) a form maintained by the school as a record of the pupil's continuing development to be used, first, as a sound basis for guidance and, second, as a record to send to an employer, to another school, or to some other agency, to serve as a guide in the understanding, treatment, and placement of the pupil.

**schoolhouse:** a school building used for general educational purposes.

**school housekeeping:** activities connected with keeping the school building and premises clean, neat, attractive, and comfortable.

**schoolhousing:** the building provisions made by a school system for the education of children.

**school journey:** a trip arranged by the school and undertaken for educational purposes, in which pupils or students go to places where the materials of instruction may be observed and studied directly in their functional settings, for example, a trip to a factory or to a city waterworks. *Syn.* school excursion.

**school land:** land owned by the state, the revenue of which, if any, is used for school purposes.

**school-leaving age:** *see* age, school-leaving.

**school-leaving card:** *syn.* guidance dismissal blank.

**school librarian:** *see* librarian, school.

**school-libraries department:** *see* department, school-libraries.

**school library:** *see* library, school.

**school-library supervisor:** *see* supervisor, school-library.

**school-life activities:** *see* activities, school-life.

**Schoolman:** *syn.* scholastic (1).

**school management:** the administration and direction of the school, with special emphasis on such matters as discipline, availability of supplies, care of building and grounds, and physical comfort. *See* class management.

**school marks:** *syn.* marks, teachers'.

**school month:** usually construed to be 20 school days, or 4 weeks of 5 days each.

**school of early childhood:** a generic term embracing the educational provisions made for children of 2 to 8 years of age, depending on

local school-entrance requirements; includes the nursery, kindergarten, and primary school, and is characterized by socialized learning through meaningful, interesting, and vital experiences.

**school of education:** *see* teacher-preparing institution.

**school of industry:** an English school of the eighteenth century where the children of the poor were taught to spin, sew, and knit, to make their own clothing, and usually to read, write, and understand the principles of religion. (A well-known school of this type opened in Bishopsgate Street, London, in 1701.) *Syn.* workhouse school.

**school of journalism:** a separate division of a university, headed by a dean, director, or chairman and devoted to professional training in preparation for various journalistic occupations, including newspaper work.

**school of the air:** (1) the name given to a number of organized series of radio programs intended to supplement classroom instruction, frequently sponsored and controlled by institutions of higher learning and public school systems, both state and city, (2) an adult-education or public-relations project, utilizing radio broadcasting as the means of reaching the intended audience and sponsored by an educational institution.

**school of three R's:** a type of school that developed in the United States during the colonial period, teaching "reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic" and later forming the basis for the elementary school.

**School Ordinance of Joshua Ben Gamala:** *gama'la*, the earliest known provision for compulsory education, an ordinance issued in Palestine during the first century, making it obligatory for boys to enter school at the age of 6 or 7 years and for teachers of young children to be appointed in each district and each town.

**school organization:** *see* organization, school.

**school physician:** *see* physician, school.

**school plant, rural:** (1) the rural school building, and the furniture, equipment, outbuildings, and grounds of the school, (2) the rural school building only.

**school population:** *see* population, school.

**school-progress report:** *see* report, school-progress.

**school publication:** *see* publication, school.

**school publicity:** *see* publicity.

**school record:** *see* record, school.

**school republic:** a term sometimes used to designate the student self-government of a school, used by W. L. Gill in 1896 to characterize such an organization in a New York City school.

**school roll:** *see* roll, school.

**schoolroom library:** *syn.* library, classroom (1).

**school senate:** (elem. ed.) a pupil government body, composed of the presidents of the various pupil organizations of the school, such as the

home-room civic clubs and the school councils, and intended to coordinate the various pupil activities and to promote a democratic pupil participation in the development and enforcement of school policy.

**school services:** the functions served by the school, for example, educational, guidance, extra-curricular, and community-service functions.

**school society:** *see* society, school.

**school standards:** *see* standards, school.

**school-store project:** *see* project, school-store.

**school-subject unit cost:** *see* unit cost, school-subject.

**school support:** *see* support, school.

**school survey:** *see* survey, school.

**school system:** all the schools operated by a given board of education or central administrative authority.

**school system, city:** the organization of all schools within a city school district, controlled and administered by the district.

**school system, county:** a local educational unit, coterminous with the governmental unit known as the county and having a board of education and a chief executive officer administering the schools for the county as a whole. *See* county unit.

**school system, multiple-headed:** *see* administrative organization, multiple type of.

**school system, rural:** a term loosely used to embrace all the schools, elementary and secondary, of a county, township, or other type of local district serving principally the children living on farms.

**school system, state:** the aggregate of educational institutions organized under the constitution and laws of the state, administered under the general supervision of the state department of education, deriving their financial support, at least in part, from the state, and usually referred to as public schools, to distinguish them from private institutions of learning, usually includes kindergartens, elementary schools, high schools, junior colleges, teacher-education schools, a state university, and an agricultural and mechanical arts college; tax-supported, and free to the public below the junior-college level.

**school system, unit-headed:** *see* administrative organization, unit type of.

**school tax:** *see* tax, school.

**school term:** a major subdivision of the school year, often concluded by examination periods and, perhaps, by promotion. (Commonly, there are two school terms per school year).

**school term, minimum:** the shortest period each year during which the public schools of a state or other administrative unit may remain in session under the provisions of the law. (The actual school term may not be less than the minimum school term, but may exceed it.) *Syn.* minimum school year; minimum term of school

**school township:** (1) a political township organized as a local unit of school administration;

(2) a geographical area under the jurisdiction of the township board of education, sometimes irregular in boundary and size, but generally a rectangle 36 square miles in area.

**school union:** a joining of two or more local school units (district, township, or town, for example) for some educational purpose such as maintenance of an enlarged attendance unit, supervisory unit, or administrative unit or for the provision of special services.

**school week:** typically, a period of 5 days, namely, Monday to Friday, during which school is in session.

**school year:** that period of time during which the school offers daily instruction, broken only by short intermission periods, varies according to location and legal stipulation, 32 to 40 weeks being approximately the range of the typical school year.

**school year, compulsory:** the length of time or the period during the regular school year during which youths of the district are required to attend school.

**school year, minimum:** *syn.* school term, minimum.

**schulfflöte:** a simple wind instrument, similar in type and purpose to the blockflöte. *See* blockflöte.

**science:** an organized body of principles supported by factual evidence, together with those attitudes related to and those methods applied in the search for and the organization of scientific facts and principles.

**science, basic:** general facts and principles that are fundamental to the study of specialized fields of science.

**science, biological:** the science of life processes and of living things and their relation to factors in their physical environment, represented by botany, physiology, bacteriology, zoology, and ecology.

**science, consumer:** those phases of science needed by or useful to the consumer, including the operation and repair of simple household equipment, care and preservation of food and clothing in the home, identification of materials through simple tests, effects of soaps and bleaches used in laundry processes, and sewage disposal and purification of water supply.

**science, domestic:** an obsolete term formerly used to denote a phase of home economics relating chiefly to the selection and preparation of food.

**science, economic:** the accumulated, systematized body of knowledge relating to man's production and utilization of natural resources and other goods and services; earlier restricted to "goods" having exchange value.

**science, elementary:** (1) a selection of scientific facts and principles presented in such a way as to be understood and appreciated by persons with meager experience in science; (2) science taught in the elementary school.

**science, experimental:** scientific facts and principles developed through the collection and interpretation of data from observation and experiment, in contrast with scientific concepts

developed by purely theoretical or philosophical means.

**science, general:** as a school subject, the orientation course in physical and biological science commonly offered in the junior high-school years, the subject matter of which is drawn from the specialized fields of science.

**science, geological:** the organized body of knowledge or field of study dealing with the history of the earth, with those forces or agencies acting on the earth (such as volcanic action and erosion), with certain types of rocks and minerals, and particularly with the evidences of such history as are revealed in rock formations and earth strata.

**science, household:** (1) obsolescent *syn.* *science, domestic*; (2) a course in science the content of which is selected on the basis of its potential values for planning and maintaining a home.

**science, library:** the knowledge and skill by which printed or written records are recognized, collected, organized, and utilized.

**science, military:** (1) a generic term designating general and technical courses offered by the military department of a college or university to R.O.T.C. students; the designation of the department offering such courses; *syn.* *military science and tactics*; (2) the science of war as applied to the art of war, embracing tactics and strategy.

**science, physical:** the science that deals with matter and its properties except as these are concerned with life processes; represented by physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology, meteorology, and other specialized branches closely related to these.

**science, political:** (1) a field of social studies having for its purpose the ascertaining of political facts and arranging them in systematic order as determined by the logical and causal relations that exist among them; concerned with political authority in all its forms, and dealing with them historically, descriptively, comparatively, and theoretically; (2) a division of social study concerned with government, its origin, development, geographical units, forms, sources of authority, powers, purposes, function, and operations.

**science, social:** (1) the branch of knowledge that deals with human society or its characteristic elements, as family, state, or race, and with the relations and institutions involved in man's existence and well-being as a member of an organized community; (2) one of a group of sciences dealing with special phases of human society, such as economics, sociology, and politics; (3) a term sometimes applied to the scholarly materials concerned with the detailed, systematic, and logical study of human beings and their interrelations. *Dist. f. social studies.*

**science, trade:** science related to a particular trade, for example, *automotive science*.

**science of education:** a systematized body of knowledge dealing with the quantitative and objective aspects of the learning process, employs instruments of precision in submitting hypotheses of education to the test of experience, frequently in the form of experimentation.

**sciences, humanistic:** physical and social sciences in which the teaching of systematic science is humanized by attention to its historical growth and regional applications.

**scientific attitude:** *see* *attitude, scientific*.

**scientific keyboard:** an arrangement of the keys of a typewriter that takes into account letter frequencies, word patterns, and the stroking abilities of the various fingers.

**scientific method:** a plan or procedure in which a difficulty or situation is recognized, a survey made of available information relative to the problem, a hypothesis set up concerning possible solutions to the difficulty, the hypothesis tested experimentally under controlled conditions, the results collected, evaluated, and verified, their implications reviewed, and the hypothesis either accepted or rejected. (In the latter event, a new hypothesis may be formulated, and the entire operation repeated.)

**scientific reasoning:** *see* *reasoning, scientific*.

**scientific society:** an organization or group formed primarily to further scientific discovery and the popularization of science. (The American Philosophical Society, founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1779, became the parent of numerous other scientific societies, including the American Association for the Advancement of Science, formed in 1848.)

**scientific stoicism:** *see* *stoicism, scientific*.

**scientific supervision:** *see* *supervision, scientific*.

**scientific test:** *see* *test, scientific*.

**scientific thinking:** *see* *thinking, scientific*.

**scintillating scotoma:** *see* *scotoma, scintillating*.

**scolliosis:** *skô'l'i ô'sis; skô'l'-*, an abnormal lateral curvature of the spinal column, with some degree of abnormal rotation.

**score:** (1) the numerical statement of the standing of an individual on a test, (2) a written or printed draft of a musical composition or an arrangement, with the parts or lines that are to be played simultaneously written on staves one above another (unlike verbal literature, a musical score requires vertical as well as horizontal reading).

**score, accuracy:** the number or proportion of items in a test that are correctly answered by the person tested.

**score, achievement:** the score made by a pupil on a subject-matter test or scale.

**score, affective:** the score on a test or scale designed to measure emotional characteristics, indicating the extent to which the testee is emotionally disturbed by certain words or experiences.

**score, age:** the score of an individual in terms of age norms; usually pertains to a score on a mental test or achievement test. *See* *norm, age*.

**score, attitude:** a quantitative score on an attitude scale; also, with less logical basis, often used to designate quantification of attitude questionnaires.

**score, average:** (1) the sum of the scores in a distribution divided by the number of scores, that is, the arithmetic mean of the scores in a distribution, (2) the median, mode, geometric mean, or any other measure of central tendency of a group of scores.

**score, building:** the value (usually numerical) assigned to a building after it has been rated by means of a *building score card*.

**score, composite:** (1) a summation of weighted scores or observations secured from two or more tests of the same or similar functions for a given individual, (2) the central tendency of scores obtained from different tests, (3) any combination of scores obtained from different tests.

**score, comprehension:** an index (usually numerical) of the degree to which a pupil or student manifests understanding of material read or heard, as indicated by his test performance.

**score, correct-principle:** a type of score used in certain mathematics tests, consisting in the number of times that the correct mathematical principles have been used in solving the problems presented in the tests, without consideration of the correctness of the answers given.

**score, criterion:** a score in the criterion or dependent variable; a score, measure, or observation in the variable that is to be predicted by means of a regression equation. *Syn.* criterion measure.

**score, critical:** a score that divides the scores above and below it into two groups with reference to some purpose or criterion.

**score, crude:** (1) *syn.* score, raw; (2) occasionally used to designate a score based on a relatively inexact measuring instrument or a score that represents a rough approximation of the true score.

**score, derived:** (1) the score resulting when a raw score is converted to some system of comparable measures, preferably a system having a standard reference point and equal units, such as a *T-score* or a *z-score*; permits the comparison of derived scores from one test with derived scores from other tests; (2) any score that has been converted from one unit into its equivalent in terms of another unit, such as a raw score converted into percentages or into letter marks.

**score, difficulty:** a statement of the highest level of difficulty on a scaled test at which the testee has performed with a certain specified degree of accuracy.

**score, grade:** (G-score) a derived score that expresses the ability or achievement of a pupil in terms of the grade level for which his performance is average; thus, a grade score of 6.2 indicates that the pupil is achieving at a level equal to that of the average sixth-grade pupil in the second month of the school year.

**score, graphic:** a score represented by a line, bar, or diagrammatic figure on a chart or diagram of scores.

**score, gross:** a score expressed in terms of the original units of measurement; thus, all raw scores and certain derived scores, such as subject

ages, are *gross scores*. *Contr.* w. score, derived; score, standard; score, transmuted.

**score, isochron:** a score representing any special mental ability of an individual at a given time on an isochron scale; isochron scores of 0 and 100 represent, respectively, no ability and ability at the physiological limit of performance, while an isochron score of 50 is midway between these two extremes. *See* isochron; scale, isochron.

**score, objective:** a mark or rating given for performance on an objective measuring instrument or on a part thereof. *See* test, objective.

**score, obtained:** *syn.* score, raw.

**score, original:** *syn.* score, raw.

**score, percentile:** a percentile corresponding to a given score in a frequency distribution, a given score expressed as a percentile.

**score, point:** *syn.* score, raw.

**score, posture:** an evaluation of body carriage expressed in terms of a numerical score or letter grade.

**score, quotient:** a score that expresses a person's performance in comparison with his supposed ability to perform as indicated by his chronological or mental age.

**score, rate:** an expression of an individual's speed of performance, usually stated in terms of the number of items or units of work done in a given time; less frequently stated in terms of the amount of time required to complete a given amount of work. *Syn.* speed score.

**score, ratio:** a score similar to a quotient score; usually, a score derived by dividing an achievement score expressed in terms of age by mental age and multiplying by 100. *See* score, quotient.

**score, raw:** the score originally obtained from a test or other measuring device, the value or magnitude of an observation before it has been subjected to any statistical treatment. *Syn.* crude score; gross score; obtained score; original score.

**score, reduced:** (1) an observation expressed in terms of measures of central tendency and variability of a defined population or sample, for example, a *standard score*, *T-score*, or *sigma index score*; (2) a score from which a constant, such as the mean, has been subtracted. *Syn.* reduced measure.

**score, sigma:** *see* score, standard.

**score, speed:** *syn.* score, rate.

**score, standard:** a derived score on a standardized test or scale expressed in terms of the standard deviation of the distribution of scores made on this test or scale; this may be (a) a score in which the deviation from the mean is expressed as a multiple of the standard deviation and the direction of the deviation by a positive or negative sign; mean and range sometimes taken as 5 and as 0 to 10, respectively, in order to eliminate negative signs; known also as *z-score*, *sigma score*, *standard measure*, or *sigma measure*; (b) a score that indicates the position of a given raw score in the group by fixing the mean of the distribution at 50 and using units of one-tenth

the standard deviation, as in the case of McCull's T-score; or (c) a score derived by multiplying the standard score as defined in (a) above by 20 and algebraically adding it to 100. [Mean scores by these methods are therefore equivalent to the following *standard scores*: (a) 0 or 5; (b) 50, (c) 100. Scores one standard deviation above the mean (a) +1.0 or 6, (b) 60, (c) 120.] See *deviation*, *standard*, *sigma*; *T-score*; *z-score*.

**score, standard gross**: a gross score divided by the standard deviation of the distribution. *Dist. f. score, standard.*

**score, test**: a measure of the performance of an individual or group on a particular examination; usually expressed numerically in terms of the number of correct responses made, or transmuted into the units of an appropriate scale.

**score, transmuted**: a score derived from another score or set of scores and expressed in terms of a different scale, for example, a *z-score* derived from a raw score. *Contr. w. score, gross; score, raw.*

**score, true**: (1) the value of an observation entirely free from error; (2) the mean of an infinite number of observations of a quantity. *Syn. true measure.*

**score, ungrouped**: (1) a score of a variable in which the class interval is equal to the smallest unit in which the data can be expressed; (2) a score of a variable in which the class interval is the same as the unit in terms of which the data have been obtained.

**score card**: a standardized rating scale printed in a compact form and used in special areas, as in evaluating school buildings or textbooks, usually provides for numerical scoring. *See score card, building.*

**score card, building**: a device for rating or measuring the adequacy, desirability, etc., of a building; based on an analytic division of a building into its main features, with provisions for assigning a score to each division and arriving at a composite or total score.

**score card, operation and maintenance**: a score card designed to measure the approach to assumed perfection of the various elements of operation and maintenance of the physical plant of an educational institution; based on judgment guided by standards; for example, the Engelhardt-Reeves-West score card of the North Central Association.

**score interval**: *syn. subinterval.*

**score reading**: the visual and mental interpretation of the score of a musical composition, carried on either while listening to its performance or in order to hear the composition in imagination; a subject of instruction in some institutions for music education.

**scores, comparable**: scores stated in terms of the same unit, that is, based on the same reference point and variability, and hence subject to interpretation by the use of the same method, for example, *standard scores*, *C-scores*, *T-scores*, *age scores*, and *grade scores*.

**scores, equated**: derived scores that are comparable from test to test.

**scores, odd-even**: scores that result from scoring separately the even-numbered items and the odd-numbered items of a test.

**scores, scaled**: derived scores expressed, not in terms of age, grade, or percentile rank, but in terms of units of standard deviation of the scores for the original group, members of this group having been selected with a view to forming an average group.

**scores, undistributed**: (1) scores that do not discriminate between different degrees of ability; for example, perfect and zero scores on a test are *undistributed scores* because they do not differentiate between the varying abilities of the individuals who obtained them; (2) scores that have not been arranged in order of magnitude or in a frequency table.

**scoring**: the act or process of evaluating responses to test situations or evaluating characteristics of whoever or whatever is being rated.

**scoring, differential**: the technique of scoring the same test or questionnaire in two or more different ways in order to obtain two or more scores that have different meanings; commonly used with interests inventories.

**scoring, mechanical**: the scoring of tests by means of electrical and other devices that eliminate or minimize the handwork usually involved in marking, counting, and assembling credits.

**scoring, multiple**: a system of scoring in which different scoring keys are provided for the same items, each key being calibrated for measuring a different trait or capacity; for example, the scoring used in the Bernreuter personality inventory and Strong's vocational interest blank for men.

**scoring table**: *see table, scoring.*

**scotoma**: *sko-to'mo, pl. scotomata; sko to'ma-te*; (1) a blind or partly blind area in the visual field, usually due to a pathological condition, (2) one of a number of dark spots appearing before one or both eyes, usually temporary in character and indicative of strain.

**scotoma, scintillating**: a type of scotoma characterized by the appearance of bright flashes or sparks before the eyes, usually temporary in character and occurring after sudden movements or change of position; frequently a condition accompanying migraine and blindness, more common among adults than among children.

**scotomization**: mental blindness to one's faults or errors; the disposition to deny or to depreciate whatever tends to humble the self.

**scotophobia**: *sko'to'fo'bi a; sko'to'-*; morbid dread of darkness or night.

**scouting**: (1) the activities of the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts; (2) making reconnaissance trips for the purpose of finding desired persons or information or materials, (3) the act of securing information about an opponent prior to an athletic contest.

**Scouts, Boy**: an organization of boys founded in England in 1908 to promote good citizenship by a program of activities that has now become very extensive; the movement spread to America and to other countries of the world.

**Scouts, Girl:** an organization for girls having its beginnings in Savannah, Georgia, in 1912, and having headquarters in New York City since 1916; similar in purpose to the *Boy Scouts*.

**screen:** the prepared surface on which images are projected, whether for motion-picture or slide projection; may be portable and designed to be rolled up on a spring roller, or may be permanently fastened to a wall or frame.

**screen, aluminum:** a projection screen having the reflecting surface coated with aluminum paint.

**screen, beaded:** a white projection screen having the reflection surface coated with very small glass beads. *Syn.* glass-beaded screen.

**screen, glass-beaded:** *syn.* screen, beaded.

**screen, rear-projection:** a translucent projection screen, used by placing the projector behind the screen and projecting the pictures through it.

**screen, translucent:** *syn.* screen, rear-projection.

**screen, white:** a projection screen with the reflection surface having a flat white finish.

**screening:** the act or process of administering a screen test. *See* test, screen.

**screening test:** *syn.* test, screen.

**screen out:** to separate, by a process of testing and examination, those members of a group who may possess a particular defect (such as a hearing loss) from those who do not display the defect. *See* screening; test, screen.

**screen test:** *see* test, screen.

**scribe:** in ancient Egypt and Babylonia and among the Hebrews, a person of professional or semiprofessional status who performed clerical work, taught, or expounded the law. (Among the ancient Hebrews the scribe was also an authority in religious matters.)

**scriptorium:** skrip-tōr-ĭ-um; a writing room in a monastery of the early Middle Ages, devoted to the copying of manuscripts by the monks or nuns.

**Scripture reading:** (Heb. ed.) a periodic public reading from the Pentateuch and selected chapters of the Prophets; conducted as a part of the Jewish religious service on the Sabbath and on certain holidays, forms a basis for individual or group study and review at home and in the Jewish school, both for children and for adults.

**sculpture:** (1) the art of expressing ideas or representing forms in three dimensions rather than in a single plane, through the use of hard materials or of plastic materials rendered hard, involves the use of such materials as stone, metal, wood, clay, wax, and cement and such processes as cutting, carving, chiseling, modeling, and casting; most commonly, but not necessarily, limited to the representation of human and animal forms; (2) an object so produced.

**seum gutter:** a drainage gutter at the level of the surface of the water in a swimming pool.

**seasonal sequence:** adaptation of instruction in vocational agriculture to current conditions and activities on the farms of the community.

**seasonal unemployment:** *see* unemployment, seasonal.

**seating, longitudinal:** an arrangement of bench-like seats running lengthwise in the school bus, usually located at side walls and center.

**seating capacity:** the number of students that can be seated in a classroom, auditorium, or other room of a building or in an entire building, sometimes computed as the number of seats actually installed in the unit under consideration, and sometimes by dividing the total amount of floor area by the number of square feet that it is assumed should be allowed for each seat.

**seating chart, classroom:** a sheet of paper, chart, or diagram on which is shown the location of the seat of each pupil in the room, with space for writing in the name of each pupil.

**seating equipment, movable:** seats and desks so designed that they may be moved from place to place at will, as opposed to the older type of seating equipment that is fastened permanently to the floor.

**seating equipment, stationary:** classroom furniture, such as seats and desks, that is fastened to the floor and cannot be moved about at will, as opposed to the more modern, movable equipment.

**seating plan, diagonal:** a method of placing the seats and desks in a classroom suggested by H. E. Bennett, the seats being arranged in rows diagonally across the room, so that light from the windows comes over each pupil's left shoulder.

**seating plan, quadrant:** a way of arranging the seats and desks in a classroom proposed by H. E. Bennett, according to which the desks are placed in four concentric arcs and part of a fifth, the teacher's desk being at the right front corner of the room as the center of each arc and there being an aisle and cross passages 18 inches wide.

**seating space:** the area provided for seating each passenger of a school bus; usually 13 inches wide by 14 inches deep.

**seating space, linear feet of:** in a school bus, the number of feet in the lengthwise measurement along the forward edge of the seat cushion.

**seat mile:** *see* mile, seat.

**seatwork:** any work or activity that the child may carry on at his desk or table without supervision.

**secondary ailments:** *see* ailments, secondary.

**secondary clue:** *see* clue, secondary.

**secondary correlation:** *see* correlation, secondary.

**secondary drive:** *see* drive, secondary.

**secondary education:** (1) the period of education, whether public or private, which usually consists of grades 7 to 12 or 9 to 12, during which pupils learn to use independently the tools of learning that they have previously mastered, in which education is differentiated in varying degrees according to the needs and interests of the pupils, and which may be either terminal or preparatory; (2) education that is particularly adapted to the needs of adolescents.

**secondary group:** *see* group, secondary.

secondary mathematics: *see* mathematics, secondary.

secondary school. *syn.* high school.

secondary school, reorganized: *syn.* reorganized high school.

secondary-school organization: *see* organization, secondary-school.

secondary-school reorganization: *see* reorganization, secondary-school.

secondary sex character: *see* character, secondary sex.

secondary source: *see* source, secondary.

secondary stuttering: *see* stuttering, secondary.

second moment: (1) (of a frequency distribution) the sum of the products of the separate frequencies by the squares of their deviations from the point used as origin, divided by the number of observations or cases (the second moment of a frequency distribution about its mean is its variance, whose square root is the standard deviation); (2) (of a frequency distribution) the sum of the products of the separate frequencies by the squares of their separate deviations from the point used as the origin; (3) (of a frequency) the product of that frequency and the square of its deviation from the point selected as the origin.

secretarial accounting: *see* accounting, secretarial.

secretarial training: *see* training, secretarial.

secretary of board of education: the person charged by law with the keeping of the official minutes or record of the transactions of the board and with other duties prescribed by law, in some states he must be a member of the board, in others the superintendent or other nonmember is designated or may act as secretary, sometimes called *clerk*.

sectarian college: *see* college, sectarian.

sectarian instruction: *see* instruction, sectarian.

section: a distinct part of a school grade or class group.

section, duplicate: one of two or more classes in a given subject offered in the same semester and following the same course of study.

sectional teachers' meeting: *see* teachers' meeting, sectional.

sectioning, class: dividing a single class in a given grade or subject into two or more sections based on the pupils' ability to learn, in order to permit differentiation of instruction, a method employed where homogeneous grouping into separate classes is not possible; also employed by those who are opposed to homogeneous grouping and believe each class should represent a "cross-section" of abilities, with instructional adaptations made within each class.

sector chart: *syn.* graph, circle.

sector diagram: *syn.* graph, circle.

secularization: the removal of religious control from schools or of religious materials from the curriculum.

security: the feeling of personal worth, self-assurance, confidence, and acceptance by the group, developed in the child through giving him ample recognition, by paying attention to his needs, and by enabling him to become aware of his own abilities.

seeding. the plan or procedure of placing the better players in a tournament in such a round that they will not meet until the final round of competition.

seeing: the organization of neurological patterns for maximum visual interpretation of the external world.

segmental activity: *see* activity, segmental.

segregated junior high school: *see* junior high school, segregated.

segregation: (1) (genet.) the process by which differing characters present in the grandparental ( $F_1$  generation) reappear in the grandchildren ( $F_2$  generation) after having been submerged in the parents ( $F_1$  generation); (2) the separation, from an otherwise mixed group, of individuals having a given characteristic, hence, (a) the commitment of the feeble-minded to institutional care; or, more commonly, (b) the assignment of colored pupils to separate schools or classes.

segregation of ability: the classing or grouping of individuals according to their power to perform specific acts, and the provision of differentiated instruction fitted to the aptitudes and capacities of each group and of each member of the group.

seizure: (1) in general, any sudden attack of pain or illness; (2) an epileptic convulsion.

selection: (1) (genet.) a natural or artificial process tending to prevent some individuals or groups from surviving and propagating, at the same time allowing others to do so, (2) (read.) choice of a unit of reading material pertinent to the problem at hand.

selection, artificial: the process by which desirable traits are consciously chosen by man for perpetuation, as in livestock and plant breeding. *See* selection; selection, natural.

selection, natural: the process by which traits compatible with survival tend to be retained and those incompatible with survival and reproduction are automatically eliminated by failure of the individuals possessing them to secure mates or by failure of the unfit to survive. *See* selection; selection, artificial.

selection, preservice: any process by which certain persons are prevented from entering the teaching profession while certain others are encouraged to enter it; includes selective admission to teacher-training curriculums or institutions, selective retention or promotion in these curriculums or institutions, certification requirements, and recruitment of promising candidates for the profession.

selection, pretraining: any phase of preservice selection operating prior to the candidate's period of professional specialization. *See* selection, preservice.

selection, proportional: a method of selecting a sample by taking the same proportion of each of a number of categories into which the total



- or universe may be divided, the resulting sample being called a *stratified sample*. *Syn.* proportioned selection, selection by design.
- selection, proportioned:** *syn.* selection, proportional.
- selection, random:** the process of obtaining a random sample. *See* sample, random.
- selection, social:** the process by which participation in social interaction results in the selection of persons, customs, and institutions possessing certain kinds of aptitudes for survival and use.
- selection, teacher:** the securing of information about applicants for teaching positions, and the appointment of the applicants best qualified for the positions in question.
- selection by design:** *syn.* selection, proportional.
- selection test:** *see* test, selection.
- selective admission:** *see* admission, selective.
- selective factor:** *see* factor, selective.
- selective listening:** listening either in school or at home to particular radio programs recommended by school authorities as having educational value.
- selective perception:** *see* perception, selective.
- selective promotion:** *see* selective retention.
- selective retention:** the practice on the part of teacher-training institutions of retaining only the most promising candidates for the teaching profession and of dropping those of less promise from the curriculum or institution; a phase of preservice selection.
- selective thinking:** *see* thinking, selective.
- self-activity:** forms of behavior arising from the interests and desires of the individual rather than imposed from without.
- self-administering test:** *see* test, self-administering.
- self-assurance:** *syn.* self-confidence.
- self-confidence:** faith in one's own ability.
- self-conscious:** (1) having a tendency to be aware of the self when reacting or performing, especially in the presence of others; (2) having a tendency to pay attention to or be preoccupied with the reactions of others to oneself, particularly when those reactions are thought to be evaluative.
- self-control:** the ability of an individual to suppress or modify any type of behavior that is socially or personally undesirable.
- self-corrective handwriting chart:** *see* chart, self-corrective handwriting.
- self-correlation:** (1) the technique of determining the coefficient of reliability of a test by obtaining the correlation existing between scores on two equivalent forms of the test; (2) the technique of estimating the coefficient of reliability of a test by determining the correlation existing between scores on repeated applications of the same test; (3) the technique of estimating the coefficient of reliability of a test by obtaining the correlation existing between chance halves of the test and "stepping up" the result by using the Spearman-Brown prophecy formula.
- self-defense activities:** *see* activities, self-defense.
- self-discipline:** (1) commonly, any deliberate restriction of one's own actions, (2) positively, the active, persistent, and deliberate attempt to cultivate one's own abilities, intelligence, skills, or responsibilities.
- self-government, pupil:** *see* student government
- self-guidance:** the endeavor of the individual to direct himself, using his own knowledge, experiences, and self-judgment as a basis.
- self-help:** the act of carrying out a task without outside assistance.
- self-insurance:** the setting aside of a reserve fund to cover the eventuality of loss sustained by fire or other hazard instead of the more common practice of purchasing a policy from an established insurance company.
- self-marking test:** *see* test, self-marking.
- self-motivation:** an urge to action arising from one's own experience rather than from the environment.
- self-possession:** (1) the ability to marshal one's resources, mental, emotional, and physical, for effective use in any emergency, (2) composure, (3) a feeling of assurance that one can remain in command of himself and not be driven by external forces.
- self-rating, teacher:** the introspective comparison by a teacher of himself with other teachers or with a known standard.
- self-rating scale:** *see* scale, self-rating.
- self-sufficient:** (1) able to take care of one's own needs without the support of others; (2) not dependant on the companionship and service of others.
- self-testing activities:** *see* activities, self-testing.
- selling ethics:** *see* ethics, selling.
- semantic analysis:** *syn.* analysis, referential.
- semantic approach:** a method of teaching correct usage in language utilizing the psychology of meaning rather than formal grammar.
- semantics:** (1) the science of meaning as contacted with the science of sound (phonetics); (2) the science of the changes and development in the meanings of words.
- semanogenic:** so-man'ô-jen'ik; originating in semantic reaction; resulting from evaluations made of experiences. (*Semanogenic* disorders are inadequate or maladjustive reaction tendencies determined by the ways in which events or experiences are interpreted, evaluated, judged, etc.)
- semasiology:** so-ma'si-ôl-ô-jî; a study of the development and changes in the meanings of words; practically synonymous with *semantics*.
- semester:** half of an academic year, usually 16 to 18 weeks.
- semester credit hour:** (1) a unit for expressing quantitatively the content of a course at the level of higher education (a student making normal progress will complete 30 to 32 *semester credit hours* of course work in an academic year of 9 months); (2) a specified fraction (usually

$\frac{1}{120}$  or  $\frac{1}{125}$ ) of the total content of a 4-year program leading to the bachelor's degree.

**semester hour:** 1 hour a week of lecture or class instruction for one semester, or its credit equivalent of laboratory, field work, or other types of instruction

**semester promotion:** *syn.* promotion, semiannual.

**semester report:** *see* report, semester.

**semiannual promotion:** *see* promotion, semiannual.

**semideaf:** an obsolete term, formerly used by educators of the deaf to designate pupils with partial hearing.

**semdpartmentalization:** a plan of school organization in which the work is partly departmentalized, as in platoon and duplicate schools, each teacher instructing pupils in more than one subject, but not in all subjects studied.

**semidetached foundation:** *see* foundation, semi-detached.

**semiterquartile range:** *syn.* deviation, quartile.

**semilogarithmic chart:** *see* chart, semilogarithmic.

**semilogarithmic graph:** *syn.* chart, semilogarithmic.

**semimute:** an obsolete term formerly used to designate persons with partly intelligible speech acquired before the loss of hearing.

**seminar:** a form of class organization in higher education in which a group of advanced students engaged in research or advanced study meet under the general direction of one or more staff members of the college or university for a discussion of problems of mutual interest. *See* colloquium; seminar, research.

**seminar, guidance:** (1) a class of advanced students for the study of guidance procedures and techniques and for the discussion of students' experiences and materials read; (2) a study-discussion group consisting of those responsible for the various phases of a guidance program and meeting periodically to discuss and act on practical problems dealing with the mechanics of the program as well as underlying philosophies.

**seminar, research:** an advanced course in which the content and method emphasize the promotion and interpretation of research; combines the benefits of group discussion and group evaluation by specialists and associates with encouragement and opportunities for individuals to plan and evaluate investigations of their own. *See* colloquium; seminar.

**seminar, teachers':** *see* seminar.

**seminar, traveling guidance:** a guidance seminar holding its meetings in different buildings in order that the guidance program may be witnessed in operation throughout the system with which it is concerned

**seminar room:** (1) a small room in a college or university library in which selected material on a given subject is placed temporarily, for the use of a group engaged in special research; (2) a room in a college or university library in which a large part of its collection in a particular field is placed for the convenience of advanced students and faculty.

**seminary:** a school of secondary or higher grade usually designed to serve a particular rather than a general purpose; for example, *female seminaries* during the first half of the nineteenth century in the United States served only girls, *teachers' seminaries*, particularly in Prussia 100 years ago, trained only teachers, and *theological seminaries* even now train only students for the ministry.

**seminary, female:** a secondary school for girls in the United States during the nineteenth century.

**seminary, major:** (R.C. ed.) a church-operated college devoted to training for the priesthood and usually offering a course extending over 6 years, during which philosophy and theology are studied.

**seminary, minor:** (R.C. ed.) a church-operated preparatory school where young men planning to enter the priesthood follow a course of secondary education.

**seminary, private:** a seminary operated under ecclesiastical authority but not controlled by a diocese.

**seminary, teachers':** a term used to designate an early type of teacher-training institution. (One of the first teacher-training schools, established in Reims, France, in 1885, was known as a *seminary*, as were many such schools subsequently established in Germany.)

**semiprofession:** an occupation ordinarily requiring as preparation a course of training approximately 2 years in length, with a high-school education or its equivalent as a prerequisite, a *middle-level* occupation, intermediate between a trade and a profession.

**semirural school:** a rarely used, somewhat loose term designating a school in which a considerable percentage of the students are from a rural community.

**semiskilled trade:** *see* trade, semiskilled.

**semivowel:** a speech sound possessing both vowel and consonant characteristics; commonly accepted *semivowels* are w, r, and l.

**senescence:** (1) most generally, the period of decline for a given function, skill, structure, etc., more commonly, the age-period (in human beings, usually considered to be from about 60 years onward) when physical and mental capacities have, on the average, already definitely declined from maximum level and are continuing their involutionary course, (2) the process of normal decline for a given function, skill, structure, etc., associated with or due to advancing age.

**senior college:** *see* college, senior.

**senior high school:** the upper part of a divided reorganized secondary school, comprising usually grades 10 to 12 or 9 to 12.

**senior high school, three-year:** a secondary school composed of the three upper high-school grades, usually grades 10 to 12.

**senior kindergarten:** *see* kindergarten, senior.

**senior R.O.T.C.:** *see* R.O.T.C., senior.

**senior undergraduate library school:** *see* library school, senior undergraduate.

**senior unit:** *see* unit, senior.

**sensation:** a stimulus conveyed to the brain by a sensory nerve.

**sensation unit:** (s.u.) *syn.* declhel (2).

**sense experience:** the direct experiences or results of the stimulation of the special sensory endings, such as warmth, bitter taste, or blackness.

**sense of intensity:** *syn.* discrimination, intensity.

**sense of rhythm:** *syn.* discrimination, rhythm.

**sense of time:** *syn.* discrimination, time.

**sense realism:** *see* realism, sense.

**sensibility:** responsiveness to external stimuli; capacity to experience sensations or emotion.

**sensibility, epicritic:** the neural capacity to distinguish among slight variations of pressure, temperature, and other sensory modalities. *Dist. f.* sensibility, protopathic.

**sensibility, protopathic:** the neural function of responding only to painfully intense, undifferentiated, or crude sensory stimulation. *Dist. f.* sensibility, epicritic.

**sensitive zone:** an area of the body surface that is markedly sensitive to tactual stimulation. *See* erogenous zone.

**sensory acuity:** *see* acuity, sensory.

**sensory aphasia:** *see* aphasia, sensory.

**sensory capacity:** *see* capacity, sensory.

**sensory compensation:** *see* compensation, sensory.

**sensory contacts:** those experiences by which children become acquainted with objects or ideas through the use of their senses, for example, the baby's experience in feeling, tasting, smelling, and seeing its hand.

**sensory-discrimination test:** *see* test, sensory-discrimination.

**sensory threshold.** a range on a continuum of qualitatively or quantitatively equal steps of discrimination produced by relatively proportional increments of stimulus intensity. [The lower limit of the threshold range (*RL*) is the point of first appearance of a specified quality as the stimulus intensity is increased above some subliminal value by equal increments. At such intensity the qualitative discrimination can be made half the time. The upper limit (*RL*) is the point of maximal intensity change, which yet fails to increase the frequency of positive judgments of the quality.]

**sensory training:** *see* training, sensory.

**sentence:** a group of words that tells or asks something, makes sense, or expresses a statement; to be determined by what it does or means, rather than by the fact that it begins with a capital letter and ends with a period, question mark, or exclamation point.

**sentence, run-on:** two or more sentences lacking appropriate relationship and incorrectly given in the form of one sentence.

**sentence, run-together:** *syn.* sentence, run-on.

**sentence, single-word:** a form of expression characteristic of early speech development, in

which a single word is used to express a complete thought, for example, "Go" meaning "I want to go outside." *Syn.* word sentence.

**sentence, topic:** a sentence in a paragraph that shows what the paragraph is about.

**sentence building:** an area of language study dealing with (a) the combining of words to form sentences; (b) the formation of compound sentences, phrases, and clauses; (c) the nature and use of concord, or agreement; (d) the relationship of sentence components; (e) differences between regular and irregular sentences.

**sentence comprehension:** *see* comprehension, sentence.

**sentence meaning:** the idea for which the entire sentence stands; to be distinguished from the ideas suggested by the parts separately.

**sentence method:** (1) a method of teaching reading in which the whole sentence, instead of a word, phrase, or letter, is presented as a unit, (2) a method of teaching shorthand in which new words are first presented in sentences rather than as isolated words.

**sentence reading:** *see* reading, sentence.

**sentence sense:** the ability to recognize a group of words that forms a sentence, as distinguished from a group of words that does not form a sentence or a group of words that forms more than one sentence.

**separate heating plant:** *see* heating plant, separate.

**separate school:** a school set apart from the regular school system or the main educational group by a unique course of study, separate administration, etc.

**Sephardic pronunciation:** sa-fir'dik; (from *Hoh Sepharad*, "Spain"; *ib.*, "Spanish pronunciation") a method of pronouncing Hebrew in use among the Jews of Spain, Portugal, Italy, Turkey, Holland, and wherever Sephardic Jews (that is, Spanish Jews) have settled; has been adopted in modern Palestine, is generally gaining vogue under the influence of Zionism, and is the pronunciation used by classic scholars at the universities, was imported into Spain by Jews of Babylonia in the eleventh century.

**sequence:** a division of a motion picture made up of one or more scenes comprising a major thought unit within the whole motion picture; somewhat analogous to a paragraph of a written composition.

**sequential pattern:** a plan of organization and order of presentation of curriculum materials as between school grades (grade placement) or within a grade, a subject, or a series of these; determined by a wide variety of theories, such as those concerning the abilities, interests, experiences, and needs of pupils, etc.

**serial bond:** *see* bond, serial.

**serial number:** a natural number; one of the numbers of our number system assigned serially, or in turn, to a particular object, quality, or class, usually for purposes of identification; in such use it is a code; if the cases have previously been arranged in order according to some specified characteristics, the serial number becomes a rank (provided the numbers began with 1).

serial responses: *see* response, serial.

series, broken: *syn.* series, discrete.

series, categorical: a series in which the divisions refer to things that are qualitatively different, for example, typewriters of different makes.

series, continuous: a series of observations in which the various possible values of the variable may differ by infinitesimal amounts; a series in which it is possible for frequencies to occur at any intermediate value within the range of the series. *Contr.* *w.* series, discrete.

series, discrete: a series in which frequencies can occur only at certain variate values and not at intermediate values. *Syn.* broken series; noncontinuous series; *contr.* *w.* series, continuous.

series, historical: *syn.* series, time.

series, noncontinuous: *syn.* series, discrete.

series, qualitative: a series in which the basis of classification is a set of attributes rather than a numerical series, for example, very blond, medium blond, brown, dark brown, black. *Contr.* *w.* series, quantitative.

series, quality: *syn.* rating scale, descriptive.

series, quantitative: a statistical series in which classification is numerical rather than on the basis of attributes, for example, a frequency distribution of age, height, or earloadings. *Contr.* *w.* series, qualitative.

series, temporal: *syn.* series, time

series, time: a sequence of values corresponding to successive points or periods of time; the numerical record of the values of a variable at a number of successive points or intervals of time, for example, the population of the United States given at 10-year intervals from 1850 to 1940. *Syn.* historical series; temporal series.

series progression. (voo, ed.) an order of job instruction secured by teaching all the jobs in one block before proceeding to the next block.

service: the performance of a task for the benefit of others whether voluntarily, by request, or to fulfill a social need

service course: *see* course, service.

service department: *see* department, service.

service equipment: *see* equipment, service.

service facilities: the service fixtures and equipment of a building, such as the water system, electric lighting equipment, vacuum cleaners, and scrubbing machines.

service load: *see* load, service.

service room: a room in a school building used to render some form of service, for example, a storeroom, a lunchroom, a health clinic

service school: a school operated by the Army for training its personnel, there are two types (a) *special service schools*, which teach the detailed technique and tactics of all units of the arm or service concerned and the general technique and tactics of associated arms, (b) *general service schools*, which train commissioned officers in the technique and tactics of the

associated arms, the conduct of field operations of divisions, corps, armies, and higher echelons, strategy, tactics, and logistics of large operations, joint operations of the Army and Navy, industrial mobilization, and wartime procurement of military supplies

service shopping: a method of checking the efficiency of salespeople by which the store itself or some outside agency hires people to act as customers in the store and to observe and report on the efficiency, honesty, and service of the persons who waited on them

services test: *see* test, service.

session, all-day: a school program designed for the entire school day, usually extending from 9 A.M. to 12 N. and from 1 to 3 30 P.M.

session, half-day: one-half of a full-time school day provided for a complete program of regular schoolwork for some or all of the pupils attending a school.

session, school: a period or part of a school day given to instruction or schoolwork of any kind, preceded or followed by a short intermission period or recess

settlement: a group of social workers, instructors, physicians, etc., in an underprivileged neighborhood, in residence together or closely associated, and conducting classes, clinics, and other activities for community welfare.

seven cardinal principles: a list of seven objectives of education as formulated by a committee of the National Education Association and published in *Bulletin* 25, 1018, of the U.S. Bureau of Education, as follows: health, command of the fundamental processes, worthy home membership, vocational efficiency, citizenship, worthy use of leisure, ethical character.

seven-four plan: the administrative organization of the educational program of a school system into an elementary school of 7 years, exclusive of kindergarten (grades 1 to 7), and a secondary school of 4 years (grades 8 to 11).

seven liberal arts. *see* liberal arts, seven.

severance tax. *see* tax, severance.

sex difference: *see* difference, sex.

sex education: (1) education dealing with the processes and problems of reproduction; (2) education designed to provide the individual with understanding and control of his sex impulses and behavior, (3) education dealing with the principles and individual and group problems stemming from the biological fact that there are two basic types of human being, male and female

sex hygiene: *see* hygiene, sex

sex linkage: the phenomenon of the association of a hereditary character with sex, such that the character will appear in only one sex but will be recessive in and transmitted by the other, as in the case of hemophilia and color blindness.

sex-linked character: *see* character, sex-linked.

sexual maturity: *see* maturity, sexual.

s-factors: the so-called specific factors in Spearman's two-factor theory of intelligence, re-

garded as being psychoneural elements or determiners of special, specific abilities (such as tap dancing or high jumping) and alleged to vary in the same individual according to the special abilities in question, as distinguished from the *g*-, or *general*, factor, which is regarded as being fundamental and common to all correlated abilities in the same individual. *See g-factor*; *two-factor theory*.

**shading**: the thickening of a shorthand character representing a sound to make it represent the corresponding sound, for example, in Pitman shorthand the character for *t* is shaded to represent the sound of *d*.

**shaped note**: (obs.) a musical note the shape of which indicates its pitch; used in some early American singing schools.

**shelter**: (pap. trane.) a building where pupils may gather while waiting for a school bus.

**sheltered workshop**: *see* workshop, sheltered.

**Sheppard's correction for grouping**: a correction applied to moments of frequency distributions to correct for errors due to coarseness of grouping [Sheppard's corrections apply, not only to the normal distribution, but also to other distributions having high contact at both ends of the distribution. Sheppard's corrections apply when the medians (not the means) of the various classes are used as class indexes. When unit moments are corrected by Sheppard's corrections, they are designated by the symbols  $\mu_{11}$ ,  $\mu_{21}$ , etc.].

**Shield's method**: (R.C. ed.) fundamentally, a method of teaching religion that correlates other branches of learning with religious instruction.

**shoestring route**: *syn.* route, straight-line.

**shop**: a term used rather commonly and somewhat loosely to refer to study or instruction in wood- or metalwork or other industrial laboratory skills and procedures; used also to refer to the laboratory and equipment used.

**shop, composite**: a laboratory providing the activities, tools, materials, experiences, and consumers' goods necessary for a basic program of industrial arts. *Syn.* diversified-activity shop.

**shop, comprehensive**: a laboratory providing the activities, tools, materials, experiences, and consumers' goods necessary to provide a broad, optimum program of industrial arts.

**shop, diversified-activity**: *syn.* shop, composite.

**shop, general**: (1) a shop having various activities based on selected industries, usually housed in one room and under the direction of one teacher; to be distinguished from special forms of unit shop such as *general wood shop*, *general metal shop*, etc.; (2) a unified industrial-arts program involving two or more types of industrial-arts activities.

**shop, industrial-arts**: a room equipped with tools and machinery for learning practical arts, such as woodwork and metalwork.

**shop, machine**: a school shop equipped with machinery for the making of tools or machines.

**shop, maintenance**: a shop, equipped with machines or tools, devoted to the repair of

furniture and fixtures and to the preparation of materials for the repair of buildings.

**shop, unit**: a room or space designed and equipped to provide study and experiences within a narrow range of closely related activities and/or materials.

**shop mathematics**: *see* mathematics, shop.

**shortage of teachers**: a situation in which the available supply of trained and legally licensed teachers is less than the number of vacancies.

**short-answer test**: *see* test, short-answer.

**short course**: *see* course, short.

**short cuts in mathematics**: simplified and contracted methods of performing mathematical operations, for example, to multiply by 25, first multiply by 100, and then divide by 4.

**short-essay test**: *see* test, short-essay.

**short exposure**: the designation of a technique for increasing speed of recognition in reading, in which flash cards are presented briefly or words (or characters) are flashed on a screen for brief intervals by means of a projector having a lens fitted with a mechanical shutter of the type used on hand cameras.

**short-exposure apparatus**: a device for controlling the exposure of letters, syllables, words, or phrases for different intervals of time, for reading purposes, for example, the *Tachistoscope*, the *Metronoscope*, or the *Flashmeter*.

**shorthand**: a method of writing rapidly by substituting symbols for longhand letters, syllables, or words. *Syn.* phonography.

**shorthand, cursive**: any shorthand system that is based on the forms of longhand writing.

**short-period note**: (1) a written promise to pay at the end of a short period of time; (2) a written agreement acknowledging a debt that falls due in a short time, as, for example, in 60 days.

**short-term loan**: a loan made for a short period of time and usually evidenced by a note or warrant payable; may be unsecured or secured by specific revenues to be collected; usually repayable during the fiscal year in which it is made.

**short-unit course**: *see* course, short-unit.

**short-wave broadcasting**: *see* broadcasting, short-wave.

**shutter**: (1) the device on a camera that may be made to open for a predetermined length of time to permit light to pass through the lens and strike the film, thus exposing the film; (2) the mechanism in a motion-picture projector that passes in front of the film during the instant that one frame is moving out of the gate and the next film is moving into the gate.

**shyness**: an attitude or mental set particularly common to children, characterized by partial inhibition of social responses, especially in the presence of strangers; similar to *bashfulness*, but without overt manifestations of embarrassment and emotional disturbance. *Dist. f.* bashfulness; timidity.

**sib**: *syn.* sibling.

**sibilant**: a consonant characterized by a hissing sound. (The English sibilants are *s, z, sh, and zh*.)

**sibling**: (1) one of the several offspring of the same two parents, but not a member of such multiple-birth groups as twins or triplets; (2) a brother or sister, biologically defined.

**sibling rivalry**: see *rivalry, sibling*.

**sibship**: the relationship obtaining between siblings.

**sick leave**: a grant of legitimate absence from regular duties because of illness.

**sick report**: see *report, sick*.

**siddur**: *sí'dúr*; *n. mass.* (Heb., lit., "order," "arrangement") the traditional daily and Sabbath prayer book used as the standard textbook in schools conducted by orthodox and conservative Jews, by means of which pupils learn to read the Hebrew prayers fluently and become familiar with the several services and learn to understand the content of the significant selections.

**sidedness**: *syn.* laterality (1).

**sight**: the sense by means of which the position, color, and shape of objects are perceived through the medium of light waves reflected from the objects to the eye. *Syn.* vision.

**sight conservation**: a general term for those activities involved in the deliberate effort to conserve and/or improve the eyesight and eye health of individuals or groups, especially as carried on in schools. (When used in an adjectival sense, the term *sight saving* is preferred to *sight conservation*.) *Syn.* conservation of vision; *sight saving*.

**sight-conservation class**: an older term for *sight-saving class*.

**sight method**: a method of teaching reading based on recognition and pronunciation of whole words, without any attempt to teach word analysis and synthesis.

**sight reading**: see *reading, sight*.

**sight-saver type**: see *book, large-type*.

**sight saving**: *syn.* sight conservation.

**sight-saving class**: see *class, sight-saving*.

**sight-saving equipment**: see *equipment, sight-saving*.

**sight singing**: performing vocal music from notation without previously hearing the tones played or sung.

**sight word**: a word memorized or recognized as a whole, rather than by its parts blended together to form the whole.

**sigma**: *sig'ma*, a Greek letter, used in the lower case ( $\sigma$ ) as the symbol for *standard deviation*, used in the upper case ( $\Sigma$ ) as the symbol for *summation*.

**sigma measure**: see *score, standard*.

**sigma score**: see *score, standard*.

**sigmatism**: *sig'ma-tiz'm*; defective rendering of the sounds *s* and *z*.

**sigma value**: see *score, standard*.

**sign**: one of a series of highly conventionalized gestures symbolizing words, phrases, or ideas used as a substitute for speech in communication with or among the deaf. See *sign language*.

**significance ratio**: *syn.* ratio, critical.

**significant digit**: *syn.* significant figure.

**significant figure**: a figure, or digit, that denotes a certain magnitude; in the number 304, for example, 3, 0 and 4 are all significant, whereas in 340 and .034, only 3 and 4 are significant while the 0 is not significant since it serves only to place the decimal point and denotes no certain magnitude.

**sign language**: (1) a means of communication by the use of gesture; (2) more specifically, a highly developed system of conventionalized gestures used in communication with the deaf or among the deaf themselves as a substitute for speech; *contr. w.* finger spelling.

**silent film**: see *film, silent*.

**silent projector**: see *projector, silent*.

**silent-reading ability**: see *ability, silent-reading*.

**silent-reading test**: see *test, silent-reading*.

**silent speed**: the normal speed at which a motion-picture camera or projector is operated in making or showing silent films, namely, 16 frames per second. See *sound speed*.

**silhouettegraph**: a cameralike device that takes a picture of anterior-posterior posture on ruled sensitized paper.

**similar form**: one of two or more tests that are designed to measure the same function or ability, that are of similar construction, length, and difficulty, and that have approximately equal means, standard deviations, and reliabilities but no duplication of items. *Syn.* alternate form; comparable form; duplicate form; equal form; equivalent form; form.

**similarities test**: see *test, similarities*.

**simple arithmetic mean**: *syn.* mean, unweighted arithmetic.

**simple code**: see *code, simple*.

**simple correlation**: see *correlation, simple*.

**simple frequency graph**: *syn.* graph, frequency.

**simple frequency table**: *syn.* table, frequency.

**simple probability**: see *probability, simple*.

**simple-recall item**: see *item, simple-recall*.

**simple-recall test**: see *test, simple-recall*.

**simple sample**: *syn.* sample, random.

**simple structure**: that relation frequently found in test batteries in which (a) a relatively small number of common factors account for the correlations of the test battery and (b) each test involves only some of the common factors, thus minimizing the number of common factors required for the description of each test.

**simplification**: (1) the act or process of rendering anything less complex, or the result of such a process; (2) the act or process of simplifying a mathematical expression or operation, as in simplifying the fraction  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$ .

simplified spelling: *see* spelling, simplified.

simultaneous method: a system of teaching, first introduced by Comenius in the seventeenth century, by which a group of pupils could be taught at the same time; was developed further a half century later by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, and finally popularized and made a permanent school practice by Pestalozzi.

sine correction: *af'no*; ( $\bar{S}$  or *S.C.*) without correction; said of vision without glasses. *Contr.* *w. cum correction.*

singer's node: *syn.* singer's nodule.

singer's nodule: a swelling or growth on the vocal cords, caused by strain or overuse of the voice. *Syn.* singer's node.

singing game: a rhythmic game, usually accompanied by singing, that has a set pattern to be learned, for example, "Did You Ever See a Lammie?" "The Farmer in the Dell," etc.

singing school: (1) a European school, under religious auspices, and flourishing from about the fifth to the sixteenth centuries; the most famous examples are the *scholas cantorum* of Rome, in which Gregorian plain song was developed, (2) (United States, nineteenth century) a group of adults organized to receive instruction in singing and to sing for pleasure, usually meeting in a district or village schoolhouse.

singing voice: the range, quality, and other characteristics of the voice a person uses in singing.

single-answer test: *see* test, single-answer.

single-block trade: *see* trade, single-block.

single-course plan: a plan for pupil promotion in which course requirements are kept fairly constant but the rate of progress is varied to permit the most capable pupils to complete the work of the elementary school in the shortest time.

single-dot map: *see* map, single-dot.

single-frame thirty-five mm.: the designation of the negative area covered by professional motion-picture cameras; measures approximately 1 by  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches (exclusive of the borders); used also in some still cameras.

single-period plan: a plan for supervised or directed study in which all recitation and study activities are carried on in the same period.

single reading: *see* reading, single.

single route: *see* route, single.

single salary schedule: *see* salary schedule, single.

single-session day: a school day uninterrupted by a lunch period, usually from 8.30 A.M. to 1 P.M.; rarely found today.

single tax: *see* tax, single.

single teacher per grade plan: a school organization plan in which only one teacher is assigned to each grade or group and each pupil has therefore only one teacher.

singleton: a singly born individual as contrasted with one of a set of twins, triplets, etc.

single variable, law of: the rule of experimentation that, if the treatments applied to equivalent groups or individuals differ in only one respect, any resulting differences in effects may be ascribed to the single respect in which the treatments differ; or the corollary that, if identical treatments are applied to groups that differ in only one respect, differences in effects may be ascribed to the one respect in which the groups differ.

single-word sentence: *see* sentence, single-word.

sinistral: *n.* one who uses the left eye as the leading eye in reading.

sinistral: *adj.* (1) left, pertaining to the left side of the body, (2) referring to a movement or tendency toward the left, for example, a backward slant in handwriting, or reverse writing.

sinking fund: *see* fund, sinking.

sinking-fund bond: *see* bond, sinking-fund.

snus: *af'no*, a cavity; specifically, a cavity in a bone of the skull, connected with the nasal cavity.

sister: (relig. ed.) technically, a member of a religious congregation of women who have taken simple vows.

site: (1) the location of buildings, as of a university, college, or school; (2) the local position of a single building on the grounds or campus.

site, building: the grounds on which buildings are situated; includes grounds belonging to the institution in the same plot, but not occupied by buildings. (For university and college buildings, the site is the campus or the position of a single building on the campus.)

sitting height: the stature of the body measured from the plane surface on which the subject is sitting erect to the top of the head.

six-four-four plan: the administrative organization of the educational program of a school system into an elementary school of 6 years, exclusive of kindergarten (grades 1 to 6), a middle school of 4 years on the secondary level (grades 7 to 10), and an upper secondary school of 4 years (grades 11 to 14), which represents an extension of the traditional upper two high-school years to include the junior-college years (grades 13 and 14) as an integral part of the school.

six-four-two plan: the administrative organization of the educational program of a school system into an elementary school of 6 years, exclusive of kindergarten (grades 1 to 6), a junior high school of 4 years (grades 7 to 10), and a senior high school of 2 years (grades 11 and 12).

six-grade elementary school: *syn.* elementary school, six-year.

six-six plan: the administrative organization of the educational program of a school system into an elementary school of 6 years, exclusive of kindergarten (grades 1 to 6), and a secondary school of 6 years (grades 7 to 12), the secondary unit being organized either as a junior-senior high school or as a 6-year high school. *See* high school, junior-senior; high school, six-year.

sixteenth section: the square mile in a township set aside as a source of funds for educa-

tional purposes, as provided for in the Survey Ordinance of 1785 for the Northwest Territory (Beginning with the admission of Ohio as a state in the Union, Congress granted the *sixteenth* section of every township of this territory to be used for education.)

**six-three plan**, a plan of school organization that includes 6 years of work at the elementary level and 3 years of work at the junior high-school level

**six-three-three plan**: the administrative organization of the educational program of a school system into an elementary school of 6 years, exclusive of kindergarten (grades 1 to 6), a junior high school of 3 years (grades 7 to 9), and a senior high school of 3 years (grades 10 to 12)

**six-year elementary school**: see elementary school, six-year.

**six-year high-school**: see high school, six-year

**six-year reorganized school**: see reorganized school, six-year.

**skeletal growth**: see growth, skeletal.

**skeletal muscle**: see muscle, skeletal.

**skepticism**: a philosophy based on unbelief (ranging from doubt to denial) in the possibility of knowing reality or truth; regards the ultimate or real nature of anything as unknowable and knowledge as limited to consciousness of one's own mental states, or to one's own psychophysical processes, or to events interpreted in terms of one's own culture; allied to *agnosticism* and, to a lesser degree, to *pragmatism*.

**skew**: asymmetry of a frequency distribution or frequency curve, as manifested by a greater range of values in the cases lying on one side of the mode than in those lying on the other. *Syn.* asymmetry; see skewness, negative; skewness, positive; *contr.* w. symmetry.

**skew correlation**: *syn.* correlation, curvilinear.

**skewness**: (*Sk*) the extent to which a frequency distribution or curve departs from a symmetrical shape, the state or quality of a frequency distribution or frequency curve in which the sum of the cubes of the deviations of the observations from the mean differs from zero. *Syn.* asymmetry, *contr.* w. symmetry.

**skewness, coefficient of**: see coefficient of skewness.

**skewness, negative**: strictly, the characteristic of a frequency distribution or frequency curve in which the sum of the cubes of the deviations of the observations from the mean is negative, that is, in which there is a greater range of values below the measure of central tendency than above it, apparent upon visual inspection of a frequency curve if the curve is unsymmetrical and has a long tail extending to the small, or negative, values without a corresponding tail extending to the large, or positive, values (In negative skewness, the mode and median are greater than the mean.) *Contr.* w. skewness, positive.

**skewness, positive**: strictly, the characteristic of a frequency distribution or frequency curve in which the sum of the cubes of the deviations of the observations from the mean is positive,

that is, in which there is a greater range of values above the measure of central tendency than below it, apparent upon visual inspection of a frequency curve if the curve is unsymmetrical and has a long tail extending to the large, or positive, values without a corresponding tail extending to the small, or negative, values. (In positive skewness, the mode and median are less than the mean.) *Contr.* w. skewness, negative.

**skew regression**: *syn.* regression, nonlinear.

**skill**: anything that the individual has learned to do with ease and precision; may be either a physical or a mental performance.

**skill, art**: dexterity in performance with an art medium or mediums. See art medium; art technique.

**skill, basic**: *syn.* skill, fundamental.

**skill, expressional**: competency in expressing concepts and feelings with force, vividness, clearness, or other desirable qualities.

**skill, fundamental**: a skill that is basic to the mastery of a school subject, such as addition or subtraction in arithmetic.

**skill, language**: demonstrated competency in the use of language

**skill, manipulative** (find arts) proficiency in handling or operating tools or machines, in planning or investigating processes, or in designing, shaping, forming, or fabricating various objects.

**skill, manual**: proficiency with respect to muscular coordination of the hands and fingers.

**skill, reading**: an ability that is essential to successful performance in reading, such as word recognition, comprehension, organization, or remembrance.

**skill, speech**: skill in the use of oral language or of language generally.

**skill, study**: any special ability used in study, such as reading, outlining, summarizing, or locating material.

**skill, teaching**: the ability to promote learning, developed through appropriate preparation and experience and facilitated by natural aptitude. See teacher; teaching.

**skill, trade**: (1) the ability to perform the manipulative operations connected with a given trade; (2) the ability to perform a certain manipulative operation connected with a given trade.

**skill, unit**: a simple, elemental, unrelated reaction or activity.

**skill, visual**: an element of visual achievement, a basic skill of the seeing mechanism such as visual acuity, stereopsis, or skillful eye movements.

**skilled trade**: see trade, skilled.

**skill-improvement practice**: *syn.* drill, corrective.

**skill subject**: see subject, skill.

**skill training**: see training, skill.

**skimming**: (1) a method of reading according to which the reader looks for certain items but does not read the complete text; (2) a method



of reading according to which the reader attempts to get the general meaning without attention to details

**skimming exercise** *see* exercise, skimming.

**skipping**: (1) the omission of a grade or grades in the orderly progress upward through the grades of the school; thus, a pupil promoted from grade 3 to grade 5 is said to have *skipped* one grade, (2) the act of being absent from a given class without permission although in attendance at school for the day

**slack-season course** *see* course, slack-season.

**slant**: inclination of downward strokes from the vertical line of writing

**slate, school**: a tablet of smooth slate enclosed in a wooden frame, used as a writing surface; used in American schools until the beginning of the twentieth century.

**slide**: any positive mounted individually for use in a projector or for viewing by transmitted light.

**slide, film**: a positive picture, in black and white or color, printed as a positive on film and either bound between two pieces of thin glass or mounted in a cardboard frame; frequently made from double-frame 35-mm. film, mounted between glass plates measuring 2 by 2 inches, intended for projection or viewing by transmitted light.

**slide, glass**: a slide measuring  $3\frac{1}{4}$  by 4 inches, consisting of a single sheet of glass having a photographic emulsion applied to one surface, on which is printed a picture to make a diapositive for projection, usually has the edges masked to form a neat margin. *Syn.* lantern slide.

**slide, lantern**: *syn.* slide, glass.

**slide, two-by-two**: a slide the over-all dimensions of which are 2 by 2 inches, usually consists of a double-frame 35-mm. positive mounted between sheets of glass or in a cardboard mask.

**slide carrier**: the device on a slide projector that receives the slides and holds them between the light source and the projection lens so that the image may be thrown on the screen.

**slide mask**: an opaque mask, generally having a rectangular opening, that is permanently inserted in a slide to frame the picture on the screen.

**slide projector**: *see* projector, slide.

**slide rule**: an instrument consisting of a ruler and a medial slide (both graduated on a logarithmic base), used for approximate computation involving multiplication, division, proportion, involution, and evolution.

**slighting**: careless omission or indistinct articulation of a speech sound, particularly a final consonant or a component of a blend of two or more consonants; for example, *sings* for *singing*.

**slow-motion photography**: *see* photography, slow-motion.

**slow progress**: *syn.* retardation (1).

**slow pupil**: *see* pupil, slow.

**slow reading class**: *see* class, slow reading.

**sloyd**: a system of manual training first introduced in 1858 as a part of elementary instruction in Finland, involving bench- and metalwork, wood carving, and basket weaving. It spread rapidly to Sweden and other countries, including the United States.

**sluggish articulation**: *see* articulation, sluggish

**small-fund plan**: a plan for state equalization of educational opportunities that requires a minimum amount of state money for its operation and provides that, when a school district levies a specified local tax, the state will supplement the receipts of this local tax by an amount sufficient to ensure the support of a minimum program.

**Smith-Hughes Act**: the basic Federal vocational-education act, passed in 1917 and establishing the principles of Federal financial aid and cooperation with the states in promoting public vocational education of less than college grade in agriculture, trades and industries, and home economics for persons 14 years of age or over.

**smooth**: (stat) (1) free from irregularities of data; (2) (said of a curve) without sudden or erratic changes in slope.

**smooth curve**: *see* curve, smooth.

**smoothed curve**: *see* curve, smoothed.

**smoothing**: the application of any method or process (such as the use of moving averages, of a graduation formula, or of the freehand or other method of curve fitting) intended to remove the irregularities arising from fluctuations of sampling, without disturbing the characteristics that may be peculiar to the data investigated. *Syn.* adjustment; graduation.

**smooth muscle**: *see* muscle, smooth.

**Snellen chart**: *see* chart, Snellen.

**Snellen notation**: a system of recording visual acuity based on the Snellen test chart, specifically, a symbol written like a fraction, in which the numerator equals the distance from the chart and the denominator the smallest line read correctly. (For example,  $20/60$  indicates ability to read the 50-foot line of the Snellen test chart at a distance of 20 feet;  $20/600$  indicates the ability to read the 200-foot line at a distance of 10 feet;  $20/60$  is considered to represent normal visual acuity.)

**Snellen scale**: *see* scale, Snellen.

**soccer water polo**: a game played between teams in the water with a tightly inflated ball, in which the object is to throw the ball into a net goal.

**sociability, rating of**: (1) competent evaluation of a person's ability to attain an acceptable social status and the degree of his adaptation to or social adjustment in a group; (2) a rating of the degree to which a person seeks group contacts.

**social**: pertaining to the interaction of organisms in groups, usually the interaction of human organisms. *Syn.* societal.

**social ability**: *see* ability, social.

**social activity**: *see* activity, social.

**social adaptation**: *see* adaptation, social.

social adjustment: *see* adjustment, social.

social age: *see* age, social.

social agency: an organization whose purpose is to give assistance to underprivileged groups

social altitude: position on the scale of social classes.

social altruism: *see* altruism, social.

social and educational parallelism: *see* parallelism, social and educational.

social anthropologist: *see* anthropologist, social.

social aptitude: *see* aptitude, social.

social arithmetic: *see* arithmetic, social.

social aspects of education: all phases of the educational process in which group life and adjustment to group life are concerned, may involve the curriculum as representative of the culture of contemporary society and methods of instruction concerning the group.

social attitude: *see* attitude, social.

social behavior: *see* behavior, social.

social biology: *see* biology, social.

social business subjects: *see* business subjects, social

social capacity: *see* capacity, social.

social case work: *syn.* case work (2)

social center: a place where people may come together for instruction, recreation, or other community activities; usually comprehensive in program and less formal than such institutions as churches or schools. *See* social settlement

social-civic-moral guidance: *see* guidance, social-civic-moral.

social class: a group of individuals in a society who accept each other as equals, the concept of equality being mediated by or hanging upon similarities in such respects as mode of living, behavior form, material possessions, status of ancestors, type of occupation, and amount and kind of education, as well as in other prestige-yielding qualities; mobility into and out of a social class is possible; to be contrasted with caste, which is a stratum in a hierarchy of social esteem into which the individual is born and beyond the membership of which he usually may not seek a mate or have intimate social intercourse. *See* caste system.

social commercial subjects: *syn.* business subjects, social

social competence: the ability to maintain satisfactory relationships with others.

social conditions: the economic, political, geographical, and other conditions or circumstances determining the quality and quantity of interaction of groups and cultural development.

social confusion: (1) unpredictable group interaction due to disorganized group culture; (2) the conflict in the mores representing the transitional stage when a new social factor has not been integrated into life in a functional sense or when a traditional factor has been removed, breaking up the functional unity of the situation.

social consciousness: (1) awareness of having responsibilities to and for the social group, (2) awareness of the self as a social being; (3) awareness of the mores and of one's relationship to them, (4) awareness of others as distinct from the self and as having interests different from those of the self.

social contract: voluntary agreement of a number of individuals to inhibit some of their individual desires in order to cooperate with others for the common good.

social controls: (1) the process through which society exerts conscious or unconscious pressure upon its members, whether individuals or social groups, to prevent them from deviating from the established customs, standards, or patterns of behavior, assuming these to be desirable and necessary for social welfare, (2) (in its narrower sense as currently used by certain economists) the consciously planned guidance of economic processes.

social convention: a custom or way of acting, established through usage or general agreement, that is not of vital importance. *Contr.* w. social institution.

social counseling: *see* counseling, social.

social curriculum: *see* curriculum, social.

social degeneracy: *see* degeneracy, social.

social development: *see* development, social.

social-development scale: *see* scale, social-development.

social disorganization: (1) a process of accelerated and abnormal breaking down or collapse of social institutions, as indicated by increased rates of divorce and suicide, by political upheavals and revolutions, and by the failure or closing of schools, business enterprises, churches, etc.; usually occurs at times of rapid culture change or as the result of wars, pestilence, or other natural or social catastrophes; (2) the partial or complete failure of the members of a group or society to respond to common values that were formerly shared.

social distance: (1) the extent of acceptance of an individual or group, as measured on a scale of social intimacy, that may range, for example, from acceptance merely as a fellow countryman to acceptance as an intimate friend or marriage partner, (2) lack of complete mutual acceptance of individuals or groups based on an awareness of differences.

social dominance: *see* dominance, social.

social dynamism: *see* dynamics, social.

social education: (1) experiences, usually controlled, that improve the individual's ability to participate in group life; (2) education in school that aims to develop persons able to participate effectively in society

social efficiency: (1) the effectiveness of a person in group participation; (2) the effectiveness of a group in society.

social facilitation: *see* facilitation, social.

social force: (1) the influence on the individual of stimuli of a social nature originating in or generated by other persons of the group; the

stimuli themselves; (2) the influence on the individual or on society in general of the customs, traditions, ideas, taboos, etc., accepted by or common to the group, as distinguished from the nonsocial aspects of the environment; (3) the influence on the individual of the physical presence or memory of another person or persons; (4) any influence, stimulus, or power peculiar to the group rather than the individual. See facilitation, social.

**social foundations:** the group basis of an activity or institution.

**social fraternity:** *syn.* fraternity, general.

**social function:** any natural or artificial process that produces social effects; in curriculum planning, the term is used to designate an area of activity common to group life in all cultures, for example, production, transportation, etc.

**social-functions procedure:** a method of curriculum organization in which social functions (such as consumption or transportation, about which the activities of individuals and the plans and problems of the group tend to cluster) are used rather than subjects or other bases in defining areas of the curriculum. (First developed on a wide scale in the Virginia Course of Study, 1931-1934.)

**social geography:** *see* geography, social.

**social group:** *see* group, social.

**social-group approach:** a basis for or method of organizing the content of the social studies, based on the study and consideration of the social group. *See* group, social; *contr. w.* biographical method (2).

**social-group work:** *syn.* group work.

**social guidance:** *see* guidance, social.

**social harmony:** (1) a high degree of acceptance of identical values by the members of a group; (2) an adjustment in which the process of interaction is accommodation rather than conflict.

**social health:** *syn.* social harmony (2).

**social heredity:** *see* heredity, social.

**social heritage:** *see* heritage, social.

**social history:** *see* history, social.

**social hygiene:** *see* hygiene, social.

**social ideal:** an aim or goal accepted by a group as worthy of exerting effort to attain.

**social institution:** *see* institution, social.

**social insurance:** *see* insurance, social.

**social integration:** *see* integration, social.

**social intelligence:** *see* intelligence, social.

**social intelligence, curriculum for:** *see* curriculum for social intelligence.

**social interaction:** the mutual effects of persons in social contact.

**social interpretation:** an activity of the school, based on investigation and publicity, by which the home, school, and community each is kept mutually aware of the needs, conditions, purposes, and values of the others, implies a

state of interdependence between school and home and school and community, in which each contributes continuously to the social adjustment and reinforcement of the other.

**social invention:** the act of discovering or the discovery of any new social concept, instrument, or organization, as contrasted with the more common tendency of society to follow a traditional course.

**socialism:** (1) a political and economic theory of social organization that is based on collective or governmental ownership and management of the essential means for the production and distribution of goods and that aims to replace competition by cooperation, profit seeking by social service, and to distribute income and social opportunity more equitably than they are now believed to be distributed; (2) a policy or practice based on this theory.

**socialism, state:** the form of social theory advocating the ownership and operation of major industries by the state

**socialist school:** a school of thought in economics embracing the theory of socialism.

**socialization:** (1) the process of forming a society, by which individuals and groups, living in geographical proximity, deliberately or somewhat accidentally establish a relatively stable and harmonious social order, involving cooperation and intercommunication and, frequently, the development of a common speech, for reasons of reciprocal advantage in carrying on fundamental social and economic activities, and in so doing develop a culture and come to have a certain feeling of group unity; (2) the process of bringing the individual, particularly the child, to understand and accept the customs, standards, traditions, and culture of the group of which he is a member and to cooperate actively with that group; (3) the process of placing emphasis on the social aspects of any institution or activity, as contrasted with its individual aspects; for example, the socialization of instruction in physical education, by which emphasis is placed on pleasurable group contacts and social activity rather than on individual excellence of performance; (4) the process of changing an institution or activity with a view to making it applicable or beneficial to society as a whole rather than to individuals or small groups, for example, the socialization of the school, intended to make the school serve the educational needs of all the students, from all classes of society, rather than those of a small, elite group.

**socialization of education:** (1) the introduction of discussion, student government, and other democratic procedures into the program of the schools; (2) the adaptation of the curriculum and the administration of the educational program to the effective meeting of social needs.

**socialization technique:** the method of education that enables individuals to take their part in the group through participation in the planning and execution of school activities.

**socialized bookkeeping:** *see* bookkeeping, socialized.

socialized instruction: *see* instruction, socialized.

socialized lesson: *see* lesson, socialized.

socialized mathematics: *see* mathematics, socialized.

socialized procedure: *see* socialization technique.

socialized recitation: *see* recitation, socialized.

socialized school: (1) a school in which each person has a share in determining policies and administrative activities, (2) a school in which the curriculum and other phases of the program are highly adapted to meeting the educational needs of society.

socialized vocalization: *see* vocalization, socialized.

social legislation: laws and regulations established to ameliorate social ills such as disease, poverty, and insecurity and thus to advance social welfare.

social life: a general term designating group life and institutional procedures.

social maladjustment: *see* maladjustment, social.

social maturity: *see* maturity, social.

social measurement: *see* measurement, social.

social mobility: the change of a person or value from one social position to another. (*Horizontal mobility* is the movement of a person or value at the same social level, *vertical mobility* is the movement from one social level to another.)

social objectives: *see* objectives, social.

social order, telic: tel'ik; any society deliberately established on the basis of and operating in accordance with a consciously conceived plan or theory, as opposed to a society that has developed somewhat haphazardly and that lacks a conscious, guiding principle. *Syn.* telic society.

social organization: (1) the definite system of relationships among the component parts of a group that make it an identifiable entity; (2) an established group of persons; (3) the process of consolidating small groups having common interests into larger, purposive groups, for example, the organization of the 18 American colonies into the United States, or the organization of a number of different but related groups of wage workers into a trade-union.

social philosophy: *see* philosophy, social.

social pragmatism: *see* pragmatism, social.

social pressure: (1) influence exerted by fellow members of a society that tends to shape the convictions and valuations of members of the group, (2) influence purposively exerted by certain members of a society to affect the decisions of others.

social problem: a question that arises from a social situation resulting from recurring and widely prevalent maladjustments and that thrusts itself upon the attention of the community, evokes agitation, calls for reform, and usually leads to attempts at societal solution.

social process: a dynamic, continuous, step-by-step transition of social phenomena from one condition to another, relatively automatically

and spontaneously carried on as a result of the interaction and interrelation of social groups.

social processes: the basis of one approach to curriculum development in which the scope of the curriculum is defined through analysis of the series of activities constituting group action.

social progress: advancement of social institutions toward desirable forms or goals, where *desirable* is defined by the culture or by the individual, the change being labeled as *progress* rather than merely as *change*.

social psychology: *see* psychology, social.

social realism: *see* realism, social.

social reconstruction: (1) rebuilding common, shared values in a group or society; (2) rebuilding and improving the material culture of a society.

social-recreation program: *see* program, social-recreation.

social regeneration: the mental or moral rehabilitation of persons to enable them to reenter normal social life.

social responsibility: (1) the duty of taking part in social interaction in one's group or society; (2) the duty of the group to share in community undertakings; (3) the duty of the group in relation to the welfare of the individual.

social retardation: *see* retardation, social.

social room: a room devoted to social or community activities, such as conversation, singing, and dancing.

social science: *see* science, social.

social security: a policy or type of insurance intended to protect the individual and his home against misfortunes, whether of an economic or personal nature, often including some scheme of unemployment compensation, sickness and life insurance, maternity insurance, and a pension plan; may be supported by Federal, state, or private agencies, in cooperation with the individual.

social selection: *see* selection, social.

social-service activities: *see* activities, social-service.

social-service committee: a committee of school officials and interested civic leaders appointed by the superintendent of schools that functions as the executive and policy-setting body for the administration of a school social-service program to provide means for meeting the needs of indigent school children.

social-service index: a file listing the cases with which a social agency is occupied or with which it has dealt, or a similar file in a social-service exchange dealing with all the cases handled by the cooperating agencies.

social settlement: a service institution, generally located in an underprivileged neighborhood, established and maintained by more prosperous members of the community, frequently in connection with a church or similar organization, and intended to ensure educational, recreational, medical, and other assistance for the less prosperous inhabitants of the city.

**social significance:** Importance in terms of effect upon group life.

**social situation:** the totality of group influences, culture, interaction, status, and role impinging upon the individual and contributing to his definition of the situation and his corresponding behavior.

**social solidarity:** *see* fraternity, general.

**social stability:** the condition of steadiness or firmness of the social group because of commonly understood and accepted ideals, standards, and aspirations.

**social status:** (1) social class; (2) position on a scale of social prestige; (3) (law) the legal rights, obligations, and privileges of an individual that result from family connections and relationships, age, sex, achievements, occupation, and prosperity.

**social studies:** those portions of the subject matter of the social sciences, particularly history, economics, political science, sociology, and geography, which are regarded as suitable for study in elementary and secondary schools and are developed into courses of study, whether integrated or not, and of which both the subject matter and the aims are predominantly social; not to be confused with the *social sciences* or with subjects having a social aim but not social content (as in the case of courses in English, art appreciation, and personal health), nor to be confined to too narrow or rigid a combination of studies.

**social test:** *see* test, social.

**social transmission:** the act or process of passing on the learning, culture, habits, traditions, arts, etc., commonly accepted or used by the group, to the next and so to succeeding generations. *Dist. f. inheritance, biological.*

**social trend:** a more or less persistent, long-term movement of social phenomena in a particular direction, such as rapid growth of population or changing sociological aspects of rural education.

**social understanding:** the knowledge that one has of the forces in social groups that are molding public opinion; knowledge about society that the individual needs in order to live and work effectively in it; an understanding of the community pattern, its background, and its problems.

**social utility:** usefulness in fulfilling needs or desires of members of a society.

**social values:** standards that are accepted by society as the criteria for the evaluation of the thoughts, objectives, and actions of individuals or groups and that serve as the basis of social approval and disapproval, rewards and punishments.

**social-values approach:** a method of attack on the problem of curriculum revision in which the principal criterion for the selection of materials is whether the study of certain materials will result in outcomes held worth while by society.

**social work:** voluntary or governmental activities designed to improve the ability of handicapped persons to play a normal part in society; usually

concerned with cases of poverty, disease, and character defects.

**social:** *syn.* social.

**societal tension:** a state of disequilibrium in a group or among groups.

**society:** (1) an enduring, cooperating social group (generally of human beings) so functioning as to maintain and perpetuate itself; (2) any group, but especially a nation, consisting of human beings who are relatively similar in race and culture, who have more or less clearly recognized common interests, and who cooperate in the pursuit of those interests.

**society, classless:** a society in which no division of the population is accorded a greater degree of privilege or respect than any other division; a homogeneous society as far as privilege is concerned.

**society, contemporary:** a society occupying the same period of time as another society, event, etc.; especially, society functioning at the present time.

**society, educational:** *see* educational society.

**society, genetic:** a social order that has grown without conscious, purposeful planning. *Contr. w. social order, telic.* (No social order can be considered wholly *genetic* or *telic*.)

**society, human:** (1) a large or small social group of human beings interacting within a cultural framework; (2) all human social relationships at any one time, as contrasted with smaller group relationships.

**society, school:** interacting groups that make up the school population (pupils, teachers, administrators, classes, grades, sections, faculty, teams, clubs, committees, etc.), and that carry on the functions for which the school is organized.

**society, telic:** *syn.* social order, telic.

**society-centered school:** a school in which the philosophy, curriculum, and methods are focused more on the conditions, trends, and needs of society than on subjects or children.

**society editor:** (school journal) a member of a student publication staff who is responsible for personal items and for accounts of the social activities of students and faculty members.

**socio-business education:** *syn.* business education, consumer.

**socioeconomic approach:** a method of attack on the problem of curriculum revision in which stress is placed on the study of existing social and economic problems, conditions, and trends, as a means of deciding on the suitability of materials for instruction.

**socioeconomic background:** the background or environment indicative of both the social and the economic status of an individual or group.

**socioeconomic status:** the level indicative of both the social and the economic achievement of an individual or group.

**sociohistorical approach:** a method of attack on the problem of curriculum revision in which the principal criterion for the selection of materials for study is the extent to which such

materials have contributed to human progress in the past and their probable future importance.

**socioindustrial competence:** the ability to earn a living and to participate satisfactorily in family and civic life.

**sociological age:** *see* age, sociological.

**sociological approach:** the group viewpoint, or the consideration of the collective aspects of human behavior in undertaking a study or an activity.

**sociological method:** an approach to the study of political science that recognizes that government and society are closely interrelated and therefore makes maximal use of findings in the field of social psychology in order better to understand government, the degree to which it can function, and the extent of its influence.

**sociology:** (1) the science or study of human social grouping and behavior, regarded generally and collectively and dealing particularly with the origins, development, purposes, functions, problems, adjustments, and peculiarities of human society; (2) the study of human beings living together in groups.

**sociology, educational:** the study of those phases of sociology that are of significance for educative processes, especially the study of those that point to valuable programs of learning and controls of learning processes.

**sociology, organismic:** a view, held by Comte and Spencer, among others, and now largely abandoned, that the group is like a biological organism and is subject to similar laws of development.

**sociology, rural:** a study of rural social life and organization, including comparisons with city life, and a study of the interrelations between rural and urban conditions.

**sociology, urban:** (1) a study of the interaction of city environment and inhabitants; (2) an analytical and critical examination of the structure and function of city life, and the development of concepts with which to understand urban problems.

**sociometric technique:** (1) a device for revealing the preferences, likes, dislikes, etc., obtaining among the members of a group; characterized by the procedure of obtaining from the individuals in a social unit a statement as to which group members (usually two to five) would be preferred as cooperating participants in various activities or relationships, as, for example, housemates, work mates, seat mates, teammates, etc.; (2) a technique for revealing group structure and identifying subdivisions of the group and various types of group members, for example, leaders, isolates, rival factions, etc.

**socius:** sô'shi us; the individual as a member of a group.

**Socratic method:** a method of inquiry based on Socrates' conviction that the rational mind learns by the discovery and constant modification of its own grasp of truth and hence that both instruction and research proceed by a process of definition, the application of the definition to instances that demonstrate its inadequacy, and the projection of a new and

improved definition, which in turn is tested, verified, and rejected or partly reconstructed, until a definition is achieved that squares with experience and is congruent with other accepted ideas.

**so-fa:** sô'fâ', var. sol-fa.

**soft palate:** a structure of membranes and muscles forming the back part of the roof of the mouth and attached to the bony hard palate, and capable of movement so as to shut off the nasal cavity from the mouth and throat cavities; to be distinguished from the *uvula*, which is attached to the posterior end of the soft palate. *Syn.* *velum*.

**sol-fa:** sô'fâ'; sol'fâ'; n. a system of teaching the singing of tones in terms of syllable names; the syllables usually employed are *do* (originally *ut*), *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol* (or *so*), *la*, and *si* (or *fi*). *See* fixed *do*; movable *do*; solfeggio; solmization.

**sol-fa:** v. to sing a musical passage, using sol-fa syllables.

**sol-fa syllables:** Italian terms designating (a) the tones of the chromatic scale or (b) the tones corresponding to the lines and spaces of the staff, and employed in teaching tonal relationships in singing. *See* fixed *do*; movable *do*; sol-fa.

**solfège:** sol'fâzh'; the French spelling of solfeggio.

**solfeggio:** sol'fey'jô; pl. solfeggi; sol'fey'jî; a vocal exercise intended to be sung to the sol-fa syllables or to a single syllable; may follow the movable-do or the fixed-do system.

**solid geometry:** *see* geometry, solid.

**solid histogram:** *see* histogram, solid.

**solitary-play stage:** an early stage in social development in which a child is absorbed in his own play interests and is apparently unaware of the activities of other children playing near him to the point where he makes no overtures toward them.

**solmization:** the designation of the steps of a musical scale by syllables. *See* sol-fa.

**solution:** (1) the answer or result that satisfies the conditions of a given problem, (2) the process of finding the answer to a given problem.

**somatic:** (1) of or pertaining to the body cells, as distinguished from the germ cells, (2) pertaining to the framework of the body, as distinguished from the internal organs.

**somatic development:** *see* development, somatic.

**somatic mutation:** *see* mutation, somatic.

**somatopsychosis:** sô'ma tô'sô'kô'sis; -pê'tô'kô'; (1) a term used by Southard to designate a type of mental disorder accompanying and showing symptoms of an organic disease; (2) any psychosis characterized by the delusion that one is afflicted with a physical disorder.

**sonant:** sô'nant; a voiced speech sound. *Contr.* *v. surd*.

**sonata:** a musical composition of three or four parts or movements for solo instrument, the form of which is the basis of the concerto, compositions for small instrumental ensembles, and the symphony.

**song method** a procedure for teaching music notation through the analysis of songs that have been learned by rote. *See* rote song.

**song school:** *syn.* parish school (1).

**sophism:** *sof'iz'm;* an argument embodying a subtle fallacy, intentionally used to deceive or resulting in unintentional deception.

**sophist:** originally (esp.), one of a group of Greek teachers of geometry, rhetoric, literary interpretation, and conduct who flourished during the fifth century B.C. and of whom some became famous for their skill in disputation and for their ability to argue cleverly but fallaciously; they contributed much, however, to the development of higher education, their work resulting in the foundation of schools of rhetoric in Athens, which exercised a great influence on Greek and Roman literature; included among their number Protagoras, who first systematized grammar, now usually applied in a derogatory sense to one who argues cleverly and convincingly but fallaciously.

**sophistic logic:** *see* logic, sophistic.

**sophronistes:** *sof're nis'tes;* the title of the state official supervisor, or censor of morals, of adolescent youth in ancient Athens.

**sorority:** (from the Latin *soror*, "sister") a society or club of girls or women associated through common interests, either social or professional, as in a college *sorority*; *sororities* are usually Greek letter societies, national in character, and having chapters in different institutions and are classified in the same manner as fraternities. *See* fraternity.

**sorority, professional:** *see* fraternity, professional

**sorority, social:** *see* fraternity, general.

**sorority house:** a building used as living quarters by women belonging to a specific sorority. *See* fraternity house; residence house.

**sorter:** a machine designed to arrange punch cards in order or in classes according to the information that has been punched into them

**sorting machine:** *syn.* sorter.

**sound discrimination:** *see* discrimination, sound.

**sound-discrimination test:** *see* test, sound-discrimination.

**sound distortion:** faulty production of a speech sound in which the sound is partly recognizable, although altered from its normal or usual form. *Dist. f.* sound substitution.

**Soundex filing system:** the trade name of a system of filing records and correspondence according to a simplified phonetic rendering of the names of persons, in which most of the vowels are omitted and like-sounding consonants are combined.

**sound film:** *see* film, sound.

**sound gate:** a part of the sound head of a sound projector that holds the film in proper position so that the sound track will pass over the sound aperture correctly.

**sound leader:** a piece of film attached to the beginning of a sound film, used for threading the projector so that, when the actual sound

film reaches the gate, it will be in frame and the projector will be running evenly at sound speed.

**sound omission:** complete failure to articulate a given speech sound in pronouncing a word, as in *pay* for *play*.

**sound projector:** *see* projector, sound.

**sound recorder:** a device resembling a phonograph that makes a record of speech on a wax disk and reproduces from the disk the sounds of the human voice; used in teaching elocution to detect errors in oral reading or speech and as a form of semipermanent record for the purpose of comparison and appraisal of progress.

**sound speed:** the normal speed at which a motion-picture camera or projector is operated in making or showing sound films, namely, 24 frames per second. *See* silent speed.

**sound substitution:** an articulatory speech error, consisting in replacing one speech sound with another, as in *when* for *run*.

**sound tracing:** a technique for teaching word recognition that consists in having the pupil trace the letters of a word while pronouncing it slowly and distinctly.

**sound track:** the sound record along the edge of a sound film, consisting of bands of varying intensities of black and white or of varying areas of black and transparent space.

**source, documentary:** *see* document (3).

**source, original:** *syn.* source, primary.

**source, primary:** (hist. res.) a document, a photo, or an oral testimony presenting firsthand evidence of a fact or event, for example, a legal document, a school building or school furnishings, or an account of an event by an eyewitness. *Syn.* original source.

**source, secondary:** (hist. res.) a written or oral report, or other source, more than one step removed from the original fact or event, for example, a newspaper editorial by a special writer who has obtained his information from the eyewitness account of a newspaper reporter. *Contr. w.* source, primary.

**source material:** *syn.* source, primary.

**sour grapes:** a mechanism for compensation by disparaging the goal that one is unable to attain; a type of rationalization in which envy or jealousy predominates.

**space arts:** *see* arts, space.

**space perception:** *see* perception, space.

**space utilization:** *see* utilization, space.

**span of interest:** the length of time during which a child's attention can be given to one activity without artificial stimulation

**span of recognition:** *syn.* perceptual span.

**spanograph:** (art ed.) diagrammatic representation to illustrate graphically the comparative life spans of artists and the comparative duration of various art periods.

**spasmophemia:** *spas'mo fē'mi-e;* a psychoneurotic speech disorder characterized by repetition of certain sounds or by hesitancy; a form of *dysphemia*.

spasm pattern: *syn.* stuttering pattern.

spastic: one afflicted with *spasticity*.

*spasticity*: (1) a central nervous disorder characterized by muscular incoordination often manifested by a dragging gait with the toes turned inward, awkward use of the hands and arms, and facial distortion, especially of the mouth, may be accompanied by severe speech disorder owing to incoordination of the speech mechanism; (2) the condition of being subject to spasms, that is, sharp muscular contractions, such as focal ones, whether as the result of a nervous disorder or of habit.

*spasticity, clonic*: *spas-tic'i-ti*, *klon'ik*; *spasticity* characterized by alternate contraction and relaxation of muscles or muscle groups.

*spasticity, tetanic*: *te-tan'ik*; *spasticity* characterized by fixed or constant contraction of muscles or muscle groups.

*spastic paralysis*: *see* paralysis, *spastic*.

*spastic speech*: *see* speech, *spastic*.

*spatial*: relating to or involving space.

**S.P.C.K.**: the Society for Promotion of Christian Knowledge, founded in 1699, chiefly for the purpose of teaching the catechism or elementary subjects relating to the principles of the Church of England to the children of the poor.

*speaker*: a device that converts electrical impulses into sound, reproducing speech, music, etc.

*speaking vocabulary*: *see* vocabulary, *speaking*.

**Spearman-Brown prophecy formula**: a formula expressing the relationship between the length of a test and its reliability coefficient; used for estimating the reliability of a test when lengthened by the addition of items of the same type, level of difficulty, validity, etc., may be written as follows:  $r_n = \frac{r_{12}}{1 + (n-1)r_{12}}$  where  $r_{12}$

is the reliability coefficient of the original test (that is, the coefficient of correlation between equivalent forms 1 and 2 of the test) and  $r_n$  represents the reliability coefficient of a test  $n$  times as long but otherwise equivalent to it. *Syn.* Brown's formula; Brown-Spearman formula; Brown-Spearman prophecy formula; prophecy formula; Spearman's prophecy formula.

**Spearman's foot-rule method**: *syn.* Spearman's foot-rule method of gains.

**Spearman's foot-rule method of gains**: ( $R$ ) a rough method of obtaining an estimate of the relationship existing between the rank orders of the observations of two variables, as, for example, the rank order of the pupils of a class in each of two examinations; consists in the application of the formula  $R = 1 - \frac{\sum D^2}{N^2 - 1}$  in which  $\sum D^2$  equals the sum of the positive differences in rank (known as gains) for each pair of scores and  $N$  equals the number of pairs. *Syn.* foot-rule correlation; foot-rule formula; foot-rule method; method of gains; Spearman's foot-rule method; *dist. f.* coefficient, rank difference correlation.

**Spearman's prophecy formula**: *syn.* Spearman-Brown prophecy formula.

*special ability*: *see* ability, *special*.

*special-ability test*: *see* test, *special-ability*.

*special aptitude*: *see* aptitude, *special*.

**special assessment**: a compulsory levy made by a local government against certain properties to defray part or all of the cost of a specific improvement or service that is presumed to be of general benefit to the public and of special benefit to the owners of such properties. (Note: The term should not be used without a modifier, for example, "Special assessments for improvements," unless the intention is to have it cover both improvements and services or unless the particular use is apparent from the context.)

*special certificate*: *see* certificate, *special*.

*special class*: *see* class, *special*.

*special classroom*: *see* classroom, *special*.

**special education**: the education of pupils (for example, the deaf, the blind, the mentally subnormal, the gifted) who deviate so far physically, mentally, or socially from the relatively homogeneous groups of so-called "normal" pupils that the standard curriculum is not suitable for their educational needs; involves the modification of the standard curriculum in content, method of instruction, and expected rate of progress to provide optimum educational opportunity for such pupils.

*special-education aid*: *see* aid, *special-education*.

**special-events program**: *see* program, *special-events*.

**special-field preparation**: *see* preparation, *special-field*.

**special-fund doctrine**: the principle or idea that a fund derived from a special tax on the local school unit for the support of schools is the best source of support for public education.

**special-instruction room**: a classroom in which pupils are instructed in one or more special subjects.

*special-interest club*: *see* club, *special-interest*.

**special-interest course**: *see* course, *special-interest*.

**specialist**: a person who has studied and worked intensively in one field of human experience and supposedly has thus attained a high degree of proficiency. (In teacher training, there are specialists in subject matter as well as in fields related to the science and practice of education such as educational philosophy, educational psychology, methods of teaching, curriculum, and administration.)

**specialization, broad-field**: *see* field of concentration, *major*.

**specialization, professional**: the part of formal teacher training that deals specifically with the history, personnel, institutions, publications, research, trends, organization (administrative, supervisory, and instructional), legal aspects, instructional and evaluative techniques, purposes, and practices of formal education.

**specialization, subject**. (teacher ed.) intensive study and work done by an individual in a specific subject in preparation for teaching that subject. (Such preparation is distinguished from the general education of teachers, which



stress orientation in many areas of human experience as a general background for teaching and as a broad base for specialization.)

**specialized education:** (1) education of the type that takes account of the individual differences of learners; (2) education that seeks to prepare individuals for specific types of occupation; *contr. w.* general education.

**specialized high school:** *see* high school, specialized.

**specialized job:** *see* job, specialized.

**special library:** *see* library, special.

**special methods course:** *see* course, special methods.

**special promotion:** *see* promotion, special.

**special report:** *see* report, special.

**special room:** any room designated for a purpose peculiarly different from that of other rooms in the building, for example, a room with cots, where pupils who are not well may rest, or a room where a special group receives instruction.

**special school:** (1) a school organized to provide special education for any one of various kinds of atypical pupils, *see* special education; (2) a school that departs in character from the conventional graded school and high school, for example, a *trade school* or a *school of fine arts*.

**special school district:** *see* district, special school.

**special service school:** a school operated by the Army for training its personnel in the detailed techniques and tactics of all units of a particular arm or service, and the general techniques and tactics of associated arms. *Dist. f.* general service school; staff school.

**special student:** *see* student, special.

**special subject:** *see* subject, special.

**special supervisor:** *see* supervisor, special.

**special teacher:** (1) one who teaches or directs instruction in subjects for which regular teachers are not specially trained, for example, art, music, and physical education; (2) a teacher of atypical or exceptional children (for example, the blind) who has special ability and training for this work. *See* specialization, subject.

**special transfer:** *see* transfer, special.

**specific aim:** *see* aim, specific.

**specific attitude:** *see* attitude, specific.

**specific determiner:** any unwarranted clue to the right answer embodied in the form of a test question.

**specific factor:** *see* factor, specific.

**specific intelligence test:** *syn.* test, aptitude.

**specificity of development:** independence or partial independence in the development of different structures or functions, with respect to rate of growth, degree of development, period of initiation or termination of development, etc. *See* dysplasia; growth, differential (2); *contr. w.* integration of development; organismic concept of development.

**specificity of traits, doctrine of:** the teaching that human behavior consists of specific acts, con-

trolled by specific habits, as contrasted with the doctrine that behavior can be described in terms of general traits, such as honesty or carelessness.

**specific objective:** *see* objective, specific.

**specimen:** (1) a portion of a thing or a representative of a class of things, removed from its natural setting for analysis and study, (2) a standard of comparison used in a quality scale, such as one of a series of examples of handwriting arranged in order of merit; (3) the item to be judged by comparison with a quality scale.

**speech:** a system of communication by means of symbolic vocal sounds.

**speech, defective:** speech that is inadequate to the point of rendering communication difficult or impossible.

**speech, delayed:** retarded speech development, usually the result of understimulation, hearing deficiency, or mental deficiency. (Sometimes the term is used to designate only that speech retardation not demonstrably due to organic causes.)

**speech, incoherent:** speech in which the consecutive ideas expressed bear little or no relation to each other; a symptom of extreme emotion or mental disorder.

**speech, infantile:** articulation and enunciation characteristic of the speech of very young children and frequently found in older children. *See* baby talk.

**speech, inner:** (1) the auditory-motor elements that accompany or closely follow visualization in reading; (2) subvocal speech.

**speech, monotonous:** speech characterized by a relative lack of rhythm, of expressive intonation, and of inflection.

**speech, pantomimic:** (1) nonverbal communication by means of gestures, facial expression, and movements; (2) the execution of the articulatory movements involved in speaking without vocalizing or whispering the sounds and words, used by some speech correctionists in the treatment of certain types of speech disorders.

**speech, remedial:** instruction designed to alleviate or eliminate speech disorders. *See* speech correction; *dist. f.* speech improvement.

**speech, scanning:** slow deliberate speech in which each syllable is accented.

**speech, spastic:** the manner of speech characteristic of persons afflicted with bilateral paralysis, or Little's disease; the voice is weak and strained, articulation is defective, sometimes to the point of being completely unintelligible, and the act of speaking is often extremely difficult and labored.

**speech block:** a momentary failure to proceed with the act of speaking, characteristically accompanied by anxiety and tension; a symptom or type of stuttering. *See* stuttering.

**speech center:** the portion of the cerebral cortex believed to control the function of speech; specifically, the inferior portion of the third frontal convolution (Broca's area), usually in the left cerebral hemisphere, which is assumed

to control the movements of the speech mechanism. See Broca's area.

**speech clinic:** see clinic, speech.

**speech correction:** administration of special instruction designed to alleviate or eliminate speech disorders; in public schools and colleges, involves individualized instruction and work with small groups of pupils who have similar speech problems, the special instruction being coordinated with the rest of the child's school and out-of-school activities. *Dist. f.* speech improvement.

**speech-correction class:** see class, speech-correction.

**speech defect:** any imperfection in the sounding of words, phrases, and parts of words, including extreme difficulties such as stammering and minor difficulties such as mispronunciation and nasal voice.

**speech defective:** a person afflicted with a noticeable speech defect or disorder.

**speech disorder:** *syn.* speech defect.

**speech disorder, functional:** faulty speech for which there is no apparent physical or physiological cause.

**speech disorder, organic:** faulty speech that has an observable physical cause, such as cleft palate or absence of frontal teeth.

**speech error:** any deviation from accepted normal speech production; may be classified as to the chief process involved, as breathing, phonation, articulation, or symbolization errors. (Mispronunciation is a speech error to be distinguished from articulatory errors, such as sound omissions, sound substitutions, or general articulatory inaccuracy.)

**speech improvement:** administration of instruction designed to facilitate the development of increasingly adequate speech, the instruction not being limited to pupils with definite speech disorders, sometimes incorporated in reading or English classes, with additional special individual and group work for pupils having definite speech disorders. *Dist. f.* speech correction.

**speech inventory:** see inventory, speech.

**speech pathology:** the study of the causes, symptoms, classification, and treatment of speech disorders.

**speech pattern:** (1) the ordered relations among the elements involved in a person's speech, as represented in the spatial or temporal order of their occurrence; (2) the more prominent characteristics of a person's speech, for example,  *jerkiness, monotony, etc.*

**speech reading:** a less commonly used term for lip reading. See lip reading.

**speech report:** a type of newspaper account that reproduces in brief form parts of a public address; an exercise used in journalism classes.

**speech rhythm:** the pattern of recurrence of stressed syllables, pauses, long and short syllables, and inflections characteristic of spoken language.

**speech situation:** (1) any instance of human social

particularly to indicate public speaking performance; (2) in remedial speech work, an assignment used chiefly in the treatment of stuttering, requiring that the student should engage in conversation or other socialized speech activity as opposed to drill or practice, on the assumption that by a series of these assignments the stutterer's objectivity, confidence, and skill in controlling his speech will be improved.

**speech skill:** see skill, speech.

**speech test:** see test, speech.

**speech tic:** an involuntary and localized spasmodic muscular twitching, usually of the facial muscles, accompanying the act of speaking.

**speech tones:** the tones most useful for speech, namely, those between 256 and 4,096 double vibrations per second.

**speech tune:** the combination of pitch, stress, and rhythm that distinguishes (a) the spoken language of one person from that of another and (b) one language from another.

**speed drill:** see drill, speed.

**speed score:** *syn.* score, rate.

**speed test:** *syn.* test, rate.

**spelling, alphabet:** spelling using the names of the letters rather than the sounds of the letters.

**spelling, alphabetic:** a method of word recognition that consists in naming or pronouncing the individual letters and fusing them into the whole word sound.

**spelling, phonetic:** the spelling of a word as it sounds, whether done inadvertently by analogy with other words, as writing *caption* for *captain*, or deliberately, by means of a system of sounds and symbols used to show pronunciation, as *kwel*, which is the word *wheel* written in the international phonetic alphabet.

**spelling, rational:** (1) spelling a word correctly by using what one has learned about the spelling of other similar words; (2) spelling that is logical in the sense that it is phonetic.

**spelling, simplified:** an attempt to make English orthography more nearly phonetic and to make spelling a reliable clue to pronunciation, and vice versa; especially, spelling that discards silent letters.

**spelling conscience:** one's concern about his spelling errors, or the desire to spell correctly.

**spelling consciousness:** awareness of spelling errors.

**spelling contest:** *syn.* spelling match.

**spelling demon:** any word that is commonly and persistently misspelled by a large percentage of persons.

**spelling demon, individual:** a word frequently misspelled by a particular person.

**spelling difficulty:** the degree to which a word is hard to spell correctly, determined by testing large numbers of persons on the spelling of that word and discovering the percentage of persons who spell it correctly.

**spelling list, adult:** a list of words that adults need

**spelling list, basic:** (1) a list of the words that are thought to be most important for the pupil to learn to spell; (2) a list of the words to be taught in spelling in a given school; (3) a list of the words to be taught in spelling during definite spelling periods in the daily program, contrasted with words to be taught outside of the spelling period when the need for them arises; (4) a list of words that a pupil must spell correctly in order to be judged proficient in spelling; for example, some secondary schools have a *basic spelling list* that a student must spell correctly in order to graduate.

**spelling list, individual:** a list made by each pupil of the words that are persistently difficult for him to spell or that he has misspelled

**spelling match:** a contest to determine which of a number of contestants is the best oral speller, used to motivate the study of spelling. *Syn.* spelling contest

**spelling method:** (1) a method of teaching word recognition by having the child first spell and then pronounce each word, (2) a technique used by the child in working out the pronunciation of a new word

**spelling need, adult:** a word that adults need to be able to spell as shown by analyses of their writing

**spelling need, children's:** a word that children need to be able to spell as shown by analyses of their writing. *Syn.* children's present spelling need.

**spelling scale:** *see* scale, spelling.

**spelling vocabulary:** *see* vocabulary, spelling.

**sperm:** a mature male germ cell, which is capable of fertilizing the appropriate mature ovum, is usually motile, and carries half the species number of chromosomes. *Syn.* spermatozoon, spermatozoon; *see* maturation division.

**spermatozoon:** spērm'atōzōn; *syn.* sperm.

**spermatozoon:** spērm'atōzōn; *syn.* sperm.

**S.P.G.:** the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the Foreign Parts, chartered in 1701, whose purpose was to extend the work of the Church of England abroad, particularly in English colonies, and to instruct children in reading, writing, the catechism, and worship.

**spinal reflex:** *see* reflex, spinal.

**spiral method:** *syn.* organization by cycles.

**spiral progression:** (vow. ed.) an order of job instruction according to which all the jobs having the lowest level of difficulty in two or more blocks are taught, then all those jobs having the next higher level of difficulty, etc., until all the jobs in all the blocks have been taught.

**spiral test:** *see* test, spiral

**spirometer:** spētrōm'etēr; a device for measuring the amount of air that can be expelled forcibly from the lungs following a complete inhalation.

**splice:** a joint made in motion-picture film by means of film cement; loosely used to designate a length of film inserted (by splicing) into another length of film.

**splice:** a device designed to facilitate the process of splicing motion-picture films together, by trimming the ends, scraping, aligning the films, applying film cement, and holding the joint under pressure.

**split growth:** the tendency for the several growth processes to follow different curves.

**split-half method:** *syn.* split-halves method.

**split-halves method:** a method of estimating the reliability of a test or other variable by splitting it into comparable halves (usually the odd-numbered items and the even-numbered items), correlating the scores of the two halves, and applying the Spearman-Brown prophecy formula to estimate the correlation between the entire test (or other variable) and a comparable alternative form. *Syn.* split-test method.

**split-system ventilation:** *see* ventilation, split-system.

**split-test method:** *syn.* split-halves method.

**spoils system:** a system of patronage and special concessions in government by which special groups or persons are favored.

**spoken vocabulary:** *syn.* vocabulary, speaking.

**sponsored film:** *syn.* film, industrial.

**spontaneous activity:** *see* activity, spontaneous.

**sport** (genet.) (obsolescent) an individual displaying a variation in species character. *See* mutation.

**sport, competitive:** an athletic contest or game commonly played between teams each representing some organization such as a school or college.

**sport, dual:** a recreational athletic activity that may be adapted for play by sides of one or two players

**sport, individual:** a recreational game or athletic event designed for play by sides of one or two players.

**sports, carry-over:** sports that can be participated in after school or college life is over

**sports, intramural:** athletic activities participated in by teams organized within a school.

**sports, recreational:** athletic activities of a type that may be participated in by adults either individually or in pairs, for example, golf, swimming, tennis, and badminton.

**Sprachegefühl:** shprāKH'gō-fYI'; (Ger., lit., "feeling for language") the feeling, native or later acquired, for the properties and niceties of idiomatic usage.

**spread of effect:** *syn.* transfer of training.

**sprocket:** any of several toothed gears used in cameras, projectors, and various motion-picture machines, to drive film by engaging the sprocket holes in the edges of the film

**sprocket holes:** rectangular holes along the edge of motion-picture film and miniature film for certain still cameras; intended to engage the teeth of various sprockets and the claws of the intermittent mechanism, in order that the film may be transported accurately through the camera and projector.

**squad:** (phys. ed.) (1) all players practicing to become members of a team; (2) a unit of class organization.

**square contingency:** *syn.* chi square.

**squared paper:** paper marked in cross sections that are squares

**square matrix:** any rectangular array of numbers in which there are the same number of rows and columns, regardless of what the numbers may mean

**squat-jump:** an exercise used as a test of physical condition, involving starting in a walk-stand position, squatting on the heel of the back foot, jumping into the air, reversing position of feet, squatting again, and repeating as many times as possible.

**squat-thrust:** an exercise used as a test of agility, consisting of starting from a standing position, squatting with hands on the floor and thrusting both feet back to a support position on feet and hands with arms and trunk fully extended, returning to a squat and then to a stand, repeated as rapidly as possible in a given number of seconds. *Syn.* Burpee.

**squint:** the condition existing when the eyes fail to achieve binocular fixation, one eye being out of position with regard to the other, as a result either of lack of control or of a defect in the external muscles of the eyes, sometimes due to failure of the "fusion center" in the brain. (Normal in very young babies before perfect eye control has been learned; later may be due to an unsuspected reduction of vision in one eye, from errors of refraction, cataract, etc.) *Syn.* heterotropia; strabismus.

**squint, alternating:** the alternating deviation of the visual axes from the object of regard. (Often both eyes have normal acuity, but fixation of the eyes alternates.)

**squint, convergent:** a defect of the eyes due to weakness in the external muscles and characterized by an inward turning of the eyes. *Syn.* cross-eyes; internal strabismus.

**squint, divergent:** a defect of the eyes due to a weakness in the internal muscles and characterized by an outward turning of the eyes. *Syn.* external strabismus; wall-eyes.

**squint, vertical:** (1) a condition characterized by an upward deviation of the visual axis on one eye; (2) a constant deviation of one visual axis upward, making fusion impossible. *Syn.* hyperphoria, hypertropia

**stability, emotional:** (1) the ability to regulate the emotions, (2) lack of excess emotionality, or of extreme or unusual variation in normal emotional characteristics and patterns of response

**stability of function:** (1) the absence of fluctuation in speed, strength, skill, uniformity, etc., of a function in day-to-day or hour-to-hour observation or measurement; (2) maintenance of a reasonably uniform relative level of development (such as a percentile rank) in individuals upon reobservation or remeasurement after intervals of considerable length, such as several weeks, months, or years; (3) the limitation of the change of function to a gradual, systematic shift, as opposed to frequent or erratic deviations.

**stability test:** *see* test, stability.

**staccato phonation:** *see* phonation, staccato.

**stadimeter:** stă'di om'ô-ter; a device for measuring standing or sitting height, consisting of a platform or box with a graduated upright and a sliding arm.

**stadium:** an oval-shaped structure with tiers of seats for spectators of outdoor athletic contests, such as football, baseball, or track events, which are carried on in the enclosed area.

**staff:** (Journ.) the group of students who (usually guided by a sponsor) perform the editorial and business tasks involved in producing a student newspaper, magazine, handbook, or yearbook.

**staff, health:** the corps of workers engaged in carrying on a program for health promotion or health protection in a school, college, factory, or other organization

**staff, instructional:** all the members of a school staff who are occupied directly with teaching or with the supervision of instruction in the school.

**staff, maintenance:** the employees who keep buildings and equipment in repair, including various tradesmen, such as carpenters, painters, masons, tinmiths, electricians, and plumbers.

**staff, operation:** employees whose duty it is to care for buildings and to keep them in a condition of cleanliness, comfort, and safety.

**staff, revolving:** a type of student-publiation staff in which duties are rotated so that each student in the group may hold several or all positions in turn for a limited period

**staff, school:** the persons hired and paid by the board of education to work in a given school.

**staff sign:** a device holding five pieces of chalk in such positions that the five-line musical staff can be drawn on the blackboard in one movement, usually constructed of wood and wire

**staff meeting:** (1) a meeting of the principal, teachers, and other schoolworkers for the consideration of professional problems; (2) a meeting of the workers of any division of school service to consider professional problems of their area.

**staff officer:** an educational administrator, frequently a specialist in his field, who serves as an adviser and produces needed information as a basis for judgment or action but is not responsible for making decisions effective, for example, the director of research in a city school system whose job may be the collection of information and solution of problems, or a supervisor whose job may be advising teachers and helping them to solve their problems.

**staff organization:** the plan according to which duties and responsibilities are assigned and executed by members of the school personnel and by groups of staff members organized for co-operative effort.

**staff school:** a general service school operated by the Army. *See* service school.

**stage design:** *see* design, stage.

**stair well:** a fireproof stairway, usually equipped with doors opening at each floor, the doors being fitted with wire glass to prevent breakage if exposed to heat

**stammering:** *see* stuttering.

**stance:** the position of the feet and body in an athletic activity.

**standard,** a statement of an educational goal or objective, may relate to the scholarship of pupils, to the training of teachers, to the allotment and amount of expenditures for administering the schools, to the construction of buildings, or to nearly any other phase of education, may be expressed numerically (as in the case of standards of achievement on a given test), in terms of age (as in an age-grade table), in terms of a unit of measure (such as square feet of floor space), in terms of courses and credits, in terms of written statements, or in a number of other ways. *Dist. f. norm.*

**standard, school-building** an established rule, model, or measure as applied to some specified detail in the construction and erection of a school building.

**standard code:** *see* code, standard.

**standard credit cost:** *see* cost, standard credit.

**standard cubic feet per student:** the desirable number of cubic feet that should be allowed per student in a classroom, laboratory, or other room. (The standard cubic feet per student was formerly used in determining student capacity but has now generally been abandoned in favor of the square feet per student standard and the student-teacher standard.)

**standard deviation:** *see* deviation, standard.

**standard deviation about the median:** a loose term for the root-mean-square deviation about the median. *See* deviation about the median, root-mean-square.

**standard-deviation machine:** a machine for computing the moments necessary to a solution of the standard deviation.

**standard difference:** the difference between two means or other statistics divided by the standard error of that difference. *Syn* standard ratio; *see* ratio, critical.

**standard English Braille grade two:** *see* Braille grade two, standard English.

**standard error:** the standard deviation of the errors of sampling.

**standard error of estimate:** an expression of the reliability of the estimated values of an unknown variable that have been obtained from those of a known related variable through the application of the regression equation; may be calculated from the formula  $\sigma_{x-y} = \sigma_x \sqrt{1 - r_{xy}^2}$  in which  $\sigma_{x-y}$  is the standard error of estimating  $x$  from  $y$ , while  $\sigma_x$  is the standard deviation of the variable  $x$ , and  $r_{xy}^2$  is the square of the coefficient of correlation between  $x$  and  $y$ .

**standard error of grouping:** a measure of the amount of error introduced into statistical constants by grouping the data into class intervals. *Dist. f. standard error of sampling.*

**standard error of measurement:** ( $\sigma_m$ ) an estimate of the dispersion of a group of obtained scores from the corresponding true scores, may be estimated from the formula  $\sigma_m = \sigma \sqrt{1 - r_{11}}$ , in which  $\sigma$  represents the standard deviation of the distribution of obtained scores and  $r_{11}$  is the coefficient of reliability of the test from which the distribution of scores was obtained. *Dist. f. standard error of estimate.*

**standard error of sampling:** a measure of the discrepancies of the observed frequencies of  $n$  distribution from the frequencies of a theoretical curve or of a curve fitted to the observed-frequency distribution. *Dist. f. standard error of grouping.*

**standard error of the mean:** the standard deviation of the distribution of means of samples of  $N$  observations, drawn independently at random from the same universe

**standard gross score:** *see* score, standard gross.

**standardization, test:** the establishment of fixed procedures for administering and scoring a standardized test, and the establishment of norms for the test. *See* norm; normalization; test, standardized.

**standardization group:** *syn.* group, normalization.

**standardization of rural schools:** the establishment of a definite level of school attainment through the adoption of certain minimum requirements authorized either by law or by the chief school administrative officer of the state, relating either to the physical plant, or to the management of the school, or to both. (Schools that meet the requirement are usually rewarded in one or more of the following ways: by receiving honorary mention in reports issued by the state department of education or by receiving tablets, certificates, or money appropriations from the state.)

**standardization of schools:** the act or process of requiring that all schools of a similar type shall meet a certain predetermined level or pattern of accomplishment in such matters as curricular offerings, preparation of teachers, and school buildings.

**standardization of supplies:** the process of selecting school supplies according to definite specifications; for example, a school may select two or three kinds of writing paper that it will purchase and use regularly in the future.

**standardized death rate:** *syn.* death rate, corrected.

**standardized test:** *see* test, standardized.

**standardizing association:** an organization that maintains an accrediting system. (The term is now generally considered outmoded, and the term *accrediting association* has replaced it.)

**standard keyboard:** the arrangement of the keys found at present on most typewriters, that is, an arrangement without regard to the stroking ability of various fingers and to balanced hand stroking of many common words.

**standard measure:** *see* score, standard.

**standard measurement:** *see* measurement, standard.

**standard normal curve:** *syn.* curve, unit normal.

**standard ratio:** *syn.* standard difference.

**standard regression coefficient:** *syn.* coefficient, beta regression.

**standards, building:** accepted statements indicating what is desirable or ideal in a building serving a particular purpose; formulated to apply to various features of buildings, and intended to guide judgments in using a building score card. *See* score card, building

**standards, lighting:** criteria for judging the adequacy and suitability of lighting arrangements, based on the amount, quality, and distribution of light that should be provided for rooms of various kinds; quantitative standards are usually stated in terms of foot-candles at working surface levels; standards of quality and distribution are stated in terms of placement and arrangement of light sources, contrast, brightness, and glare; standards of natural lighting are frequently expressed in terms of the ratio of window area to floor area, as 1:4 or 1:5, and also in terms of the ratio of height of top of window sash to width of room, as 1:2.

**standards, minimum:** formal statements of the lowest acceptable degree of excellence for various phases of the educational program, for example, the minimum standards that a local school unit must meet in relation to buildings, equipment, personnel, library facilities, curriculum, school hygiene, activities, etc., in order to qualify for state financial aid.

**standards, school:** (1) criteria used in judging the quality of a school or of its program of studies, representing the judgment of the person or group making the appraisal and, frequently, the findings of objective tests and ratings, (2) requirements for credit in courses taken or for graduation from school; (3) goals or ideals of achievement accepted as worthy of attainment.

**standards, state:** the level of quality on announced evaluative criteria or other qualifications that must be maintained by an institution in order to be accredited by a state accrediting agency.

**standard score:** *see* score, standard.

**standard-score norms:** *see* norms, standard-score.

**standard supply list:** a list of the supply items regularly furnished by the school, usually includes the name of the article, its code number, quantities, and cost.

**standard test, rare *syn.* test, standardized.**

**standard unit:** *see* unit, standard.

**standard unit of measure:** *see* unit of measure, standard.

**standard word:** (1) a unit of 14 syllables devised in 1931 by Louis A. Leache, and frequently used as the basis for measuring shorthand speed; (2) a unit of five strokes on the typewriter (whether on letter keys or on the space bar) used according to the international typewriting contest rules; thus, *to* is considered as one standard word, while *millionth* is considered as two standard words. *See* gross words; net words.

**standing committee:** a regularly constituted committee of a board of education (or a similar

board) such as a committee on finance or buildings, usually appointed for a definite period of time.

**starter:** a sound, word, phrase, or gesture used by a stutterer in an apparent attempt to initiate speech, as in "I see the uh-hoy." *See* postponement

**startle pattern:** a shock response in infants, involving closing the eyes, straightening the lower arms, clenching the fists, making hewing movements of the head and shoulders, and moving the head from side to side, accompanied by generalized muscular contraction and, usually, by crying.

**startle response:** *see* response, startle.

**state.** (1) the concept of a politically organized entity for the promotion of common ends and the satisfaction of common needs, having the characteristic of permanency regardless of internal changes of governmental forms; (2) a political body organized under one government, particularly one that is sovereign.

**state adoption of textbooks:** a practice in some states by which specific textbooks are either recommended or required by the state department of education for use in the public schools of the state. (In some instances, lists of books are approved, from which local authorities may make selections for local use.)

**state aid:** *see* aid, state.

**state athletic association:** *see* athletic association, state.

**state board for vocational education:** a board created by a state legislature to cooperate with Federal authorities in administering the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act and supplementary laws.

**state board of control:** *see* board of control, state.

**state board of education:** *see* board of education, state.

**state board of examination:** *see* board of examination, state.

**state board of examiners:** *see* board of examiners, state.

**state certification:** *see* certification, state.

**state college:** *see* college, state.

**state control:** the authority or exercise of authority to administer, supervise, and direct the schools of the state, vested in the state by implication under the terms of the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. (Note: In nearly all states, most of this authority is exercised by local units.)

**state-control schools:** various schools of thought advocating increase of governmental powers.

**state courses of study:** *see* courses of study, state.

**state curriculum:** *see* curriculum, state.

**state curriculum program:** *see* curriculum program, state.

**state department of education:** *see* department of education, state.

state director of vocational education: *see* director of vocational education, state.

state distributive common-school fund: *see* fund, state distributive common-school

state education association: an association of teachers and educational administrators of a state that has for its primary objectives the improvement of schools through instruction and organization and through keeping the public informed on educational problems, policies, and progress.

state equalization program: *see* equalization program, state.

state examination system: *see* examination system, state.

state extension service: *see* extension service, state.

State Farmer degree: *see* degree, State Farmer.

state graded school: a graded school, located in a district that does not maintain a high school and complying with certain standards authorized by law and by regulations of the state superintendent of schools (applies particularly to Wisconsin).

state grant: *see* grant, state.

state industrial school: *see* industrial school, state.

state institution. *see* institution, state.

state insurance: *see* insurance, state.

state junior college: *see* junior college, state.

state library extension agency. *see* extension agency, state library.

state medical examination. *see* medical examination, state.

state net enrollment: *see* enrollment, state net.

state normal college: *syn.* teachers' college, state.

state normal school: *see* normal school, state.

state normal university: *see* university, state normal.

state planning board: a committee of persons, usually officially appointed experts, to whom is assigned the function of formulating programs for future political, industrial, or other social action for the government or people of a state.

state public schools financial report: *see* financial report, state public schools.

state public-school supervisor: *see* supervisor, state public-school.

state school: an institution supported and controlled by the state and performing an educational function within the state, especially one serving peculiar functions not duplicated locally, as a teachers' college, special school, etc.; usually distinguished between institutions receiving total or major financial support from the state and those supported wholly or largely from local sources.

state school administration: *see* administration, state school.

state school fund: *see* fund, state school.

state school report: *see* report, state school.

state school survey: *see* survey, school.

state school system: *see* school system, state.

state socialism: *see* socialism, state.

state standards: *see* standards, state.

state superintendent: *see* superintendent of public instruction.

state supervision of schools: *see* supervision of schools, state.

state supervision of teaching: *see* supervision of teaching, state.

state supervisor of physical education: *see* supervisor of physical education, state.

state support, partial: (1) payment by the state government of only a portion of the burden of cost of a governmental function, the balance being provided by local government, (2) assumption by the state government of a part of the cost of education.

state syllabus in teacher education: a publication containing the essential regulations governing teacher preparation and certification in the particular state concerned.

state teachers' association: *see* teachers' association, state.

state teachers' college: *see* teachers' college, state.

state teacher-training institution: *see* teacher-training institution, state.

state unit: *see* unit, state.

state university: *see* university, state.

state-wide retirement system: *see* retirement system, state-wide.

static reversal: *see* reversal, static

station, college-operated: a radio transmitter and studio operated by an institution of higher education; originally, and usually, a nonprofit station. *Dist. f.* station, educationally operated.

station, educationally operated: a radio transmitter and studio operated by an educational group such as a university, college, high school, junior high school, elementary school, business college, trade school, church or other religious group, or chamber of commerce. *Dist. f.* station, college-operated.

station, university-operated: *see* station, college-operated.

stationary seating equipment: *see* seating equipment, stationary.

statistic: (1) a value or measure that describes or characterizes a particular series of quantitative observations or that characterizes the universe from which the observations were drawn or is designed to estimate the corresponding value in that universe; *syn.* characteristic; statistical constant; and, parameter; (2) a term sometimes used to designate any statistical item, observation, score, measure, or similar datum (this usage results in ambiguity; it is preferable to use the term *item, observation, score, measure, etc.*, as the situation warrants).

statistic, consistent: a statistic obtained from a sample that approaches the corresponding sta-

tistic of the population as the size of the sample is increased. *Contr. w. statistic, inconsistent.*

**statistic, efficient**: a statistic that, as the size of the sample is increased, approaches the true population value as a limit and has a normal distribution of error and a smaller standard error than any other measure that could be used to estimate the true value of a particular statistical constant. *Contr. w. statistic, inefficient.*

**statistic, inconsistent**: a statistic that, as the number of observations is increased, tends toward a fixed value other than the value of the population parameter of which it is an estimate; a statistic that does not approach more nearly a correct or true value as the size of the sample is increased. *Contr. w. statistic, consistent.*

**statistic, inefficient**: a statistic that, as the size of the sample is increased, does not have a smaller standard error than that of any other measure that could be used to estimate the true value of the parameter of which it is an estimate. *Contr. w. statistic, efficient.*

**statistical analysis**: *see analysis, statistical.*

**statistical class**: *syn. class* (6).

**statistical coefficient**: *syn. coefficient.*

**statistical constant**: *syn. statistic* (1).

**statistical control**: *see control, statistical.*

**statistical graph**: *see graph, statistical.*

**statistical group**: *syn. group* (2).

**statistically significant**: having a high probability, as shown by statistical procedures, of being due to the operation of factors other than chance; does not necessarily imply practical importance.

**statistically significant difference**: a difference between two comparable statistics, computed from separate samples, that is of such magnitude that the probability that the difference may be imputed to chance is less than some defined limit, often arbitrarily defined as a difference that exceeds two or three times the standard error of the difference or three or four times the probable error of the difference or that would arise by chance 1 time in 20 or 1 time in 100, the constant employed depending on the concept of "significance," as well as on the size of the sample and the nature of the data. (Note: A statistically significant difference may or may not be of practical importance.)

**statistical map**: *syn. cartogram.*

**statistical method**: *syn. quantitative method.*

**statistical prediction**: *see prediction, statistical.*

**statistical report**: *see report, statistical.*

**statistical study**: *see study, statistical.*

**statistical universe**: *syn. universe.*

**statistics**: (1) the branch of science dealing with the classification and frequency of occurrence of different kinds of things or of different attributes of things, as a basis for induction and inference; (2) quantitative data affected to a marked extent by a multiplicity of causes.

**statistics, descriptive**: statistics used only for the purpose of describing the sample from which they

are derived and not for inferring any characteristics of a parent population or universe.

**stencil**: (1) a device used to facilitate the scoring of objective tests; consists, usually, of a specially prepared sheet of paper or cardboard, to be laid over the answer spaces of a test and so arranged that only the correct answers marked will show through holes in the stencil, incorrect answers being masked; a type of scoring key; (2) a specially prepared sheet on which copy may be typed or otherwise reproduced, from which numerous copies may be made by means of a mimeograph.

**stenography**: (1) as commonly used, the process of writing in shorthand and transcribing on the typewriter or in longhand, (2) etymologically, any system of brief, rapid writing; *syn. shorthand.*

**step**: *syn. interval, class.*

**step deviation**: *see deviation, step.*

**step interval**: *syn. interval, class.*

**stereograph**: *ster'f-a-graf', stér'-f-a*; a specially prepared card having mounted on it a pair of photographs, to be viewed by means of a stereoscope.

**stereopsis**: *ster'f-op'sis; stér'-f-*; binocular spatial orientation.

**stereopticon**: *ster'f-op'ti-con; stér'-f-*; *syn. projector, lantern slide.*

**stereoscope**: *ster'f-a-skóp'; stér'-f-*, a device having two lenses through which the observer looks and a rack to hold a pair of specially prepared photographs of the same scene or object taken from points of view a little way apart (usually 2 to 3 inches) and mounted side by side, the combined image seen by the two eyes gives the effect of solidity and depth, as in normal binocular vision. *See telebinocular.*

**stereoscopic vision**: *see vision, stereoscopic.*

**stereotype**: *ster'f-a-típ'; stér'-f-*; a fixed, standardized conception of the attributes of a class of persons or social values, that is not readily modified by evidence of its falsity, (2) a standardized pattern of response to specific objects and situations.

**stereotype, emotional**: response to different emotional stimuli with similar reactions that follow a rigid pattern, such as the euphoria of a manic patient in response to varying stimuli. *Syn. emotional stereotypy; see euphoria.*

**stereotypism**: *ster'f-a-típ'i-s'm, stér'-f-*; the tendency to make the same response repeatedly without variation under similar conditions of stimulus.

**stereotypy, emotional**: *ster'f-a-típ'; stér'-f-*; *-i-ot'ip'i; syn. stereotype, emotional.*

**Sterling-Reed bill**: a bill introduced in Congress in 1923 that proposed Federal aid to education but that was not passed.

**stigmata of degeneration**: *stíg'ma-ta*; any one of a number of physical abnormalities frequently associated with a congenital lack of intellectual potentialities; sometimes considered indicative of defective or degenerate intelligence.



**still:** *syn.* still picture.

**still picture:** a photograph taken by means of an ordinary camera, as differentiated from a motion picture. *Syn.* still.

**stimulation:** the process by means of which a receptor, or sense organ, is excited to its characteristic activity, which occasions neural impulses in its sensory nerve

**stimulation method:** *syn.* stimulus method.

**stimulogenous zone:** *syn.* reflexogenous zone.

**stimulus:** anything to which a sense organ is sensitive and which is capable of causing excitation of the sense organ; may be external to the organism, as in the case of light rays impinging upon the eye, or internal, as in the case of pressure of urine in the bladder.

**stimulus, adequate:** any stimulus that normally serves to excite a specific type of receptor. (To be "adequate" a stimulus must be of supraliminal intensity, must excite the receptor for a duration greater than a certain minimum, and must change from low to high intensity at a rate peculiar to such modality. The receptor must be in the excitatory phase at the moment of energy impact.)

**stimulus, compound:** any stimulus comprising more than one component and involving several different senses or more than one phase of the same sense, for example, the stimulus to the taste buds of French dressing, involving both saline and sour taste components, or the highly compound stimulus presented to a person attending a symphony concert, involving auditory, visual, kinesthetic, and many other components.

**stimulus, conditioned:** a stimulus originally not effective in occasioning a particular response but that has been made effective to elicit the response as a result of temporal association with the response. *See* conditioning.

**stimulus, maintaining:** a stimulus that continues to activate the organism to respond as long as the response tendency persists and that is removed by the final act of consummation, for example, a wasp may make numerous and persistent responses to fill a hole in its nest, the hole serving as a maintaining stimulus.

**stimulus, unconditioned:** a stimulus that, independent of any training or conditioning, releases some specific response; for example, a touch on the cornea or eyelashes is the unconditioned stimulus for winking.

**stimulus material:** words or nonsense syllables, usually in lists, or sentences used in remedial speech instruction by the stimulus method. *See* stimulus method.

**stimulus method:** a technique for the correction of articulatory defects that depends on the student's auditory perception of the correct manner of articulating the sound in which he is defective; involves training in sound discrimination and intensive repetition by the instructor of the sound to be corrected, followed by the student's attempt to produce the sound correctly. *Syn.* stimulation method; *dist. f.* phonetic method (1).

**stimulus object:** any object that may emit, reflect, or transmit the energy of excitation to a receptor. *See* stimulus.

**stimulus words:** lists of words containing a given speech sound, used by the speech correctionist in remedial speech instruction by the stimulus method. *See* stimulus method.

**stoic:** an adherent of the philosophy of stoicism, originally (esp.), the designation of one of a group of Greek philosophers who not only repressed all feelings of pain or pleasure but condemned such feelings in others. *See* philosophy, Stoic.

**stoicism:** (1) *see* philosophy, Stoic; (2) the principle or practice of showing indifference to pain or pleasure

**stoicism, scientific:** the application of stoicism to scientific activities; the refusal to permit emotion of any kind to influence the process or product of scientific activity of any kind.

**stop-go:** a pattern of stuttering characterized by sudden discontinuance of the sentences involved in trying to say a word, followed by the attempt to complete the word while relaxed; sometimes recommended in treating stuttering, on the grounds that it helps to avoid certain noticeable symptoms of stuttering.

**stores department:** a department set up for the purpose of maintaining central stocks of goods for issuance to the various departments of an institution; sometimes termed *storeroom*.

**story-memory method:** a combination method of teaching reading in which a story is told, memorized, and then read; used only in the beginning stages of teaching reading. *See* memory method; story method.

**story method:** (1) a procedure in teaching reading in which the story to be read is first narrated by the teacher; *see* memory method; story-memory method; (2) the presentation of factual material in story form.

**strabismus:** *astro-bis'mos; syn.* squint.

**strabismus, external:** *syn.* squint, divergent.

**strabismus, internal:** *syn.* squint, convergent.

**straddle run:** (*phys. ed.*) running with the feet wide apart.

**straight bond:** *see* bond, straight.

**straight-line graph:** *see* graph, straight-line.

**straight-line relation:** *syn.* correlation, rectilinear.

**straight-line relationship:** *syn.* correlation, rectilinear.

**straight-line route:** *see* route, straight-line.

**stratified sample:** *see* sample, stratified.

**street trades:** those trades that are usually plying by children along city streets, for example, selling newspapers, shining shoes, etc.

**strength index:** *see* index, strength.

**strength test:** *see* test, strength

**strophosymbolla:** *strof'o-sim-bō'lā;* a term formerly used to describe a supposed brain condition that caused words to be confused in visual memory, resulting in reversals of words and letters.

**stress:** emphasis conferred on words or syllables in spoken language by uttering them with

greater intensity than adjacent words or syllables. (In relation to words, *stress* is a matter of intonation, while in relation to syllables it is a matter chiefly of pronunciation; stressed words or syllables are characterized usually by longer duration as well as by greater intensity; this pitch is usually different from that of adjacent words or syllables and may be either higher or lower, or the word or syllable may have a complex pitch inflection.)

**striate muscle:** *see* muscle, striate.

**strident voice:** a loud, penetrating voice, usually high in pitch, characterized by an unpleasantly metallic or harsh quality.

**striped muscle:** *syn.* muscle, striate.

**structuralism:** the point of view, held by Wundt and Titchener, that experiences or mental states are made up of sensations, images or ideas, and feelings, as well as analysis of these elements, their attributes, and their ways of combining.

**structural psychology:** *syn.* psychology, existential.

**student:** (1) one who attends an educational institution of secondary or higher level, (2) a person engaged in serious study, especially one doing independent study. *Dist f.* pupil.

**student, beneficiary:** one receiving financial aid disbursed through an institution, as through a scholarship or bursary.

**student, conditioned:** a student who, owing either to deficient entrance credits or to deficient performance, must make up work in a particular subject or raise his general scholastic average. *Syn.* probation student.

**student, cooperative:** (1) a student who, in accordance with the provisions of the Smith-Hughes or George-Deen Act, attends a vocational school or class on a part-time basis and spends approximately an equal amount of time working in an industry or business in his field of study, usually receives school credit and pay for his work, (2) a student who helps to defray part or all of the cost of a college education by working part time or during vacations in some occupation related to his major areas of study (in some cases the student may be employed by the institution that he is attending, either in some branch, department, or office or in an industry operated by or affiliated with the institution).

**student, day:** a person who attends a regular day session in contrast to a person attending continuation school or evening school.

**student, migrant:** *syn.* student, transfer.

**student, native:** a junior or senior student in a university who has spent his freshman and sophomore years in that same university, a term used for purposes of comparison in studies of the success of former junior-college students (*transfer students*) enrolled in the upper divisions of universities.

**student, part-time:** *see* part-time student.

**student, probation:** *syn.* student, conditioned.

**student, special:** as commonly used, a student who is not a candidate for a degree because of

irregularities in qualifications or objectives but who is permitted to enroll in courses in the regular manner (Norm: A distinction may be made between a *special student* in respect to whose entrance requirements there are certain irregularities and who accordingly may not proceed to a degree and an *unclassified student* whose status with respect to entrance requirements is satisfactory but who does not wish to proceed to a degree)

**student, transfer:** (1) a student who has withdrawn from one college and is admitted to another, sometimes applied to students moving from one college to another within a university; *syn.* migrant student; (2) a junior-college student who transfers to a 4-year college or university during or at the completion of his junior-college course, the term is used in studies of the success of *transfer students* as opposed to *native students*, *see* student, native.

**student, unclassified:** a student whose status with respect to entrance requirements is acceptable but who, for whatever reason, is not pursuing a course leading to a degree. *Dist f.* student, special.

**student adviser:** *see* adviser, student.

**student aid:** *see* aid, student

**student assistant:** (1) a student who assists in the performance of duties discharged by one or more of the nonstudent employees of the school, (2) a student employed part time in the library of a university, college, or school to perform nontechnical or nonprofessional duties under the supervision of the professional staff, sometimes works voluntarily, but is usually paid on an hourly basis.

**student award:** *see* award, student.

**student-clock-hour cost:** *see* cost, student-clock-hour.

**student cost:** *see* cost, student.

**student council:** an agency of student government consisting of one or more faculty members and representatives elected by the students from among the student body; usually concerned with the coordination and general supervision of the extra-curricular activities carried on in the school and with matters of conduct and discipline among the students, subject, however, to the ultimate authority of the faculty; common to elementary, secondary, and higher education. (Norm: The term *student council* has here used is strictly a misnomer when applied to a council composed of elementary- or secondary-school pupils but is established by long usage.) *See* student government.

**student counselor:** *see* counselor, student.

**student court:** (1) an agency of pupil self-government; (2) a phase of pupil participation in school government in which selected pupils sit as a court of justice, hearing evidence and proposing penalties for pupil violations of the school's regulations; (3) an organization to handle minor disciplinary cases used sometimes as a teaching device, as in civics classes, or as an administrative means of delegating responsibility to students.

**student-credit-hour:** one student under instruction for a period for which 1 hour of credit is granted

**student-credit-hour cost:** *see* cost, student-credit-hour.

**student driver:** *see* driver, student.

**student fee:** *see* fee, student.

**student government:** the maintenance of order and the regulation of matters of conduct in school by elected representatives chosen from the student body by the students themselves. *Syn.* student self-government; *see* student council.

**student guidance council:** *see* guidance council, student.

**student handbook:** *see* handbook, student.

**student health program:** *see* health program, student.

**student health service:** *see* health service, student.

**student-hour unit cost:** *see* unit cost, student-hour.

**student load:** *see* load, student.

**student manager:** *see* intramural manager.

**student mortality:** *see* mortality, student.

**student-personnel coordinator:** *see* coordinator, student-personnel

**student-personnel work:** (1) discovering the abilities, interests, and needs of the student and using the information gained to help him discover the opportunities by which he can develop or satisfy these through directed experiences, (2) all activities undertaken or sponsored by the school in which the development of personality is the primary consideration.

**student philanthropy:** *see* philanthropy, student.

**student program:** *see* program, student.

**student publication:** *see* publication, school.

**student report:** *see* report, student.

**student's card:** (1) in a public library, a borrower's card for the use of students, granting special privileges; (2) in some public libraries, a borrower's card issued for a limited period to out-of-town students attending school or college in the town.

**student self-government:** *syn.* student government.

**student sponsor:** *syn.* Big Brother; Big Sister.

**student station:** a place at which a student may be located, as a classroom seat, a laboratory seat, bench, or table, or a lecture-room chair.

**student-station utilization:** *see* utilization, student-station.

**student teacher:** one who is acquiring practical teaching experience and skill under the guidance of a critic teacher or other supervisor in the special laboratory or practice school of a teacher-training institution or in the classes of a public or private school; usually, an advanced student who has had no other teaching experience. *Contr. w.* apprentice teacher; beginning teacher.

**student teaching:** observation, participation, and actual teaching done by a student preparing for teaching under the direction of a supervising teacher or general supervisor, part of the pre-service program offered by a teacher-education institution. (Other terms sometimes used synonymously are *practice teaching*, *directed teaching*, and *supervised student teaching*) *See* directed teaching, practice teaching, *dist. f.* apprentice teaching; *internship*.

**student teaching, director of:** *see* director of student teaching.

**student teaching, graded:** teaching activities that are systematically varied and increased in difficulty for the gradual induction of the student teacher into teaching, a common general pattern of sequence includes observation and participation prior to actual practice teaching.

**student teaching, off-campus student-teaching activities:** carried on in affiliated or cooperating schools that are not on the campus of an institution engaged in preparing teachers.

**student-teaching facilities:** the plant, equipment, instructional materials, and personnel available for the conduct of student-teaching activities in institutions that prepare teachers.

**student traffic:** the movement of students about buildings and through corridors in passing from class to class.

**student union:** (higher ed.) an organization of students (often provided with a special building) concerned with student recreational, social, and governmental activities; supported by a fee levied on all students, and governed by a board composed, usually, of elected students and appointed faculty members. *See* building, student-union.

**student-union building:** *see* building, student-union.

**student-worker:** a student who attends vocational classes part time and is employed at odd hours or after school hours and on Saturdays.

**studia inferiora:** *stù'dè à in-fè-rè-s'rà*, (Lat., lit., "lower studies"); a term used to designate the lower school of the Jesuit college, which offers a 6-year course of humanistic studies and admits boys from 10 to 12 years of age. *See* Jesuit college.

**studio:** (1) the workroom of an artist; (2) a classroom in which art work is carried on; *syn.* art room.

**studium generale:** *stù'di-om jon'er-à-lè*; usually, an unorganized group of teachers and scholars that assembled for study in the medieval universities of Italy, France, Germany, and England; also used to designate a school or place where students from all parts of the civilized world were received.

**study:** (1) application of the mind to a problem or subject; (2) a branch of learning; (3) an investigation of a particular subject, or the published findings of such an investigation.

**study, analytical:** (1) purposeful mental activity involving breaking down a problem into its elements or logical parts; (2) selective thinking carried on in the solution of a problem; (3) an investigation or the published findings of an

investigation, based on the reduction of a problem to its elements or logical parts and the examination of these elements in detail.

**study, biogenetic:** genetic research with emphasis on biological factors, such as inheritance and maturation; in its general sense, research concerned with the development of organisms

**study, biographical:** a historical study concerned with a person's deeds, behavior, successes, problems, etc., during his entire life or some selected portion of it

**study, community:** an analysis of the work, amusements, reading, beliefs, and customs, or phases of these, of a whole community in an effort to understand community life and problems

**study, comparative:** a term used loosely to indicate any study in which two or more cases or groups of cases are compared. (Experiments are comparative studies, but practically all research involves comparison, between contemporary groups, or with earlier groups, or with established norms or expectations.)

**study, conducted:** a rarely used, somewhat ambiguous synonym for *supervised study*. See *study, supervised*.

**study, correlation:** a study involving correlation, or one in which the correlation between two or more variables is prominent.

**study, correspondence:** see *correspondence study*.

**study, cross-section:** a status study; a study concerned with conditions at a given point in time. *Contr. w. study, longitudinal*.

**study, deductive:** study of the type in which the learner starts with generalizations and through reasoning and association arrives at specific data.

**study, diagnostic:** a study made for the purpose of ascertaining, analyzing, or identifying individual or group difficulties; often seeks also to ascertain underlying or causal factors.

**study, directed:** any study procedure in which the pupil's learning efforts are guided toward the desired objectives rather than being left to chance, may involve teacher supervision and assistance or the use of specially prepared study materials, such as workbooks; may also include provisions for evaluation by the pupil of the work accomplished and means of measuring progress at regular intervals.

**study, documentary frequency:** an analysis of a specified body of published material (such as periodicals or textbooks) for the purpose of noting the frequency of occurrence of certain characteristics, such as topics treated, vocabulary characteristics, illustrations, and exercises.

**study, environment.** (1) the study of immediate surroundings; (2) one of the most important large areas of study in the modern curriculum organization, including experiences that promote the development of understanding of both the physical and the social environment.

**study, experimental:** a study in which the data are obtained solely or principally from experiment.

**study, extensive:** (1) study involving the assimilation of a variety of materials, as contrasted with the intensive study of a limited amount of material such as is contained in a textbook; (2) wide or extended study over a considerable area

**study, fact-finding:** an investigation designed and conducted to ascertain the facts concerning or the present status of an institution, situation, etc. *Syn survey, normative*.

**study, field:** a study for which data are gathered from a source broader than a single classroom or, usually, than one school, may extend over an entire nation; used often in contradistinction to *laboratory study*, meaning that data are obtained from sources other than a laboratory.

**study, follow-up:** a study made to collect information about a student at some period after a counseling contact in order to estimate the effect of that contact; used in evaluating counseling, group work, and placement efforts

**study, formal:** (1) systematic study carried on under the direction of a teacher; (2) study directed by study exercises, books, or other aids to study, as contrasted with incidental or undirected study.

**study, frequency:** a study designed primarily to ascertain the number of occurrences of various specified objects or characteristics, within certain defined limits or conditions set for the study. (The term suggests that measurement is not a necessary or at least prominent part of the study and that the phenomena studied can be identified and classified largely without measuring.)

**study, graduate:** formal study pursued after receiving the bachelor's, or first professional, degree, usually for the purpose of obtaining a higher degree. *Dist. f. study, postgraduate*.

**study, historical:** a study of events or conditions that fit significantly into a temporal sequence

**study, home:** see *home study*.

**study, incidental:** (1) study not previously planned or systematically directed but carried on during some purposeful activity and owing to some stimulus arising from that activity; (2) study definitely planned but incidental to the accomplishment of some purpose

**study, independent:** study carried on with a minimum or a complete absence of external guidance

**study, inductive:** study of the type in which the learner begins with specific data and through reasoning arrives at generalizations.

**study, longitudinal:** a study that follows a case or group of cases over a period of time; includes genetic study, "follow-up" study, growth study, and experimental growth studies, its purpose may be to gather normative data of growth, to plot trends (as of attitudes and opinions), or to observe the effects of special factors (as in an experiment). *Contr. w. study, cross-section*.

**study, normative:** a study of the cross-section or survey type designed to ascertain status, often especially the status of values or expectations, or norms (averages) of performance on tests, for

the establishment of criteria. (Sample survey studies may be regarded as normative.)

**study, observational:** a study in which direct observation (usually of a complex situation as of children in a group) in a prominent procedure in the gathering of the data, may be continued over a long period of time, becoming a longitudinal study, but is more likely to be of the normative type.

**study, occupational:** a collection of data concerning a specific occupation, gathered and analyzed according to accepted methods of research, for the purpose of supplying adequate and accurate information concerning the need for and supply of workers and the requirements of the job in terms of skills, knowledge, and personal characteristics, the information to be used primarily by vocational teachers, counselors, and placement workers. *See* survey, occupational.

**study, personality:** a study that has for its purpose the analysis and description of personality, including causes and structure.

**study, personnel:** an intensive analysis of any or all phases of the characteristics or activities of the students or students and employees of an educational institution.

**study, postgraduate:** formal study carried on after having received the bachelor's, or first professional, degree; sometimes employed as a synonym for *graduate study*, but more correctly used to designate such study when carried on in short courses of a few days' or weeks' duration, rather than study of longer duration undertaken for the purpose of obtaining a higher degree. *See* study, graduate.

**study, reflective:** the progressive mental reorganization of the experience secured by reading or direct experience, a process that constitutes true study as distinguished from rote memorizing and mechanical performance of routine tasks.

**study, statistical:** (1) a study involving statistical techniques; a broad term, which cuts across both *status* and *longitudinal studies* when statistical techniques are prominent; loosely, a quantitative study; (2) in a special sense, a study designed to evaluate or improve statistical techniques.

**study, summary:** a study designed to locate and summarize the treatises that have previously been prepared on a certain subject or problem; presumably involves some synthesis and interpretation and is therefore broader and more productive than the simple *review of literature*.

**study, supervised:** (1) a type of study procedure in which the teacher is present and helps direct the study, as contrasted with the older practice of requiring independent study on the part of the learner without aid from the teacher; (2) study that is planned, organized, and directed by the teacher.

**study, supervised correspondence:** *see* correspondence study, supervised.

**study, time sampling:** a method of observational study in which the reliability of an observation is obtained by observing the subject under controlled conditions on several occasions for short intervals of time.

**study, type:** a method of teaching involving a survey of typical examples of major units of

content, as when students study typical models and apply the knowledge thus gained in comparisons and contrasts with other units; two stages of a *type study* are (a) concrete presentation and (b) comparison.

**study, word-frequency:** an examination of a text or texts to determine the occurrence and the frequency of occurrence of the words employed, as a means of determining words to be taught.

**study activity:** *see* activity, study.

**study aid:** *see* aid, study.

**study club:** *see* club, study.

**study coach:** *see* coach, study.

**study group:** *see* group, study.

**study guide:** a printed, written, or duplicated set of directions or questions for the use of pupils or students in independent study.

**study habit:** (1) the tendency of a pupil or student to study when the opportunity is given; (2) the pupil's or student's way of studying, whether systematic or unsystematic, efficient or inefficient, etc.

**study hall:** a room under the direction of one or more teachers where pupils are sent to study.

**study hall, departmental:** a special room in a departmentalized school to which pupils are assigned for study under the direction of a member of the department concerned.

**study hall, library:** a study hall equipped with books and supplementary materials for study.

**study-hall teacher:** a teacher who, in addition to instructional responsibilities, has charge during one or more periods per day of a room used by students primarily for study and the preparation of assignments. (In a few cases full time is spent in supervising the study hall.)

**study load:** *see* load, study.

**study outline:** a skeleton arrangement of problems, topics, questions, or other data to be used by the pupil or student in the study of a subject, lesson, or unit of work.

**study period:** *see* period, study.

**study program:** *see* program, study.

**study project:** *see* project, study.

**study questions:** a series of problematic statements, directions, or thought-provoking questions given to the pupil or student to stimulate mastery of reading material.

**study reader:** *see* reader, study.

**study reading:** *syn.* reading, work-type.

**study schedule:** *see* schedule, study.

**study skill:** *see* skill, study.

**study song:** a song designed to afford drill on tonal problems previously learned.

**study technique:** a definite procedure used in study to accomplish a specific purpose, such as outlining, summarizing, or taking notes.

**study-test method:** a teaching procedure in which the assigned material is first studied in detail, after which a test is administered to determine

the degree of mastery achieved. *Contr. w. test-study method.*

**study-type reading:** *syn. reading, work-type.*

**study unit:** *see unit, study.*

**stuttering:** speech characterized by anxious expectation of difficulty in emitting sounds or words, by reactions of unusual strain or tension, and by one or more of the following: repetition or prolongation of speech elements (sounds, syllables, words, or phrases), interjection of superfluous speech elements, silent intervals; sometimes used incorrectly to indicate the free, easy repetitions more or less characteristic of the speech of young children. (*Stuttering is used synonymously with stammering, except by some writers who designate speech repetitions as stuttering and speech blocks or stoppages as stammering.*)

**stuttering, elomic:** klon'ik; stuttering characterized mainly by the repetition of sounds or syllables, as in *g-g-g-go* or *far-for-forward*.

**stuttering, primary:** nonfluent speech phenomena, consisting chiefly of the relatively effortless repetition or prolongation of sounds, syllables, or words more or less characteristic of the speech of young children. (Regarded by some authorities as constituting, though not necessarily, the first or early signs of stuttering.) *Contr. w. stuttering; stuttering, secondary.*

**stuttering, pseudo:** simulated or voluntary stuttering, performed deliberately or willfully, sometimes employed in the treatment of stuttering on the assumption that it will increase the stutterer's understanding of his difficulty and the objectivity of his attitude toward it, may constitute malingering. (Sometimes referred to as *faking, faked stuttering, or cold stuttering.*) *Syn. stuttering, voluntary.*

**stuttering, secondary:** nonfluent speech involving particularly reactions of anxiety and muscular strain, regarded by some authorities as consequent to primary stuttering. *See stuttering; contr. w. stuttering, primary.*

**stuttering, tonic:** nonfluent speech in which the main features are excessive muscular tension or strain, shown specifically in such activities as holding the breath, clamping the jaws together, pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth, and compressing the lips. *See stuttering.*

**stuttering, voluntary:** *syn. stuttering, pseudo.*

**stuttering cue:** a stimulus or stimulus pattern that serves to elicit stuttering as a response. (The tendency of a stimulus to elicit stuttering is generally believed to result from its association with previous stuttering experiences.)

**stuttering distraction:** any activity by a stutterer or any stimuli affecting him in the presence of which stuttering is reduced in severity or eliminated. (Most stutterers tend to have little or no difficulty when speaking in tune to a metronome or the regularly spaced flashings of a light or when talking in unison with other speakers.)

**stuttering expectancy:** anticipation of speech difficulty by a stutterer while speaking. (The reactions displayed by a stutterer to such

expectancy are difficult to distinguish from stuttering, and some authorities believe that the reactions themselves are what constitute the stuttering.)

**stuttering pattern:** (1) the sequence of or ordered relations among the activities involved in a particular occurrence of stuttering; (2) any manner of stuttering prescribed for speech-correction purposes in order to eliminate certain stuttering symptoms by means of substitute reactions and to objectify the stutterer's attitude toward his speech difficulty.

**stuttering pattern, repetition:** (1) that form of stuttering in which sounds, syllables, or words are repeated, usually with more than usual muscular tension; (2) a type of stuttering, as defined above, sometimes employed voluntarily, without excess tension, in the treatment of stuttering, on the assumption that the emotionality and anxiety and graining reactions of the stutterer are thus reduced. *See stuttering; stuttering, pseudo.*

**style sheet:** a compact set of rules concerning capitalization, punctuation, abbreviation, figures, and similar usages, adopted to provide uniformity in a particular publication. *See style sheet, all-school.*

**style sheet, all-school:** a style sheet used as a guide in all publication activities and in English composition classes in a particular school. *See style sheet.*

**stylistics:** the appreciation and study of the characteristics of artistic writing

**stylus maze:** a complicated or confusing groove pattern cut into a wooden or composition base through which a subject attempts to trace his way with a pointed penlike object, without looking at the pattern.

**subcultural feeble-mindedness:** *see feeble-mindedness, subcultural.*

**subcultural type:** a term used by E. O. Lewis and others to distinguish that major group of feeble-minded persons whose physical appearance in no way differentiates them from normal persons. *Contr. w. clinical type.*

**subfreshman course:** *see course, subfreshman.*

**subinterval:** the range of values assumed to be included by a single score or observation in one class interval of a frequency distribution, when the observations are assumed to be distributed equally throughout the class interval; the distance from one item to the next within a class interval, assuming that the frequency in the class interval is evenly distributed throughout the class interval, for example, if there are 18 frequencies in a given class interval of width 5, the subinterval is five-eighteenths. *Syn. score interval; dist. f. interval, class.*

**subject:** (1) a division or field of organized knowledge, such as English or mathematics, (2) an individual who is being tested or subjected to experiment.

**subject, common-school:** usually, a subject taught in a district or public elementary school, such as reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, civics, history, or geography.

**subject, content:** a school subject in which the acquisition of information or knowledge is the chief aim, for example, *history, geography, science, and civics*. *Contr.* w. **subject, skill**.

**subject, core:** (1) a central subject (such as reading) that, because of its fundamental or key position, is adapted to the task of unification of the school program at a particular educational level; (2) a school subject that is considered so essential that every student is required to have instruction in it; (3) one of the required courses or subjects in a school program, about which are grouped the special subjects and electives.

**subject, disciplinary:** a school subject or organization of knowledge the study of which is valued chiefly for real or presumed use in "strengthening" the mind or one of the attributes of the mind, as reason, memory, perception, or abstraction; an expression stemming from "faculty psychology" or the "mental discipline" concept of learning widely held from about 1750 to 1900. *See* discipline, mental.

**subject, drill:** during the early years of education in the United States, a subject of study usually considered basic and therefore often taught through "drill," that is, repetitive practice for automatic speed and accuracy; reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, and grammar were viewed as *drill subjects*.

**subject, expression:** a school subject or activity which is neither of the drill nor of the content type but the nature of which involves more creative expression, for example, *music, drawing, play, gardening, and manual and domestic arts*.

**subject, formal:** a school subject (for example, *penmanship, spelling, arithmetic, formal grammar*) in which forms, traditional practices, or conventional facts are emphasized more than natural facts (as in *science*). *See* subject, content.

**subject, fundamental:** (1) a term formerly designating a school subject that gave a command over the written or printed expression of knowledge (for example, *reading, writing, spelling, English composition, arithmetic, and grammar*); (2) more recently, the term designates a subject that provides the student with the opportunity to acquire knowledge, skills, or appreciations essential for a successful life.

**subject, home-room:** any one of the so-called "tool," "basic," or "foundation" subjects that pupils study under a home-room teacher in the home room of an elementary school organized for semispartimentalized work.

**subject, professional:** any organized body of class- or course work offered by a teacher-preparing institution, the content of which deals primarily with educational problems; usually refers to courses in education. *See* course, professional.

**subject, related:** (1) a classroom subject intended, not to teach specific vocational skills, but to increase the student's vocational knowledge, understanding, and ability in the field of distribution, for example, *laws affecting stores, consumer economics, consumer demand, business English, etc.*; (2) a subject that contains the associated trade information, trade mathematics, trade drawing, trade science, etc., necessary to intelligent performance in a given trade.

**subject, required:** *syn.* constant  $\pi$  (3).

**subject, skill:** a school subject in which the acquisition of special skills is the chief aim, such as *reading, penmanship, and arithmetic*. *Contr.* w. **subject, content**.

**subject, special:** (1) a term with vague significance, applied in some schools to subjects not traditional with the school (such as *art and drawing, music, household and manual arts, health education, and physical training*) and sometimes used also to designate play periods, opening exercises, etc.; (2) a subject not considered an integral part of the curriculum but introduced to meet the needs and interests of a particular group, such as the gifted, the retarded, or the handicapped.

**subject, tool:** a subject the study of which is necessary in order to study other subjects successfully, usually, a subject that involves the ability to use language and number.

**subject age:** *see* age, subject.

**subject articulation:** *see* articulation, subject.

**subject coefficient:** *see* coefficient, subject.

**subject combination:** *syn.* teaching combination.

**subject course:** *see* course, subject.

**subject difficulty:** (1) the degree of effort involved in teaching or learning a particular subject, as expressed by the subject coefficient; (2) the degree to which a subject is difficult to master, as indicated by the percentage of failure or the marks obtained by pupils.

**subject enrichment:** *see* enrichment, subject.

**subject failure:** *see* failure, subject.

**subject field:** a body of knowledge organized under traditional school headings (such as *English, arithmetic, history*), a body of knowledge broader than a subject (such as *third-grade spelling, eighth-grade arithmetic, English history*) but less comprehensive than a broad subject field (such as *social science, language arts, natural sciences*).

**subject grade:** *syn.* score, grade.

**subjective:** (1) conditioned by the individual's temperament, biases, prejudices, and partialities; not verifiable by other investigators, since not susceptible to observation, physical measurement, or record; (2) pertaining to the ego or to consciousness as the subject of experience; conditioned but not produced by external stimuli; not directly observable and measurable by physical means; psychological rather than physical; (3) solely psychical and personal, conditioned by values rather than by facts.

**subjective error:** *see* error, subjective.

**subjective idealism:** *syn.* idealism, epistemological.

**subjective method:** method in which the use of data is supplemented, extended, or directed by the personal judgment, preference, belief, or hypothetical reasoning of the user.

**subjective test:** *see* test, subjective.

**subjectivism:** (1) the theory that all knowledge is subjective and relative and that objective

knowledge is impossible; (2) any theory emphasizing the subjective elements of experience instead of its objective elements; (3) the ethical doctrine that defines good in terms of the attainment of states of feeling, usually pleasure or happiness; (4) preoccupation with mental and emotional states and with thought, as contrasted with preoccupation with objective, physical matters.

**subjectivity** (1) the quality of dependence on judgment, personal opinion, bias, etc., rather than on established, universal truths and impersonal, factual evidence, especially as manifested in research, writing, or thinking; (2) the religious or philosophical doctrine that truth should be sought and tested by the inner consciousness, conviction, or intuition of each individual, without recourse to tradition, history, or objective standards; (3) (mens) an attribute of a test so constructed that different scores might be assigned by different but equally competent scorers (as in the case of a test for which there are no unequivocally right or wrong answers, but only degrees of merit for the responses) and in the scoring of which the personal opinion, judgment, bias, etc., of the scorer would affect the score assigned (note that the subjectivity applies to the scorer rather than to the person taking the test); (4) a tendency to become centered in one's own feelings and thoughts, to see things exclusively from one's own viewpoint. *Contr. v. objectivity.*

**subject major:** *syn.* major, departmental.

**subject matter:** the facts, processes, principles, and modes of response or behavior to be learned in a particular course or subject or in all subjects; the content of education, as distinguished from its procedures and philosophy.

**subject matter, core:** (1) the subject matter of all required courses and other nonselective constants that form the fundamental part of the curriculum; the subject matter involved in the core curriculum; (2) the fundamental knowledge or learning material basic to any subject of study, as the concept of numbers and number relations in arithmetic.

**subject-matter approach:** an approach to curriculum construction starting with a pre-conceived idea of the content that is to be covered.

**subject-matter department:** *syn.* department, academic.

**subject-matter plan of organization:** organization of course content on the basis of logical arrangement of subject matter, as contrasted with psychological arrangement or presentation.

**subject-matter preparation:** *see* preparation, subject-matter.

**subject-matter test:** *syn.* test, achievement.

**subject promotion:** *see* promotion, subject.

**subject quotient:** *see* quotient, subject.

**subject ratio:** *see* ratio, subject.

**subjects, business:** *see* business subjects.

**subjects, clerical:** a general term for those areas of business education that prepare students to do clerical work in offices; included are

typewriting, bookkeeping, statistics, accounting, business arithmetic, business English, filing, spelling, penmanship, and sometimes shorthand. *Contr. v. business subjects, social.*

**subjects, distributive:** those subjects designed to develop vocational skills in, impart vocational knowledge to, and set up proper ideals in those preparing for or already engaged in distributive occupations, for example, salesmanship, retailing, advertising, marketing, sales-letter writing, sales management, and retail-store management.

**subject sequence:** the arrangement of subject matter or courses in a definite order, as determined by either logical or psychological considerations.

**subject specialization:** *see* specialization, subject.

**subject supervisor:** *see* supervisor, subject.

**subject weight:** *see* weight, subject.

**sublimation:** according to psychoanalytic theory, the process of deflecting libido from human objects into other channels leading to objectives of a higher social value.

**submissiveness:** a trait characterized by a tendency to yield to and accept the leadership of others, as well as to defend the self in the less overtly combative ways. *Contr. v. ascendance.*

**subnormal:** below the norm. *Dist. f. abnormal.*

**subordinate relationship:** the relationship between one person in a school system and another in a higher position, such as that of the teacher to the principal.

**subordinate teacher:** *syn.* assistant teacher.

**sub potestate parentis:** the Latin phrase meaning "subject to the power of the parent."

**subsample:** a sample drawn from some sub-division of a population, for example, a sample drawn from each of the 4 years of high school.

**subscore:** the score obtained on a section of a test.

**subsidy:** *syn.* grant-in-aid.

**substance:** (1) the essential underlying nature or component elements of anything physical or psychical, (2) the meaning or content of spoken or written language, as distinguished from its form of expression, (3) (philos.) the independent, real, self-originated, simple, and, in the case of idealism, active principle.

**substitute, permanent:** a teacher who is on the permanent list of substitute teachers and who is assigned to teaching activities in certain areas during the absence of the regular teacher or teachers.

**substitute behavior:** *see* behavior, substitute.

**substitute driver:** *see* driver, substitute.

**substitute teacher:** one who occupies temporarily the position of an absent teacher, whether employed for a few days only or for an extended period of time.

**substitution:** (1) an error in oral reading that consists of saying a word not actually in the context, for example, can't for cat, (2) the use of one sound or letter in the place of another in pronouncing or spelling a word, for example, saying *his* for *one* or writing *taught* for *taught*;



(3) (psych.) the act of replacing one thing by another, as developing success in athletics when distinction in scholarship is not attainable, the purpose being to avoid a sense of inferiority.

**substitution test:** *see* test, substitution.

**subtest:** a major division of a test or measuring instrument, containing a number of items of the same general form or type

**subtraction, methods of:** arithmetical methods used in taking a smaller number from a larger number; may be classified as follows:

**Fundamental methods:**

A. Addition, or Austrian, method.

B. Take-away method.

Techniques used when a minuend figure is smaller than its corresponding subtrahend figure:

a. Decomposition method; *syn.* borrow method.

b. Equal-additions method; *syn.* borrow and repay method; take-away-carry method; carry method.

c. Complementary method.

(The combined methods *Aa*, *Ab*, *Ba*, and *Bb* are most commonly used in teaching subtraction. In the United States, *c* is seldom used.)

**subtraction facts:** the 100 statements of the subtraction of one number from another together with the result of that subtraction, from  $0 - 0 = 0$  to  $18 - 9 = 9$ .

**subtrait:** a specific trait constituting a component of a broader or more significant trait; thus, the trait of respect for public property may be considered a *subtrait* of the broader characteristic of good citizenship.

**subvention:** *syn.* grant-in-aid; especially, a governmental grant for literary, artistic, or scientific purposes.

**subvocal reading:** *syn.* speech, inner.

**success, school:** (1) the degree or measure of pupil achievement at school; (2) the amount and character of satisfactory accomplishment by a school as a whole.

**successive-hurdles method:** a method of selecting a group of persons for employment by requiring all subjects to take an initial examination, those who pass being then required to take a second examination, and so on successively, until only a predetermined number or percentage of the original applicants remain.

**sucking response:** *see* response, sucking.

**sufficient condition:** *see* condition, sufficient.

**suggestibility:** a condition in which susceptibility to suggestion is a marked characteristic.

**suggestive question:** a question that is so worded as to include the principal ideas of the problem and to lead the student to the correct solution through his own reasoning.

**Sulpician method:** *eul pi sh'w*; (R.C. ed.) a method of teaching religion developed by the priests of St. Sulpice in Paris, in which the teaching of the catechism text involves reading the Holy Scriptures, recitation of prayers, singing of hymns, and listening to moral exhortations.

**summary.** an oral, written, or mental condensation, as of material read.

**summary punch:** *see* punch, summary.

**summary study:** *see* study, summary.

**summation:** ( $\Sigma$ ) addition; the formation of an aggregate or total; customarily indicated by the symbol  $\Sigma$  immediately preceding the symbol of the series to be summed; limits are sometimes indicated by placing the lower limit under the

$\Sigma$  and the upper limit over the  $\Sigma$ , thus  $\sum_{i=1}^N x^2$

indicates the summation of  $x^2$  over the cases 1 to  $N$ ; for example,  $\Sigma X$  means the sum of the  $X$  series, and  $\Sigma X^2$  means the sum of the squared magnitudes of the  $X$  series.

**summer church camp:** *see* camp, summer church.

**summer elementary school:** *see* elementary school, summer.

**summer employment:** *syn.* extended employment.

**summer high school:** *see* high school, summer.

**summer roundup:** a plan or procedure for finding and bringing together groups of children during the summer; generally refers to the practice of bringing together preschool children for health examinations prior to their entering school.

**summer school:** classes or courses offered during the summer vacation

**summer school of the air:** a series of radio programs broadcast during vacation period, as a means of maintaining the interest of children in school subjects and to serve as a worth-while summer activity; has been tested briefly in Chicago, Rochester, and Alameda (California).

**summer session:** *syn.* summer school.

**summer term:** *see* term, summer.

**Sunday school:** an organized curriculum of graded classes for religious and ethical instruction, usually held on Sundays under the auspices of Protestant religious denominations, for children, young people, and adults.

**Sunday school, Jewish:** a school held once a week on the Christian Sabbath (Sunday) to provide religious instruction for Jewish children; sometimes loosely called a *Sabbath school* (The term *Jewish Sunday school* was first applied to a school of this sort organized in Philadelphia by Rebecca Gratz in 1838.)

**Sunday-school movement:** a movement to provide the elements of both secular and religious instruction on Sunday, mainly for the children of the poor (The first Sunday school was established by Robert Raikes in Gloucester, England, in 1780, and the institution spread rapidly in England and later in the United States.)

**Sunday-school society:** an organization the purpose of which was to foster the opening and maintenance of Sunday schools and to prepare and publish appropriate teaching aids and materials for them. (The first society was formed in England in 1786, and similar societies were subsequently organized in the United States.)

**superego:** (psychoan.) an alleged part of the ego that has been educated away from self-centered primitive impulses toward higher social ideals

and motives, causing effective censoring of instinctive impulses often accompanied by mental distress, a sort of conscience.

**superimposed high-school district:** see high-school district, superimposed.

**superintendency, parish:** the county superintendency in Louisiana, where the county as found in other states is called the parish.

**superintendent, assistant:** a member of the administrative staff of a school system who is responsible to the superintendent for the management of certain phases of the administration.

**superintendent, associate:** a school administrator whose duties and responsibility are shared with one or more officials; usually second to the superintendent in authority.

**superintendent, building:** (1) an executive officer supervising the operation and maintenance of buildings and the care of grounds of a university, college, school, or school system; (2) a person employed by the architect or contractor to supervise the construction of a new school building.

**superintendent, county:** a person appointed or elected for a term generally of 2 to 5 years, to perform various duties and functions relating to the supervision and management of all schools in the county or only of the rural schools of the county; functions vary from state to state, ranging from those required as chief executive of the county board of education to statistical and clerical duties required as a representative of the state department; called *county commissioner* in Michigan, *parish superintendent* in Louisiana, and *division superintendent* in Virginia.

**superintendent, deputy:** a school official subordinate to the superintendent (usually next in authority) and authorized to exercise the powers and carry the responsibilities of the superintendent in the latter's absence.

**superintendent, district:** *syn.* principal, district.

**superintendent, division:** see superintendent, county.

**superintendent, parish:** see superintendent, county.

**superintendent, rural-school:** a person appointed by a board of education to administer a single rural school or group of rural schools.

**superintendent, state:** see superintendent of public instruction.

**superintendent of buildings:** see superintendent, building.

**superintendent of buildings, grounds, and equipment:** one whose duty it is to administer and supervise the work connected with the operation and maintenance of the physical plant of universities, colleges, or schools.

**superintendent of education:** in 1942, the designation of the chief state school officer and executive head of the central educational authority of the state of Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina; used also to designate the corresponding educational official in the Virgin Islands.

**superintendent of free schools:** in 1942, the designation of the chief state school officer

and executive head of the central educational authority of the state of West Virginia.

**superintendent of public education:** in 1942, the designation of the chief state school officer and executive head of the central educational authority of the state of Louisiana.

**superintendent of public instruction:** in 1942, the designation used in 28 states (and Hawaii) for the chief school official and executive head of the state public schools, in most states, elected by popular vote, in other states, appointed by the governor or by the state board of education; has a wide and varying range of duties in the different states, as prescribed by the constitution and statutes, or defined by the state board of education. See *commissioner of education*; *director of education*.

**superintendent of public schools:** in 1942, the designation of the chief state school officer and executive head of the central educational authority of the state of Missouri.

**superintendent of schools:** (1) the chief executive and advisory officer charged with the direction of schools in a local school administrative unit, as in a district, city, town, or township or in a county or state; see *superintendent of schools, city*; *superintendent of schools, county*; *superintendent of schools, state*; (2) in 1942, the designation of the chief state school official and executive head of the central educational authority of the states of Georgia and Maryland; used also to designate the corresponding official in the District of Columbia and the Canal Zone.

**superintendent of schools, city:** (1) the chief advisory and executive officer of a city school system, usually elected by the local board of education and responsible to it, with few of his powers defined by state statute; (2) the advisory and executive officer responsible for the more directly instructional and supervisory aspects of schools in cities that have a dual or multiple type of administrative organization.

**superintendent of schools, diocesan:** (R.C. ed.) an educational official, usually a priest of the diocese, appointed by the bishop to exercise a general supervisory function in all schools of the diocese over which the bishop has jurisdiction.

**superintendent's report:** see report, superintendent's.

**superior child:** see child, superior.

**supermaximum salary:** see salary, supermaximum.

**supernormal:** considerably above the norm in physical or mental development, or both. *Dist. f. abnormal.*

**supertypical child:** loose *syn.* child, gifted.

**supervised club activity:** see activity, supervised club.

**supervised correspondence course:** see correspondence course, supervised.

**supervised correspondence study:** see correspondence study, supervised.

**supervised farming program:** see program, supervised farming.

**supervised farm practice:** *syn.* supervised practice.

**supervised home study:** *see* home study, supervised.

**supervised play:** *see* play, supervised.

**supervised practice:** (*agric. ed.*) experience under school direction and related to classroom instruction; comprises production projects, improvement projects, the introduction and use of approved practices, and the acquisition of farm skills, largely provided on the home farms. *Syn.* supervised farm practice; *contr.* *vs.* farm practice, supplementary.

**supervised study:** *see* study, supervised.

**supervised-study movement:** the agitation for supervised study that started in America in the first quarter of the twentieth century

**supervising architect:** *see* architect, supervising.

**supervising principal:** *see* principal, supervising.

**supervising teacher:** (1) an instructor who supervises the practice work of a student teacher, and frequently has some teaching responsibilities; *see* cooperating teacher, critic teacher; (2) a teacher who, in addition to instructional duties, oversees some of the school activities carried on by other teachers.

**supervision:** all efforts of designated school officials directed toward providing leadership to teachers and other educational workers in the improvement of instruction; involves the stimulation of professional growth and development of teachers, the selection and revision of educational objectives, materials of instruction, and methods of teaching, and the evaluation of instruction.

**supervision, autocratic:** dictatorial direction of the instructional activities of teachers.

**supervision, cabinet plan of:** a type of supervisory organization in which the principal confers with a cabinet composed of school officials who, in addition to having certain administrative duties (such as acting as dean of girls or as director of extracurricular activities), are also department heads responsible for the direction of instruction in their respective departments.

**supervision, cooperative:** a plan for improvement of instruction according to which teachers and supervisors are regarded as coworkers, the teachers participating in analyzing and determining such aspects of instruction as objectives, materials, and methods.

**supervision, coordinate organization of:** a plan according to which the principal authority for supervision and administration resides in the superintendent and his assistants but a number of additional groups (such as the principals, subject-matter supervisors, and directors of supervisory agencies) are regarded as parallel and coordinate to one another, the functions, duties, and areas of responsibility of each being unequivocally defined; coordination of these several groups is effected by the efforts of the superintendent and his assistants, on the basis of democratic cooperation and frequent consultation among all groups.

**supervision, creative:** a constructive plan on program for the improvement of instruction through the cooperative efforts of teachers and supervisors, in which initiative, imagination, originality, and experimentation are encouraged

**supervision, democratic:** *syn.* supervision, cooperative.

**supervision, departmental:** a plan for the delegation of responsibility to each department head for the improvement of instruction within the departments, the principal coordinating the work of the several department heads

**supervision, extrinsic-dualistic organization of:** a plan of supervision according to which overlapping authority is delegated by the superintendent to two groups consisting of the assistant superintendents, principals, and department heads, on the one hand, and the special supervisors or other directors of supervisory agencies on the other hand, both groups having supervisory and administrative authority. *See* supervision, coordinate organization of; supervision, line-and-staff organization of.

**supervision, grade-level:** a type of supervisory organization in which each supervisor is assigned to assist the teachers of a particular grade or restricted number of grades. *Dist. f.* supervision, vertical.

**supervision, health:** school procedures for observing pupil health conditions and for protecting the health of individual pupils.

**supervision, inspectional:** a plan based on a narrow concept of supervision, usually limited to the rating of teachers and teaching on the basis of classroom visitation.

**supervision, invitational:** assistance in the improvement of instruction rendered to teachers on their own initiative or request. *Syn.* on-call supervision.

**supervision, line-and-staff organization of:** a plan of supervision providing for two groups of supervisory officers: (a) the line officers, such as the superintendent, principals, and department heads, to whom the teachers are directly responsible; (b) the staff officers, including special supervisors and directors of other services such as research and guidance, who have no direct authority over teachers but who provide assistance of an advisory nature, acting as consultants to the line officers. *See* supervision, coordinate organization of; supervision, extrinsic-dualistic organization of.

**supervision, on-call:** *syn.* supervision, invitational.

**supervision, playground:** the act or procedure of overseeing and directing activities of pupils on the playground.

**supervision, practice:** course- or classwork in a teacher-preparing institution that requires students to assume some or all of the actual duties or responsibilities of a supervisor, presumably under the direction of a specialist in the field.

**supervision, rural school:** those professional activities concerned directly with the improvement of the instructional service in rural schools; may be performed by the principal, superin-

tendent, or county superintendent or by a person specifically designated for that purpose.

**supervision, scientific:** improvement of instruction through the application of the scientific method, characterized by testing programs, collection of data from many sources, statistical analyses, and the substitution of factual evidence for subjective judgment.

**supervision, vertical:** a type of supervisory organization in which subject supervisors assist teachers of all grades in the improvement of instruction. *Dist. f. supervision, grade-level.*

**supervision of schools, state:** the overseeing of schools within the state by persons vested with authority by the state, may involve qualification and certification of teachers, maintenance of adequate opportunities for all pupils, judicial powers, and various other responsibilities relating to a state program of education.

**supervision of teaching, state:** the act or process of overseeing the qualification and certification of teachers and of teaching methods within the schools of the state, carried on by persons acting under authority of the state.

**supervision via radio:** supervision of instruction carried on directly, through messages from state, county, or city school officials broadcast by radio to teachers and other schoolworkers, or indirectly, by the example of well-planned and expertly executed radio lessons.

**supervisor:** any school officer charged with responsibility for the overseeing and improvement of instruction and instructional methods.

**supervisor, attendance:** (1) an attendance officer of a school system who is responsible for coordinating the work of a subgroup of attendance officers, (2) *syn.* attendance officer.

**supervisor, census:** (1) a member of a school system's administrative staff who is responsible for the maintenance of the school census; (2) in a large city, the staff member responsible for the maintenance of the school census in one of the city's census districts.

**supervisor, community:** (R.C. ed.) a person, appointed by the superior or by the council of a particular religious order or congregation, whose duty is to exercise general supervision over instruction in the schools conducted by its members.

**supervisor, departmental:** the supervisor who is responsible for the instructional activities of a specific department, may be the head or chairman of the department in a single school, but in large school systems he usually works in several schools.

**supervisor, diocesan:** (R.C. ed.) a person appointed by the diocesan superintendent of schools or by any other authority to exercise a supervisory function in the parish schools of the diocese, regardless of the particular religious order in charge of the schools. *Dist. f. supervisor, community.*

**supervisor, district:** a supervisor who is responsible for the instructional activities of a given school district.

**supervisor, elementary-school:** a person who devotes full time or more than half time to the supervision of instruction in one or more elementary schools.

**supervisor, general:** the supervisory officer who is responsible for all the instructional activities of a school system; often an assistant superintendent, director, or principal. (Usually a principal is general supervisor only in a school system having one or two school buildings.)

**supervisor, playground:** (1) the administrative head of a playground system, (2) a person who supervises a particular activity, such as athletics, throughout a playground system. *Dist. f. director, playground.*

**supervisor, publication:** *syn.* adviser of publications.

**supervisor, school-library:** a member of the staff of a library or of a local or state board of education who inspects school libraries and advises and directs the school librarians.

**supervisor, special:** any school officer charged with responsibility for the supervision and improvement of instruction and instructional materials within a specified field, such as music, art, or physical education.

**supervisor, state public-school:** a state-appointed or state-elected official, usually an assistant to the chief state school officer, charged with the improvement of instruction through school visitation.

**supervisor, subject:** one who supervises instruction in only one subject or in a few related subjects.

**supervisor of nurses:** an administrative official who directs activities of nursing personnel.

**supervisor of physical education, state:** a member of the state department of education whose duties include general supervision of physical education in all state-supported schools.

**supervisor of practice teaching:** *see* director of student teaching.

**supervisor of publications:** *syn.* adviser of publications.

**supervisor of student teaching:** *see* director of student teaching.

**supervisor's annual report of visits:** *see* report of visits, supervisor's annual.

**supervisor's monthly report of visits:** *see* report of visits, supervisor's monthly.

**supervisory area:** the particular subjects or activities within a school system in which a supervisor has responsibility for the improvement of teaching.

**supervisory bulletin:** a communication issued to teachers regarding such items as instructional procedures, materials, schedules, bibliographies, results of research, reports of committees, news items, and announcements.

**supervisory certificate:** *see* certificate, supervisory.

**supervisory conference:** *see* conference, supervisory.

**supervisory load:** *see* load, supervisory.

**supervisory program:** *see* program, supervisory.

**supervisory training:** *see* training, supervisory.

**supervisory visits:** attendance by a supervisory officer in a professional capacity at class sessions, individual conferences, or teachers' meetings or on inspectorial visits to school grounds, buildings, or activities.

**supervisory visits, invitational:** attendance, upon request, by a supervisory officer in a professional capacity at class sessions or teachers' meetings or on inspectorial visits to school grounds, buildings, or activities.

**supervisory visits, scheduled:** attendance by a supervisory officer in a professional capacity at class sessions or teachers' meetings or on inspectorial visits to school grounds, buildings, or activities, according to a prearranged plan.

**supine:** lying on the back.

**supplementary education, Jewish:** informal educational activities conducted by synagogues, community centers, and schools; includes clubs, special-interest groups, holiday celebrations, forums, and similar activities of a recreational and cultural nature; aims to enrich the curriculum for pupils in Jewish schools and to offer a minimum program of Jewish education to adolescents and young people not attending any Jewish religious school. *Syn.* Jewish extension education.

**supplementary farm practice:** *see* farm practice, supplementary.

**supplementary reader:** *see* reader, supplementary.

**supplementary reading:** *see* reading, supplementary.

**supplementary text:** any textbook used in addition to the basic text for a course or subject.

**supplies, art:** the materials employed in the visual and space arts that go into the product and are used up in the process of transformation of materials, for example, *pastels, paper, canvas, clay, paints, etc.* *See* art material; art medium.

**supplies, educational:** articles or materials consumed in the course of use, such as ink, pencils, electric-light bulbs, and coal, as distinguished from relatively permanent articles of equipment that render service during a period of years, such as desks, carpets, window shades, and furnaces.

**supplies, instructional:** those school supplies that are a direct aid to learning, such as paper, pencils, paste, solenoids, and workbooks. *See* supplies, educational.

**supply and demand, teacher:** the ratio between the number of available teachers and the number of vacancies.

**supply management:** the practice of or organization for administering the requisitioning, procuring, and distributing of supplies for instructional and janitorial services.

**support, Federal:** financial support by the Federal government of educational programs and institutions; by some authorities the term is restricted to programs and institutions that are distinctly Federal in character and are federally operated; quite commonly loosely used as synonymous with *Federal aid*.

**support, financial:** money or money's worth provided for the operation, maintenance, and development of a school or other activity.

**support, local:** the financial provision for a school system supplied by a local administrative unit such as a school district.

**support, public:** financial provision supplied by public funds, by a community at large, or by general taxation.

**support, school:** the financial provision supplied for the operation and maintenance of schools, usually from revenues.

**support lying:** (phys. ed.) a position used in floor or apparatus work in which the body is extended, partly lying, but with most of the weight supported by the arms.

**support stand:** (phys. ed.) a position used in apparatus work in which the individual stands with most of the weight resting on the feet, but with shoulders above the apparatus and part of the weight supported on the hands.

**suppression:** periods of nonseeing in the structurally normal visual mechanism that result from an act of inhibition, a concession of the central nervous system to protect basic visual function; usually considered to be voluntary.

**suppression, alternating:** alternate periods of nonseeing in the structurally normal visual mechanism, the signaling from one retina being inhibited or blocked while the signaling from the other retina reaches the level of interpretation. (The signaling from the two retinas is inhibited or blocked alternately.)

**suppression, emotional:** the voluntary restraint of the emotions or of overt emotional display under ordinary conditions of emotional stimulation.

**suppurative otitis media:** *see* otitis media, suppurative.

**surd:** a voiceless sound. *Contr.* *v.* sonant.

**surety:** one who has become legally liable for the debt or default of another, one bound with and for another who is primarily liable and who is called the *principal obligor*. (School fiscal officers are generally required to provide *sureties* for the faithful performance of their duties.)

**surety bond:** *see* bond, surety.

**surplus:** the excess of the assets of a fund over its liabilities and liability reserves; or, if the fund has also other resources and obligations, the excess of resources over obligations. (The term should not be used without a properly descriptive adjective unless its meaning is apparent from the context. In institutional accounting, *surplus* is used to designate the excess of general current-funds assets over liabilities of such funds.)

**surplus-revenue deposit:** the designation of a virtual gift to the various states of a monetary surplus accumulated by the U.S. Treasury Department, which was withdrawn from the United States Bank at the order of President Andrew Jackson and deposited in state banks in 1837, much of this money having been used thereafter for permanent school funds.

**survey:** an investigation of a field to discover current practices, trends, and norms; may or may not include recommendations based on the data gathered. *See* survey, school

**survey, age-grade:** the act of making and interpreting an age-grade table or of determining the number of pupils for each age in each grade.

**survey, age-grade-progress:** the act of making and interpreting both an age-grade table and a grade-progress table

**survey, building:** a study of the physical plant of a school, college, or university, with respect to (a) effectiveness of operation and maintenance of the present plant, (b) utilization of existing buildings, (c) need for remodeling, improvement, and additions, and (d) estimated cost of improvements or additions and method of financing.

**survey, community:** (1) a fact-finding study of social conditions and resources, uses of community agencies, institutional practices, etc., as they exist at a given time in a given community, (2) (agric. ed.) systematic collection of data regarding farming conditions and practices and farm people in the school-patronage area, used to diagnose community needs, to provide teaching materials, and to evaluate progress in agricultural education.

**survey, employment:** an investigation of the personnel requirements of local business and industrial establishments, often made by public schools or government agencies in connection with the organization of vocational classes.

**survey, grade-progress:** the act of making and interpreting a grade-progress table.

**survey, health:** an investigation of the health conditions prevailing among the persons enrolled in an educational institution or school system; is usually conducted at the beginning of each semester, and involves physical examinations by medical examiners and the recording of data concerning the health of each pupil or student

**survey, normative:** *syn.* study, fact-finding.

**survey, occupational:** (1) an investigation of an industry or of the occupations of an area to determine the need for and the status of labor and to gather other pertinent information; (2) (student-personnel work) a study of occupational opportunities and employment trends, local or national, made by counselors or by student members of an economics, sociology, or occupations class.

**survey, progress:** *syn.* inventory, progress.

**survey, promotion:** an investigation of practices relative to promotion, including not only a grade-progress survey, but also a study of factors used in determining promotion, causes of nonpromotion, plans for increasing promotions, etc.

**survey, school:** a study or evaluation of a school, a school system, or any part thereof; may be fact-finding, or may indicate the strong and weak features as judged by definite criteria; commonly concluded with suggestions for needed changes and/or recommendations for more desirable practices.

**survey, transportation:** a complete study of pupil-transportation conditions and requirements.

**survey, vocational:** *syn.* survey, occupational.

**survey course:** *see* course, survey.

**survey mathematics:** *see* mathematics, survey.

**survey method:** (1) (pol. sci.) a research technique that involves the collection, description, interpretation, and evaluation of data concerning the structure, functions, and administration of government or one aspect of government; (2) (sociol.) a procedure in which the sociologist collects a large amount of significant information concerning communities of various sizes and types that will enable him to study the relation between environment and behavior, social characteristics, etc.

**survey report:** *see* report, survey.

**survey test:** *syn.* test, general survey.

**suspensopsis:** periods of nonseeing in the structurally normal visual mechanism that result from an act of inhibition, a concession of the central nervous system to protect basic visual fixation; usually considered to be involuntary

**suspension:** the temporary, forced withdrawal of a pupil from school, resorted to for various disciplinary and other reasons by school officials.

**suspension, teacher:** temporary severance of a teacher from his position by the employing authority; used occasionally as a disciplinary measure and also as an expedient while charges are being prepared against the teacher.

**sustaining program:** *see* program, sustaining.

**swampland grant:** the designation of a gift of swamplands, made by the Federal government to various states between 1849 and 1890 and used by many states to provide revenues for school purposes.

**Swedish system:** a system of exercises or of massage, modeled after Swedish procedures. (A term no longer widely used.)

**swimming, functional:** swimming and other aquatic activities in which the objective is to acquire ability to handle oneself in any emergency in water (Has special reference to swimming for military personnel.)

**swimming response:** *see* response, swimming.

**Sydenham's chorea:** *see* chorea, Sydenham's.

**syllabication:** *syn.* syllabification.

**syllabic method:** a method of teaching reading based on the study of the syllable as a word element

**syllabification:** the act of dividing words into groups of letters constituting elements known as syllables. *Syn.* syllabication.

**syllabize:** (mus.) to substitute the syllable names for the letter names of tones. *See* solmization.

**syllable-span test:** *see* test, syllable-span.

**syllabus:** (1) the various headings of a lecture, treatise, or course of study, (2) an abstract or summary of a lecture (or series of lectures), a

(tenise, or a course of study. *See* course of study.

**syllogism:** sil'ejiz'm; a formalized scheme of deductive reasoning or of demonstrating an argument consisting of two premises (a general, or major, statement and a particular, or minor, statement) and a conclusion necessarily following if the premises are true, for example, "All men are mortal, Socrates is a man; therefore, Socrates is mortal."

**syllogism, deductive:** *syn.* syllogism.

**syllogistic reasoning:** *see* reasoning, syllogistic.

**symbol:** (1) something that stands for an idea not intrinsically suggested by its form or character; thus, a word is a symbol representing a sound to which we have attached meaning but which has no meaning in and of itself; (2) (math.) a character, mark, or abbreviation that represents an expression, quantity, or mathematical operation; (3) a character that represents a basic sound, as in phonetics; (4) a word that stands for an idea not literally represented by the word; for example, the lily stands for purity.

**symbol, language:** a spoken sound or a written mark, such as a word, phrase, or sentence, that stands for a meaning intended by a speaker or writer.

**symbol-digit test:** *see* test, symbol-digit.

**symbol-E chart:** *syn.* chart, E.

**symbolic thinking:** *see* thinking, symbolic.

**symbolism:** (1) in general, the process, whether consciously or unconsciously carried out, of assigning broad meanings to specific things or ideas, so that the part comes to represent the whole; thus, the swastika may symbolize Nazism; or, to the reformer, alcohol may be the symbol of degeneracy, degradation, and sin; (2) (psychol.) the result of unconscious thinking or of repressing an idea, desire, or the memory of an experience, so that an acceptable substitute is found and adopted to which is transferred and attached the original feeling, emotion, or concept, although one may not necessarily be aware of the transfer or of the real meaning of the substitute (according to Freudian psychology, many dreams have symbolic significance; thus, in Freudian theory, a child who hates his father may dream of killing a wolf, the wolf being, in this case, a symbol for the father); (3) a literary device consisting of the use of veiled allusion, parallelism of thought, mixed metaphor, etc., with a view to suggesting more than is stated directly and of producing parallel meanings, the one written and explicit, but of secondary importance, the other not stated, but suggested, and of primary importance; (4) the use of conventional or traditional signs; the systematic employment of symbols.

**symbolophobia.** sim'bo lō fō'bi-; a morbid fear that one's speech or gestures may convey some symbolic meaning.

**symbols of operation:** abbreviations, marks, or characters that represent mathematical processes to be performed.

**symmetrical variable:** *see* variable, symmetrical.

**symmetry:** (of a frequency distribution) the state or quality of having equal frequencies at points equally distant above and below the mode. *Comb. w.* skew; skewness.

**sympathetic nervous system:** *see* nervous system, sympathetic.

**sympathetic ophthalmia:** *see* ophthalmia, sympathetic.

**sympathy:** (1) an emotion composed both of concern for others who are in difficulty or who are suffering and of some degree of feeling similar in kind to that of the sufferers under observation; *comb. w.* empathy; (2) concern for the sufferings of either the self or another.

**symphony:** a musical composition in a series of related movements in the form of a sonata, for performance by an orchestra.

**symposium:** (adult ed.; radio ed.) a discussion consisting of two or more brief, prepared speeches (usually not more than four) representing different points of view on the issue under discussion.

**symposium forum:** *see* forum, symposium.

**synagogue school:** originally, the reading and study of the Torah in the synagogue under the direction of teachers who, about the time of Christ, became known as rabbis. (After the fall of Jerusalem, these schools commonly became known as rabbinical schools.)

**synchronize:** (1) In sound-picture production and projection, to make the required adjustments so that the sound and the corresponding action occur simultaneously; (2) to adjust a synchronizer (or the camera shutter with which a synchronizer is to be used), so that flash bulbs may be fired while the shutter is wide open during an instantaneous exposure. *See* synchronizer.

**synchronizer:** an electrical or mechanical device intended to be attached to a camera shutter, by means of which it is possible simultaneously to make an instantaneous exposure and fire one or more flash bulbs. *Syn.* flash synchronizer.

**synchronizer, flash:** *syn.* synchronizer.

**synchronous variation:** *see* variation, synchronous.

**syncope:** sing'kō pē; (1) a brief period of unconsciousness, a fainting; (2) the omission of one or more sounds from the middle of a word.

**syncretic thought:** *see* thought, syncretic.

**syndrome:** sin'drō-mō; a complex of symptoms that is typical of a given physical or psychological condition but lacks characteristic pathology.

**synoptic thinking:** *see* thinking, synoptic.

**syntax:** the area of grammatical study dealing with sentence structure and word relations as established by usage.

**syntax count:** a statistical study of the number of times different grammatical factors affecting structure and word order in language occur in a representative number of running words.

**synthesis:** (1) a putting together, after comparison and evaluation, of several sets of findings or points of view to evolve a general point of view embracing what appear to be the sound

elements of the several sets; (2) (math) a method of logical thought or mathematical procedure in which a structure of proof is built up from initial assumptions, the movement of thought being from the known to the unknown and from the simple to the complex.

**synthetic geometry:** *see* geometry, synthetic

**synthetic method:** (1) a procedure in which principles, laws, or generalizations are developed as a result of the accumulation, classification, examination, verification, and evaluation of information, facts, results of experimentation, and observation of specific cases or instances; (2) a method of proof that consists in drawing a series of necessary conclusions until the desired conclusion is reached, (3) a method of proof that is entirely independent of algebraic or analytic techniques, (4) a method of teaching reading based on the mastery of progressively

larger and more complex units, beginning with the letters of the alphabet, followed by the syllables, then with monosyllabic words through polysyllabic words, to phrases and whole sentences.

**synthetic proof:** *see* synthetic method (2) and (3)

**synthetic research:** *see* research, synthetic.

**synthetic thinking:** *see* thinking, synthetic.

**systematic arithmetic:** *see* arithmetic, formal.

**systematic error:** *syn.* error, constant

**systematic sequences:** series of items to be learned that are arranged in the order of their probable importance or in their logical or psychological order.

**systematized play:** *see* play, systematized.



# T

**table, age-grade:** a series of age distributions arranged in parallel columns, showing the number of pupils of various ages in each grade of the school or school system, a separate age distribution being included for each grade.

**table, classification:** a table used in tabulating observations, made by identifying the rows by the tens' digits and the columns by the units' digits; thus, a tally mark in row 3 and column 7 would denote an observation whose value is 37. *Syn.* classifier.

**table, coding:** a table that gives code symbols (usually numbers) that correspond to data in another form; used as an aid in converting data into code or, sometimes, for decoding.

**table, contingency:** a two-way frequency table showing the frequencies of occurrence of the classes indicated by the rows and the columns of the cells. (The variables are usually both qualitative, but both may be quantitative, or one qualitative and the other quantitative.) *Syn.* cross-classification table.

**table, correlation.** *syn.* diagram, scatter.

**table, cross-classification:** *syn.* table, contingency.

**table, cumulative frequency:** a table that shows the number of cases falling in all the classes (a) lower than the upper limit of each class interval (in this case it is said to be cumulated on a *less than* basis) or (b) higher than the lower limit of each class interval (in this case it is said to be cumulated on a *more than* basis). *Contr. w.* table, frequency.

**table, displacement:** a table presenting in the form of percentages the degree to which the correlation between two variables indicates the two variables to be unrelated, such a table might show, for example, the chances in 100 that an individual's score on the second variable will be, relative to his score on the first variable, in the same tenth or will be displaced by one-, two-, three-, etc., tenths. *See* table, prediction.

**table, double-entry:** any table in which the entries are identified by the values or headings of both the rows and the columns. *Syn.* double-frequency table; double-rating table; table of double entry; two-way table.

**table, double-frequency:** *syn.* table, double-entry.

**table, double-rating:** *syn.* table, double-entry.

**table, fourfold:** a table showing the frequency of occurrence of each of the four possible classes formed by two variables when each variable is divided into two classes.

**table, frequency:** a table showing the various classes of scores or observations or other data together with their frequencies, frequencies usually being shown by numbers. *Syn.*

simple frequency table; variate frequency table, *contr. w.* table, cumulative frequency.

**table, grade-progress:** (1) a two-way table showing the relationship between the length of time pupils have been in school and their grade placement; (2) a two-way table showing the relationship between pupils' ages and their grade placement; *syn.* age-grade table.

**table, intercorrelation:** a table showing all the  $n(n-1)/2$  coefficients of correlation existing among a group of  $n$  variables, in which, ordinarily, each correlation coefficient appears twice. *Syn.* correlation matrix; table of intercorrelations.

**table, multiple frequency:** a table showing three or more variables, such as a tabulation of unemployed by age, sex, color, and occupation.

**table, open-end:** a frequency table in which one or both of the extreme classes are indefinite in extent, as "Above 60" or "Below 10."

**table, prediction:** a table which presents in the form of percentages the degree to which past experience has shown scores or marks on two variables to be related or in which the correlation between the two variables indicates the two variables to be related; such a table might show, for example, to what extent the students of a particular college who scored in each tenth on a scholastic aptitude test on entrance later achieved an arbitrarily specified grade-point average. *See* table, displacement.

**table, progression-factor:** an orderly arrangement of the *progression factors* involved in a course of training.

**table, scoring:** any table used in converting scores into scale scores or points.

**table, simple frequency:** *syn.* table, frequency.

**table, transmutation:** a table giving the values of the original scores and the corresponding transuted scores.

**table, two-way:** *syn.* table, double-entry.

**table, variate frequency:** *syn.* table, frequency.

**table of double entry:** *syn.* table, double-entry.

**table of intercorrelations:** *syn.* table, intercorrelation.

**table of units:** a device, first used by Pestalozzi in the teaching of arithmetic, consisting of boards divided into squares upon which were placed dots or lines concretely representing each unit up to 100; by means of this table of units the pupil obtained a clear idea of the meaning of the digits and the process of addition.

**taboo:** a rigid traditional restraint by a society against specific behavior that is considered wrong, improper, or dangerous.

**tabulate:** to arrange and group data in order, for purposes of condensation or interpretation.

**tabulating card:** *syn.* punch card.

**tabulating machine:** (1) strictly, a machine activated by punch cards and designed to add the values that have been punched into the cards, usually also designed to list items and totals and to yield various cumulations and moments of series in printed form; may also, if it is of the alphabetical type, print verbal material that has been punched into the cards, *syn.* tabulator; (2) loosely, any one of several machines of the Hollerith or Powers type, such as punches, sorters, or tabulators, used to facilitate the statistical treatment of data, *syn.* punch-card machine; *see* Hollerith machine; Powers machine.

**tabulation:** (1) the act or process of grouping and classifying observations in tabular form for the purposes of condensation and interpretation; (2) data grouped and classified in the form of a table.

**tabulation, mechanical:** automatic tabulation by a punch-card-actuated mechanical tabulator

**tabulation, test:** a table of the scores made by a group of individuals, each score being represented in the table by a mark or tally.

**tabulation report, annual:** *see* report, annual tabulation.

**tabulation tree:** a branching device for tabulating with a single tally mark a compound pattern of responses to several items in a test or questionnaire; for example, the two classes, male and female, are each indicated as branching into three classes, white, colored, and others, while each of the six classes (sex and color) is shown as branching into single and married, thus one tally mark in the appropriate box will indicate, for example, a married white male.

**tabulator:** *syn.* tabulating machine (1).

**T account:** a teaching device in business education used for sorting and classifying journal entries in bookkeeping and for analyzing financial forms in which the debits and credits are not readily apparent to the student, consists of two lines in the form of a T, the debit items being placed to the left of the vertical line, and the credit items to the right.

**tachistoscope:** ta-kis'to-skop; an apparatus for the exposure of words, numbers, pictures, or other visual stimuli for very brief intervals of controlled duration; used in the investigation and improvement of reading, spelling, and visual perception in general.

**tachylogia:** tak'ti-lo'gi-a; *syn.* tachyphemia.

**tachyphemia:** tak'ti-f'e-mi-a; a psychoneurotic speech disorder characterized by excessively and unnaturally rapid speech; a form of dysphemia. *Syn.* tachylogia; tachyphrasia.

**tachyphrasia:** tak'ti-fr'i-zhi-a; -zi-a; *syn.* tachyphemia.

**tall:** the part of a frequency curve or frequency distribution above or below any given abscissa, ordinarily includes less than half of the area under the curve. *Contr. w.* body.

**take-away-carry method:** *syn.* equal-additions method.

**take-away method:** one of the two fundamental methods of performing subtraction (the other being the *addition, or Austrian, method*) according to which one determines how much is left of the minuend figure when the corresponding subtrahend figure is taken from it, largely based on memorization of subtraction facts; thus, in the example 9 - 5, the student thinks, "5 from 9 is 4, put down the 4"; may be combined with the *decomposition method, equal-additions method, or complementary method, Contr. w.* addition (Austrian) method.

**take-up:** the mechanism that winds the motion-picture film on the take-up reel after it has passed through the projector.

**take-up reel:** the reel on which the motion-picture film is automatically wound after passing through the projector.

**talent:** capacity and ability in a special field, or natural aptitude capable of high functioning under training, as in visual art or music; does not necessarily imply a high degree of general intelligence.

**talipes:** tal'ip-es; clubfoot; a deformed or twisted foot.

**talipes calcaneus:** kal ka'ni-us; a clubfoot such that the person afflicted walks on the heel with the toes elevated.

**talipes cavus:** ka'vas; a clubfoot characterized by a greatly exaggerated arch of the foot.

**talipes equinus:** e kw'i'nas; a clubfoot such that the person afflicted walks on the toes.

**talipes valgus:** val'gos; a clubfoot such that the person afflicted walks on the inner border of the sole.

**talipes varus:** va'ras, a clubfoot such that the person afflicted walks on the outer border of the sole.

**talk broadcast:** *see* broadcast, talk.

**talking book:** a set of long-playing sound-reproduction disks on which a book is recorded for the use of the blind.

**talking-book machine:** a phonograph specially designed to reproduce talking books.

**tally sheet:** a blank table or form with proper captions and stub headings indicating the items to be tallied.

**Talmud:** tal'mud; *n. masc.* (Heb.) (1) the body of Jewish civil and canonical law; includes also nonlegal material such as scientific expositions, stories, legends, anecdotes, and explanatory narration; consists of two parts, the *Mishnah*, a systematic collection of legal decisions developing the laws of the Old Testament, and the *Gemara*, containing commentaries on the *Mishnah* and other supplementary material, serves as the core of the curriculum in Yeshiboth and orthodox religious schools, (2) in a restricted sense, the *Gemara* alone.

**Talmud Torah:** tal'mud to'ra; *n. masc.* (Heb., lit., "study of the Torah") (1) the generic name for most of the communal Hebrew schools in the United States that meet daily after

public-school hours; (2) a type of free Jewish elementary school for the children of the poor, developed in Europe during the Middle Ages.

**tantrum**: a fit of temper characterized by childish or infantile behavior disorders.

**taphophobia**: *taf'ə-fə'la*; a morbid dread of being buried alive.

**tardiness**: the act or state of being late. (Usually a pupil is regarded as tardy if he is not in his seat ready for work when the last bell rings, but the prescribed time varies considerably.)

**tardiness record**: see record, tardiness.

**tardiness report**: see report, tardiness.

**taste**, artistic: sensitivity to art form. (Good taste implies power to discriminate among good, mediocre, and bad examples, to appreciate excellence, and to make suitable choices.)

**taste discrimination**: see discrimination, taste.

**tax**: a compulsory charge levied by a governmental unit for the purpose of financing services performed for the common benefit. (Note: The term does not include specific charges made against particular persons or property for current or permanent benefits and privileges accruing only to those paying such charges such as licenses, permits, and special assessments.)

**tax, blanket**: (1) a uniform levy per month or year on the entire student body of a school or college to support one or more student publications and activities; (2) the share of a school-wide fee assigned to publications or some other activity. *Syn.* activity fee.

**tax, capitation**: any ungraduated tax levy on the individual, figured at so much per head, or poll; the simplest form of personal taxation. *Syn.* head tax; poll tax.

**tax, consumption**: any tax levied on commodities destined for consumption, especially excise taxes and customs duties, for example, tobacco taxes and liquor taxes.

**tax, corporation**: any tax imposed on an industry organized as a corporation, such as a general property tax, a net profit tax, a gross earnings tax, or franchise tax.

**tax, corporation-organization**: a tax levied on a corporation for the privilege of incorporating; includes charter taxes, filing fees, capitalization taxes, initial fees, and franchise taxes.

**tax, death**: a form of levy, generally graduated as to rates, on property transferred at the death or in contemplation of the death of the owner.

**tax, direct**: a tax paid directly by the owner of the thing taxed, for example, a real-estate tax or a sales tax. (To be distinguished from an indirect tax, such as a tariff, in which the import duty on goods is paid by the importer, who passes the cost along to the consumer.)

**tax, estate**: a form of death tax levied on the entire net estate of the deceased.

**tax, franchise**: a levy imposed on the privilege to operate an enterprise or a public utility, granted by law to an individual or corporation.

**tax, head**: *syn.* tax, capitation.

**tax, homestead**: a charge or pecuniary burden levied on the owners of residences used as homesteads.

**tax, income**: a tax or charge levied on individual or corporate income, emoluments, profits, or earnings.

**tax, inheritance**: (1) a form of death tax levied on each beneficiary's share of the estate of the deceased, (2) a death duty imposed on estates received by inheritance.

**tax, in lieu**: (from the French *lieu*, meaning "place" or "stead") the designation of a tax theoretically regarded as a property tax but levied instead on some different base, such as gross earnings.

**tax, local**: a tax levied by a local administrative unit of government as distinguished from a state or Federal unit.

**tax, minimum school**: (1) the lowest legal tax that may be levied for schools; (2) the tax levied for the support of a minimum school program.

**tax, poll**: (1) *syn.* tax, capitation; (2) a tax levied at a flat rate per person, sometimes required as a prerequisite to voting.

**tax, privilege**: a government levy charged for a privilege granted by a state; a tax levied on a valid right to pursue an occupation, business, or profession; for example, a tax levied on the franchise of a railroad.

**tax, property**: a charge levied at some uniform rate on tangible goods and property to finance services performed by the government.

**tax, regressive**: a tax in which the effective rate is higher for a taxpayer subject to taxation on a small tax base than for a taxpayer subject to taxation on a large base.

**tax, school**: a levy imposed for the support of schools.

**tax, severance**: a charge or levy imposed by a governmental unit, such as a state, for the removal by private enterprise of natural resources or raw materials from land or water under the jurisdiction of the unit.

**tax, single**: a tax to be levied on a single object as the sole source of public revenue, especially by taking the entire economic rent of land. (The theory of a single tax on land was brought into prominence in the eighteenth century by the physiocrats and publicized in the late nineteenth century by Henry George.)

**tax, use**: (1) a tax imposed on the use, storage, or consumption of tangible personal property; (2) a tax levied in connection with a sales tax on tangible personal property on which no sales tax has been paid, usually on goods sold in some other state for use in the state levying the tax.

**tax anticipation**: the practice of borrowing money for current expenditures in expectation of taxes to be collected.

**tax anticipation notes**: notes issued in anticipation of collection of taxes, usually redeemable only from tax collections and, frequently, only from the proceeds of the tax levy whose collection they anticipate. *Syn.* anticipation warrant.

**taxation, degressive:** a tax structure according to which the size of the rate increases as the assessed amount decreases or diminishes as the assessed amount increases; taxation that discriminates either by degree or by value in favor of higher incomes against lower incomes.

**taxation, diversity in:** *see* diversity in taxation.

**taxation, double:** the act or process of levying taxes twice over on the same taxable object or objects, whether by the same or by coordinate jurisdictions

**taxation, equity in:** *see* equity in taxation

**taxation, flexibility of:** *see* flexibility of taxation.

**taxation, incidence of:** *see* incidence of taxation.

**taxation, progressive:** a method of imposing taxes in which the rate of taxation increases as the taxable base increases.

**taxation, proportional:** a system of imposing taxes in which the rate, expressed as a percentage, is uniform for each unit taxed.

**tax base:** the total assessed valuation of all taxable property in a taxing district.

**tax capitalization:** the act of determining the present worth of anticipated taxes on a property and adjusting the value of the property in accordance with such determination.

**tax commission:** an official organization created for the purpose of administering the tax laws, sometimes given appellate jurisdiction.

**taxes, commodity:** taxes levied by both state and Federal governments on articles of trade or commerce, generally on some specific basis rather than on value, *commodity taxes* differ from a property tax only as to time of levy; the term includes customs, excises, and general sales taxes, for example, *liquor taxes* and *gasoline taxes*.

**tax exemption:** *see* exemption, tax.

**tax leeway, local:** (1) freedom with respect to the limits of the local tax rate, (2) freedom in the establishment of tax rates or amount of taxes to be collected by the local government.

**tax limitation:** restriction of tax rates or levies by a constitutional or statutory enactment, the limit applying either to the total amount that may be raised or to the rate that may be imposed.

**tax rate, district:** the amount of tax, expressed in terms of a ratio to assessed valuation, to be imposed on the taxable property in a district, usually expressed in mills per dollar of taxable property or as cents per 100 dollars of taxable property.

**tax-rate structure:** the method of application of the tax rate to the units of the tax base; may be proportional, graduated, progressive, degressive, regressive, apportioned, or percentaged.

**tax reduction:** the act or process of subtracting or abating an amount or item that is not subject to tax for some legal reason.

**tax relief:** the act of removing taxes in whole or in part or transferring taxes in whole or in part from certain persons, classes of persons, properties, privileges, or governmental units to other persons, classes of persons, properties, privileges, or governmental units.

**tax roll:** the official list showing the amount of taxes levied against each taxpayer or property.

**Taylor slate:** a metal pegboard, used in arithmetic by the blind, that has many rows of evenly spaced octagonal holes in which square types having a raised bar on one end and two points on the other are placed in different positions to represent the digits. *Dist. f. eubarithmetic slate*

**t distribution:** *see* distribution, t

**teacher:** (1) a person employed in an official capacity for the purpose of giving instruction to pupils or students in an educational institution, whether public or private; (2) a person who because of rich or unusual experience or education or both in a given field is able to contribute to the growth and development of other persons who come in contact with him, (3) a person who has completed a professional curriculum in a teacher-education institution and whose training has been officially recognized by the award of an appropriate teaching certificate.

**teacher absence:** *see* absence, teacher.

**teacher accounting:** *see* accounting, teacher.

**teacher adviser:** *see* adviser, teacher.

**teacherage:** a residence for a teacher or teachers, located on or near the school grounds and owned or leased by the school district.

**teacher-aptitude test:** *see* test, teacher-aptitude

**teacher certification:** *see* certification, teacher.

**teacher classification:** *see* classification, teacher.

**teacher clerk:** (1) a person with pedagogical training who is serving as a clerical worker in a school, (2) a clerical worker in the central office of a large school system who has charge of personnel records

**teacher education:** (1) all the formal and informal activities and experiences that help to qualify a person to assume the responsibilities of a member of the educational profession or to discharge his responsibilities more effectively, (2) the program of activities and experiences developed by an institution responsible for the preparation and growth of persons preparing themselves for educational work or engaging in the work of the educational professions. *Syn.* teacher preparation; teacher training.

**teacher education, director of:** *see* director of teacher education.

**teacher education, in-service:** activities on the part of employed teachers that contribute to their professional growth and qualifications, for example, *traced, professional reading, participation in supervisory and curriculum-development programs, attendance at summer-session courses, etc.*

**teacher efficiency:** the degree of success of a teacher in performing instructional and other duties specified in his contract and demanded by the nature of his position.

**teacher employment:** *see* employment, teacher.

**teacher examination:** *see* examination, teacher.

**teacher exchange:** a placement bureau maintained by teachers' associations or by the various

states or their educational institutions for the purpose of securing employment for the teachers who are registered with the exchange.

**teacher federation:** a group of affiliated local, state, or national teachers' associations, such as the Columbus (Ohio) Federation of Teachers, the Massachusetts Federation of Teachers, or the World Federation of Education Associations (The American Federation of Teachers is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and consists of state federations and local unions.)

**teacher-grade:** any aggregation of pupils reported on as a single group by the teacher, used as a unit in child accounting.

**teacher-hour load:** *see* load, teacher-hour.

**teacher housing:** *see* housing, teacher.

**teacher improvement:** the professional betterment of teachers in service.

**teacher insurance:** *see* insurance, teacher.

**teacher in training:** any individual who is enrolled and is participating in a program for the education of teachers or for the improvement of teaching skill, such a program being sponsored by a recognized teacher-education institution.

**teacher librarian:** *see* librarian, teacher.

**teacher-made test:** *syn.* test, classroom.

**teacher maladjustment:** *see* maladjustment, teacher.

**teacher migration:** *see* migration, teacher.

**teacher mortality:** *see* mortality, teacher.

**teacher-observation report:** *see* report, teacher-observation.

**teacher placement bureau:** *see* placement bureau, teacher.

**teacher preparation:** *see* preparation, teacher

**teacher preparation, in-service:** *syn.* teacher education, in-service.

**teacher-preparing institution:** *see* institution, teacher-preparing.

**teacher probation:** *see* probation, teacher.

**teacher-pupil ratio:** (1) the number of pupils taught per instructor; (2) the ratio of the number of teachers in a given school system to the number of pupils.

**teacher qualification:** *see* qualification, teacher.

**teacher rating:** *see* rating, teacher.

**teacher rating scale:** *see* rating scale, teacher.

**teacher registration:** *see* registration, teacher.

**teacher report:** *see* report, teacher.

**teacher requirements:** *see* qualification, teacher.

**teacher retention:** *see* retention, teacher.

**teachers' agency:** a commercial employment agency that aids teachers in securing positions, the charge for such service being a certain percentage of the teacher's salary during the first year following placement.

**teachers' association:** any group of teachers organized for various purposes, such as the

advancement of the welfare of teachers and the promotion of the cause of education.

**teachers' association, local:** a type of voluntary organization of teachers in a local district, county, or city; usually not affiliated with state or national education associations; primarily concerned with the improvement of the teachers' economic welfare, but also devoted to improving teaching efficiency, promoting educational reform, and conducting programs of social activities (After 1870, many such associations were disbanded or reorganized, but since 1910 a large number have been established, especially in cities.)

**teachers' association, national:** an organization of teachers that draws its membership from the nation as a whole.

**teachers' association, state:** an organization of teachers within a particular state that draws its membership from the state as a whole.

**teacher's card:** a special library borrower's card for teachers, giving certain extended privileges to meet their professional needs.

**teacher's certificate:** *see* certificate, teacher's.

**teachers' club:** *see* club, teachers'.

**teachers' college:** (1) a degree-granting college specializing in the preparation of teachers; (2) a college within a university that is responsible for the professional preparation of teachers. *Dist. f.* normal school.

**teachers' college, four-year:** a teacher-training institution supported by a state, county, or municipality or by private funds that offers 4-year curriculums leading to standard bachelor's degrees.

**teachers' college, municipal:** a teacher-training institution supported by a municipality in connection with its public school system, for the purpose of training teachers for its elementary and secondary schools, offers 4-year curriculums leading to standard bachelor's degrees.

**teachers' college, private:** a teachers' college that receives its major financial support from other than state or local sources and that is not under the direct control of a state or local governmental agency

**teachers' college, public:** a teachers' college supported by public funds. (May be a state teachers' college, a municipal teachers' college, a normal school, or a college or school of education of a state university.)

**teachers' college, state:** a teacher-preparing institution supported by the state to train elementary- and secondary-school teachers through 4-year curriculums, may offer shorter courses such as are found in state normal schools for special certification. (The 4-year curriculums lead to standard bachelor's degrees or to professional degrees of baccalaureate ranking.) *Syn.* state normal college.

**teacher's contract:** *see* contract, teacher's.

**teachers' convention:** *see* convention, teachers'.

**teachers' council:** (1) a legislative or advisory body of teachers, (2) an organization composed

of members elected by a given teaching staff for the purpose of participating in administration, promoting the welfare of teachers, and contributing to the advancement of education in general

teachers' curriculum: *syn.* curriculum, professional.

teacher's daily absence and tardiness report: *see* report, teacher's daily absence and tardiness.

teacher's daily register: *syn.* record book, teacher's class.

teacher's estimate: the judgment of a teacher concerning the achievement, ability, or capacity of a pupil.

teachers' ethics: *see* ethics, professional.

teachers' federation: a group of affiliated local, state, or national teachers' associations

teacher's handbook: *see* handbook, teacher's.

teachers' institute: *see* institute, teachers'.

teacher's journal: *see* journal, teacher's.

teachers' manual: *see* manual, teachers'.

teachers' marks: *see* marks, teachers'.

teacher's medical examination: *see* medical examination, teacher's.

teachers' meeting: a gathering of instructors for a definite purpose; usually ordered and authorized by a superior authority.

teachers' meeting, sectional: (1) a meeting of teachers from within the boundaries of an area designated as a section, for the purpose of improving instruction by professional contacts, discussions of mutual problems, and explanations of the work being done in various fields of instruction, (2) a meeting of a teachers' association held for the benefit of teachers in particular fields of instruction.

teachers' meeting via radio: a somewhat ambiguous term applied to the practice, adopted by some school systems and educational institutions, of having the superintendent or other official broadcast information or instructions to the entire teaching staff, as, for example, at the opening of each school term, principally a public-relations technique.

teachers' oath: a formal declaration of allegiance sworn and subscribed to by a teacher, for example, an oath of allegiance to the flag, to support the Federal and state constitutions, etc., often made a part of the teacher's contract

teachers' register: *see* register, teachers'.

teachers' seminar: *see* seminar.

teachers' seminary: *see* seminary, teachers'.

teacher status: the relative position of any instructor with respect to professional, legal, social, and other factors.

teachers' union: *see* union, teachers'.

teacher supply: the number of teachers available for appointment who have valid, legal teaching certificates.

teacher training: *syn.* teacher education.

teacher training, director of: *syn.* director of teacher education.

teacher training, in-service: *syn.* teacher education, in-service.

teacher-training course: *syn.* course, professional.

teacher-training institution: *syn.* institution, teacher-preparing.

teacher-training institution, state: a general term used to designate any institution supported by the state in which the training of elementary- or secondary-school teachers takes place, includes state normal high schools, state normal schools, state teachers' colleges, and state colleges and colleges or schools of education in state universities.

teaching: (1) narrowly, the act of instructing pupils or students in any educational institution; (2) broadly, the act of providing situations, conditions, or activities designed to facilitate learning on the part of those formally engaged in attending school or informally engaged in learning activities. *See* skill, teaching; teacher.

teaching, apprentice: *syn.* internship.

teaching, color: instruction in the field of color as an aspect of art expression, dealing with the functional, creative, and appreciative aspects of color, may include theory and practice through drawing, painting, and designing in color and the application of color to work in other fields; sometimes organized as a separate course of study, including such concepts as *fundamental colors*, *chief color characteristics*, *color properties*, *color families*, *color harmony*, and *functional applications of color*. *See* color sensation; color theory; color wheel.

teaching, demonstration: teaching activities presented by skilled or experienced teachers for the purpose of illustrating particular educational materials, procedures, or techniques in connection with the preservice or in-service education of teachers.

teaching, direct: an organization of instruction specifying definite items or skills to be taught at stated times and by systematic method. *Dist. f.* teaching, incidental.

teaching, directed: student teaching done under the guidance and supervision of a skilled or experienced teacher or supervisor. *See* teaching, student.

teaching, incidental: the teaching of certain items or skills only as the need for them occurs in connection with other schoolwork or with the pupil's activities or interests. *Contr.* is. teaching, direct.

teaching, indirect: any teacher activity that facilitates and contributes to learning but is not directly concerned with the teaching act.

teaching, intuitive: (kind.-prim. ed.) a method of teaching based on direct observation with accompanying discussion, followed by further discussion and reasoning about the ideas acquired by observation.

teaching, object: a method of elementary-school teaching derived from the work of Pestalozzi in Europe and introduced into the United States at the Westfield, Massachusetts, State Teachers' College in 1845 and at Oswego, New

York, in 1861; based on the use and study of real objects, rather than textbooks, and characterized by oral instruction, careful planning of lessons, and the stimulation of observation and inquiry on the part of pupils.

**teaching, objective:** (1) teaching in which the presentation and treatment of the subject are clearly defined and based as much as possible on factual material, with a minimum of subjective feelings and personal bias, and in which the evaluation of pupil achievement is made largely on a nonsubjective basis; (2) teaching based on concrete experiences and sense perceptions, rather than on abstractions and verbalization.

**teaching, oral:** a method of teaching an entire group of pupils by means of oral questioning and discussion as advocated by Pestalozzi, in contrast with an earlier method of individual recitation at the teacher's knee.

**teaching, positive:** teaching a principle or other unit by means of an active attack rather than by a negative or passive approach.

**teaching, practice:** a term sometimes used to designate only those activities involved in actual teaching by a student teacher, as contrasted with *student teaching*, which may include observation and participation as well as practice teaching. *See* participation; teaching, student.

**teaching, preventive:** teaching intended to forestall or prevent the development of faulty habits or wrong learning.

**teaching, remedial:** special instruction intended to overcome in part or in whole any particular deficiency of a pupil not due to inferior general ability, for example, remedial reading instruction for pupils with reading difficulties.

**teaching brother:** (R. C. ed.) one who binds himself voluntarily by vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience and devotes his time to giving instruction in Roman Catholic schools or institutions of higher learning but who does not take holy orders.

**teaching combination:** the subjects or fields, such as English, chemistry, science, language, etc., in which a teacher is giving instruction simultaneously or in sequence during the school term.

**teaching device:** a broadly inclusive term signifying any material or any means used by a teacher to promote, stimulate, or motivate learning, for example, textbooks, visual aids, models, projects, drills, reviews, outlines, discussion, etc.

**teaching fellow:** the holder of a fellowship that requires some instructional activities.

**teaching load:** *see* load, teaching.

**teaching load, Douglass formula for:** *see* Douglass formula for teaching load.

**teaching-load formula:** any equation that attempts to measure the work of a teacher by giving consideration to factors believed to be involved in doing the work. *See* Douglass formula for teaching load.

**teaching material:** *syn.* instructional material.

**teaching method:** (1) a rational ordering and balancing, in the light of knowledge and purpose, of the several elements that enter into the educative process, the nature of the pupil,

the materials of instruction, and the total learning situation; (2) a standard procedure in the presentation of instructional material and the content of activities, for example, the *Herbartian method*, the *Morrison method*, etc., *syn.* instructional method.

**teaching order:** a religious order whose members are primarily engaged in the work of conducting schools.

**teaching period:** *syn.* period, class.

**teaching personnel:** *see* personnel, teaching.

**teaching principal:** *see* principal, teaching.

**teaching procedure:** that which the teacher actually does, step by step, in any teaching-learning situation.

**teaching sister:** a nun who devotes her time to the instruction of the young in a convent school or parochial school. *See* teaching brother.

**teaching skill:** *see* skill, teaching.

**teaching station:** any one of a number of places or positions in a school or school system that require the services of a full-time teacher.

**teaching success:** the extent of realization of instructional objectives as measured by pupil growth and achievement and by the mental, physical, and emotional adjustment of the pupil to the teacher, to school, and to society. (The accuracy of any estimate of teaching success depends on the reliability and validity of the measuring instruments used and on the soundness of the educational theory and philosophy implied in the instructional objectives and in the teaching techniques employed.)

**teaching technique:** (1) a specific way of presenting instructional material or conducting instructional activities; (2) the teacher's manner and method of teaching.

**team game:** any highly organized game or athletic sport played by teams of several players on a side, such as basketball, soccer, or hockey.

**technical agriculture:** *see* agriculture, technical.

**technical analysis:** *see* analysis, technical.

**technical education:** those aspects of the program of teacher education that stress the use of special methods or techniques of teaching, such as the diagnosis of abilities and disabilities, remedial instruction, and test construction. *See* course, professional.

**technical information:** (art or ) specific knowledge pertaining to the material, mechanical, and aesthetic aspects of art.

**technical institute:** a school offering instruction in technology, usually above the high-school level but not leading to a degree.

**technical job:** *see* job, technical.

**technical journalism:** *see* journalism, technical.

**technical lesson:** *see* lesson, technical.

**technical professional education:** *syn.* technical education.

**technical school:** a school offering instruction in practical arts, usually below the level of higher education.

**technique:** (1) a process, manipulation, or procedure required in any art, study, activity, or production; (2) (mus. ed.) the ability to produce musical results with a given instrument, as the voice, the piano, or the violin, depends on a variety of skills and their integration in the performance of musical compositions.

**technocracy:** (1) management of the whole of society by technical experts or in accordance with principles established by technicians; (2) a movement, originating in the United States about 1932, that sought to give expression to certain principles, such as the following: (a) social phenomena are measurable, and laws of social control may be derived from these measurements; (b) the economies of the social order are too complicated to be understood and controlled by politicians, control should be placed in the hands of engineers and scientists.

**technological unemployment:** see unemployment, technological.

**technology:** the science or systematic knowledge of the industrial arts, particularly of the more important manufacturing processes such as refining, smelting, and weaving.

**tectonic:** pertaining to building or construction.

**tectonic experience:** see experience, tectonic.

**teething:** *syn.* dentition.

**telescopic:** tel'e-bin-oh'k'ler; -bi-nok'ü-. a device resembling a stereoscope, used for administering tests of visual efficiency.

**telescopic, ophthalmic:** an instrument resembling a stereoscope, mounted on a stand and used to test vision at ordinary reading distance and to determine whether the reader has any difficulties of vision.

**teleology:** tel'e-oh'j-i, töl'ü- (1) the doctrine that the existence and behavior of things are to be accounted for in terms of purposes and ends that constitute their "final cause"; the doctrine that ascribes purpose to nature; (2) the branch of philosophy that deals with design and purpose in the universe and the evidence therefor.

**telephotography:** the technique in photography by which distant subjects are made to appear closer through the use of long-focus lenses.

**telescope glasses:** spectacles based on the principle of the telescope, occasionally prescribed for improving very poor vision that cannot be helped by ordinary glasses.

**television:** a system of utilizing radio waves for the transmission of moving visual images by means of special cameras, sending apparatus, and receiving sets; usually limited in effective range of transmission to about 40 to 50 miles. (NOTE: Certain ultrashort-wave channels have been reserved for television work by educational institutions.)

**tell:** tel'ik; directed toward an end or goal; often used in connection with progress to mean *purposed* or *planned* progress in contrast with progress that happens by chance variation and survival.

**tell society:** *syn.* social order, tellé.

**temperament:** the affective and emotional aspects of personality, with special reference to mood and degree of activity.

**temper tantrum:** a pronounced outburst of anger evoked when the young child is thwarted, particularly in social situations, sometimes related with other symptoms indicating a neuro-pathological condition.

**temporal distribution:** *syn.* distribution, historical.

**temporal series:** *syn.* series, time.

**temporary discharge:** the temporary dropping of a pupil from the roll, after a certain number of days of absence and pending his return to school; rapidly becoming obsolete. *Syn.* temporary left; see dropping of pupils.

**temporary exclusion:** see exclusion, temporary.

**temporary left:** (an almost obsolete term) *syn.* temporary discharge.

**temporary permit:** a temporary authorization allowing a youth to work, usually given to permit the youth to work until the age and schooling certificate can be granted.

**tenor:** the highest male voice (except that of male soprano who use a falsetto voice) with a range, usually of two octaves, from C below middle C to C above middle C.

**tenotomy:** te-not'e-mi; the surgical cutting of a tendon for corrective purposes.

**tension:** a state of biological and psychological readiness, propenseness to meet a real or imaginary situation with energy, manifested by increased muscular tone, heightened reflexes, and excitability of the cardiac and respiratory apparatus.

**tenth month:** *syn.* extended employment.

**tenure, academic:** the means by which, or the conditions under which college staff members hold their positions. See tenure, indefinite; tenure, teacher.

**tenure, indefinite:** a system of school employment in which the teacher or other employee, having served a probationary period of a certain number of years, retains his position indefinitely and is protected in his position either by statute or by rule of the school board, dismissal of employees having such protection must follow certain specified procedures. *Syn.* permanent tenure; protective tenure; see tenure, academic, tenure, teacher.

**tenure, permanent:** *syn.* tenure, indefinite.

**tenure, protective:** *syn.* tenure, indefinite.

**tenure, teacher:** (1) the means by which a person holds a teaching position, see contract, annual; **tenure, indefinite:** (2) the length, usually expressed in years, of a teacher's service in a single position or school system; (3) the total time a teacher remains in the profession.

**tenure case:** a dispute concerning the tenure rights of a school employee; may be heard by school authorities having judicial powers and either heard or reviewed by the courts.

**term:** (1) a period of time during which a school or other educational institution is open for instruction, may designate the *summer term*, or may be used as a synonym for *semester* or *school term*; (2) historically, any one of the two or three major periods during which school was in session, specifically referred to as the *fall term*, *winter*



*term*, and *spring term*. See *school term*; *school year*.

*term, school*: see *school term*.

*term, summer*: a summer school session not a part of the regular school year.

*term contract*: see *contract, term*.

*terminal cost*: see *cost, terminal*.

*terminal course*: see *course, terminal*.

*terminal education*: education for the *terminal function* of the junior college, the completion of formal full-time education in the junior college. *Syn.* completion education; *culminational education*.

*terminal function*: see *function, terminal*.

*terminal institution*: see *institution, terminal*.

*term mark*: see *mark, term*.

*term paper*: an essay or written discussion of a subject in partial fulfillment of the requirements of a course.

*term test*: see *test, term*.

*terrazzo*, *terrazzo*, a type of floor, constructed of marble chips of variegated colors set in cement and polished smooth, that is used in corridors and sometimes in rooms, as in university and college buildings.

*territorial board for vocational education*: a board for vocational education acting for a territory instead of a state. See *state board for vocational education*.

*test*: (1) subjection to conditions that purport to show the true value or nature of a statistic with reference to some theoretical standard; (2) an examination or quiz; any kind of device or procedure for measuring ability, achievement, interest, etc.; (3) (logic) any procedure or criterion used to determine the truth or falsity of a hypothesis.

*test, ability*: a nontechnical term usually applied to tests designed to measure intelligence or aptitude, ordinarily used with various modifying adjectives, for example, *mechanical-ability test* or *musical-ability test*.

*test, absurdities*: a test requiring the individual to detect an incongruity in a situation as described in word or picture.

*test, academic-aptitude*: a prognostic test designed to measure the fitness of the examinee to undertake and perform activities of an academic nature.

*test, accomplishment*: *syn.* *test, achievement*.

*test, accuracy*: a test in which time is not necessarily considered as a factor of performance, greatest emphasis being placed on the ratio of the number of exercises or items attempted to the number correctly done.

*test, achievement*: a test designed to measure a person's knowledge, skills, understandings, etc., in a given field taught in school, for example, a *mathematics test* or an *English test*. (In practice, an *achievement test* may include measures of several types of subject matter and may yield separate scores for each subject; such a test is usually called an *achievement battery*.) *Syn.* *educational test*.

*test, alertness*: a proposed but rarely used substitute for the *term intelligence test*.

*test, alternate-response*: an objective test of the recognition type composed of items each of which has two possible answers; items may be of three types: (a) those in which pupils respond in various ways (+ or -, + or O; T or F, Yes or No; R or W, etc.) to statements or to questions, (b) those in which pupils select the correct grammatical form from two that are given in a sentence; for example, "George has went to school", (c) those in which pupils choose one of two given samples on the basis of literary quality, artistic excellence, etc. *Syn.* *alternative test*; *two-answer test*; see *test, recognition*.

*test, alternative*: *syn.* *test, alternate-response*.

*test, analogies*: a test designed to measure ability to perceive similarities and differences, or relationships, among figures and ideas; the subject is usually expected to supply the missing term or to select the proper response in such items as

black: white = night: \_\_\_\_\_  
grass green = coal \_\_\_\_\_ (1) brown (2) dirty  
(3) black (4) hard

(Frequently used in general intelligence tests; less often used in achievement tests.)

*test, analytical*: (1) an examination designed to reveal knowledge and understanding of the elements or parts of an entity, (2) an examination designed to reveal the factors involved in any mental ability.

*test, analytical reading*: a test used as an aid in revealing a person's specific abilities and difficulties in reading.

*test, anthropometric*: an'thrō-pō-mē'tr'ik; a test designed to measure the size of the human body or portions of it, in order to determine its shape, proportions, and characteristics; used in determining differences in races, peoples, or individuals.

*test, antonym*: (1) a test requiring the giving of the opposites of a series of words; (2) a somewhat analogous test made up of pictures.

*test, apprehension-span*: a test designed to measure the amount of material (such as a series of numerals, letters, or words) that a person can grasp after seeing it once for a short time. *Syn.* *attention-span test*.

*test, aptitude*: a device or test designed to indicate a person's potential ability for performance of a certain type of activity, as a *musical-aptitude test* or a *mathematics-aptitude test*. *Syn.* *capacity test*; *specific intelligence test*; see *test, prognostic*; *test, scholastic-aptitude*; *dist. f. test, general intelligence*.

*test, art-appreciation*: a measuring device for the purpose of determining systematically and scientifically a person's ability to judge the significance and value of an art product. See *appreciation, art*; *rating scale, art*.

*test, articulation*: an examination to determine the accuracy with which a person produces the various speech sounds singly or in connected speech; nonreaders' tests for young children and illiterates usually involve the naming of objects shown in a standard set of pictures;

readers' tests usually involve the speaking of standard lists of words and the reading of prescribed phonetically edited sentences.

**test, association:** (1) in general, any test intended to measure the strength of different mental elements or determine the nature of the connections existing between them, (2) specifically, a test designed to measure the nature or speed of verbal responses made to verbal stimuli.

**test, attention-span:** *syn.* test, apprehension-span.

**test, attitude:** a test to measure the mental and emotional set or pattern of likes and dislikes held by an individual or group, often in relation to controversial issues, personal adjustments, etc.

**test, audiometer:** *ä'dö om'et-er*; a test of auditory acuity performed by means of the audiometer.

**test, Aussage:** *aus'zä:ge*; (Ger. lit., "testimony") the general designation of a type of test in which the testee is directed to observe a specified object or event for a given length of time and to report on his observation; scored in terms of accuracy and completeness of observation, honesty, memory, and verbal ability.

**test, ball-and-field:** a test requiring the subject to trace the path he would follow to find a ball lost in a field; a type of *plan-of-search test*, used in measuring general intelligence.

**test, best-answer:** a test composed of multiple-choice items so constructed that, while several of the suggested answers to each item may be partly correct, one suggested answer is definitely better than the others; used in testing in areas involving judgment.

**test, best-reason:** a variety of the best-answer or multiple-choice test, so named because the responses to each item are phrased as reasons rather than as facts. *See* test, multiple-choice.

**test, Blakeman's:** a statistical method of testing whether regression is linear, which amounts to determining whether there is a statistically significant difference between the square of the correlation ratio and the square of the coefficient of correlation, the regression being assumed to be nonlinear if the difference is statistically significant, expressed by the formula  $N(y^2 - r^2) < 11.37$  *syn.* Blakeman's criterion.

**test, block-design:** a test of intelligence based on the assembling of painted cubes so as to form a pattern or design.

**test, cancellation:** a test intended to measure speed and accuracy in discriminating among forms, in which the subject usually is directed to cross out as quickly and accurately as possible certain specified letters, words, or forms scattered among others. *syn.* cross-out test.

**test, capacity:** *syn.* test, aptitude.

**test, cardiovascular:** *kar'diö vas'kü-lör*; a type of measurement technique intended to supply information about the response of the heart to regulated amounts of exercise.

**test, card-sorting:** a test requiring the subject to arrange a series of cards in piles or put them in boxes according to marks or signs such as numbers, letters, designs, or colors.

**test, cause-and-effect:** a test requiring the subject (a) to state a presumptive cause of a specified effect, or the reverse, or (b) when the test is in multiple-choice form, to choose the correct presumptive cause or effect.

**test, central-thought:** a test that measures the ability to locate and understand the main idea in a paragraph or larger unit of thought.

**test, channel-transportation:** a test similar to a maze test, in which the subject must pursue a course along the proper channels to obtain a desired object.

**test, character:** any test designed to assess the ethical, volitional, or valuational aspects of personality, such as honesty, persistence, loyalty, and dominating values and ideals.

**test, classification:** (1) any test employed to group or classify pupils for purposes of instruction or to classify any examinees in regard to given abilities, aptitudes, or achievement, (2) an objective test of ability to discriminate and to perceive similarities, consisting of items such as the following

red, blue, hot, green, yellow  
6, 2, 5, 4, 8

run, play, happy, eat, swim  
the subject being instructed to select the term in each item that differs from the others or to select all the terms that are alike, somewhat similar to the *analogies test* in regard to the mental operations necessary for satisfactory performance.

**test, classroom:** a teacher-made or locally constructed test, either objective or of the essay type, for local classroom use. *See* test, essay; test, informal objective; *contr.* w. test, standardized.

**test, clerical:** a test of capacity or ability to do such work as checking sums, filing, accounting, typewriting, and taking dictation in shorthand.

**test, code:** a test requiring the subject to write or translate a message in a given code, such as one based on parts of geometrical figures.

**test, completion:** a test requiring the subject to supply the missing part or parts in a series, whether numerical, verbal, pictorial, or graphic.

**test, comprehension:** (1) a test requiring the subject to interpret or pass judgment on a situation presented in language or pictures; frequently used as an exercise in mental tests, (2) a test designed to measure understanding of principles or relationships in a subject field, (3) in reading, a test to determine how much the subject understands of what he reads.

**test, comprehensive achievement:** (1) a test designed to measure proficiency in various areas of learning rather than in a single subject, (2) an inclusive, searching test in a given area or subject.

**test, controlled-association:** a test requiring the subject to respond to a number of stimulus words by giving words having a specified relation to them; for example, a list of book titles might be given, the subject being instructed to supply the name of the author of each book. *syn.* fixed-association test; *contr.* w. test, free-association.

**test, criterion:** (1) the instrument used to measure the end result of a treatment or treatments being studied in an experiment; (2) an independent measure of an ability, quality, or trait that is used in judging the worth of a measuring instrument being evaluated.

**test, cross-out:** *syn.* test, cancellation.

**test, crucial:** any test, such as an observation, criterion, or experiment, used to prove or disprove a given hypothesis.

**test, curriculum:** an achievement test with an extensive sampling of each curricular unit, designed to measure the degree of mastery without the use of norms.

**test, cycle:** a test consisting of exercises or items differing in difficulty or perhaps in form or kind but so arranged that the variations occur in cycles, thus, if the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 represent the relative difficulty of the items (or four different kinds or forms of items), the test items might be arranged as follows, 1-2-3-4, 1-2-3-4, 1-2-3-4, and so forth, or in any other regular order.

**test, deduction:** a test requiring the subject to answer a question or find a relationship, depending on stated facts or conditions.

**test, dexterity:** a test of the speed with which a person can perform such a routine, motor task as fitting a certain number of pins into holes of appropriate size in a form board, used in the determination of aptitudes for certain trades. *See* test, form-board.

**test, diagnostic:** (1) an examination intended to measure achievement in a narrow subject field or in related subfields, particularly with a view to determining specific weaknesses of pupils as a basis for remedial measures, (2) an examination the results of which permit a broad, general diagnosis of pupil weaknesses and strengths; (3) (counts) a test intended for the identification of a specific characteristic or set of characteristics of the individual.

**test, diagnostic reading:** a test designed to reveal a person's specific abilities and difficulties in reading, on which to base a diagnosis of the causal factors affecting his performance in reading. *Dist. f.* test, analytical reading.

**test, digit-span:** a form of apprehension-span test, involving ability to repeat series of numbers after auditory or visual presentation; the number of digits that the subject can remember and repeat is taken as his *digit span*.

**test, directions:** a test requiring the subject to perform a series of acts in a specified sequence, in response to instructions.

**test, disarranged-sentence:** (1) a test requiring the subject to arrange a jumbled group of words in order, so as to make a sentence, (2) a test requiring the subject to answer questions about or indicate the truth or falsity of a statement that must first be formed by rearranging a jumbled group of words.

**test, dotting:** a measure of speed and accuracy in which the subject is directed to make a series of dots with a pencil as rapidly as possible, the score on such a test being expressed usually in terms of the number of dots made in a given

time and the accuracy with which they are placed.

**test, drivometer:** a mechanical test devised to measure a person's reactions to traffic situations and his ability to manipulate the controls of a motor vehicle. *See* drivometer.

**test, educational:** (1) *syn.* test, achievement; (2) any test used in connection with educational activity.

**test, empirical:** a test constructed or selected for use largely on the basis of trial and error, rather than on the basis of some well-established and well-defined theory of measurement.

**test, employment:** a test designed for the purpose of predicting a person's probable success in a given type of employment; frequently used to select the most promising of a number of applicants for employment.

**test, end:** a test given at the conclusion of a period of training or instruction.

**test, equating:** *syn.* test, matching (2).

**test, essay:** the traditional type of examination in which the subject or examinee is asked to discuss, enunciate, compare, state, evaluate, analyze, summarize, or criticize.

**test, eyesight:** a general test of the visual functions of the eye, which may include tests for color blindness, peripheral vision, binocular vision, and central visual acuity. *Dist. f.* examination, eye.

**test, fables:** a test in which the subject is required to interpret fables read to him or by him, used as a part of the Stanford-Binet scale.

**test, feature profile:** a test requiring the subject to put together blocks to represent the profile of a human face.

**test, fixed-association:** *syn.* test, controlled-association.

**test, form-board:** a test requiring the subject to make use of a form board, for example, to place blocks of various shapes in openings of corresponding shape or to arrange a group of blocks so as to fill an opening.

**test, free-association:** a psychological test in which a selected list of words is read or repeated to the subject, who is instructed to respond to each stimulus word instantly after hearing it by uttering the first word or phrase that comes to mind; scored in terms of speed of reaction and type of response. (Frequently used as a means of determining ideas associated with emotional disturbance, worries, hidden fears, etc.) *Conf. w.* test, controlled-association.

**test, free-response:** a test to which the subject responds at his own volition without choosing from suggested answers.

**test, general achievement:** a test designed to measure achievement in a wide range of subjects and scored in such a way that a score of a given size has the same meaning for all subjects.

**test, general intelligence:** a nonspecific term designating a composite test made up of parts that have been found empirically to correlate well with some practical indirect measure of intellectual ability, such as success in school.

**test, general survey:** a test designed to measure knowledge, skills, or achievement in a relatively broad area, whether in a number of different subjects or in a number of different phases of a single subject; usually composed of a battery of subtests, often scored in terms of educational age or grade placement. (A composite score may be derived, or provision made for showing subtest scores in the form of a profile.)

**test, group:** a test so constructed that it can be administered to a number of individuals at the same time. *Contr. w. test, individual.*

**test, handedness:** a test or battery of tests used to indicate right- or left-hand preference; usually indicated by performance in handwriting, tapping, throwing, gripping, sawing, etc.

**test, hearing:** any objective or subjective measure used to determine the acuity of hearing as a whole or for certain frequencies, for example, the *watch test*, *voice test*, *whisper test*, *acoumeter test*, *tuning-fork tests* (Rinne, Schwabach), and *audiometer tests*.

**test, Holmgren wool:** a test for color blindness based on the ability to match correctly wool samples from a set especially dyed in various shades and colors.

**test, identification:** a form of objective test in which things, ideas, concepts, locations, etc., are indicated by means of pictures or words and are to be named or otherwise identified by the person taking the test.

**test, incomplete-man:** a test of intelligence in which the subject is shown an incomplete picture of a man and required to indicate what parts are missing, used at the 4- and 5-year levels of the Stanford revision of the Binet test.

**test, individual:** a test that can be administered to only one person at a time, usually because the subject's responses are oral or because the examiner must note down a rather careful description of them; especially common in testing oral-reading ability, speech, and general intelligence.

**test, induction:** a test requiring the subject to make a generalized statement from facts presented verbally or concretely.

**test, infant:** any test of motor development and intelligence used with children up to the age of 3.

**test, informal:** the general designation of any test prepared by a classroom teacher for use in the local situation, as contrasted with a standardized test.

**test, informal objective:** a classroom or teacher-made objective test. *Contr. w. test, standardized.*

**test, information:** a test designed to measure the subject's knowledge of facts; may cover various fields or a single restricted field.

**test, initial:** the first test in a series; frequently, a test given at the beginning of a period of instruction to determine the extent to which the subject of study has already been mastered.

**test, ink-blot:** a psychological test of which the principal materials consist of reproductions of ink blots on paper, usually black on a white

background (but sometimes in colors), the subject being instructed to examine each figure and tell what it might be, commonly scored on the basis of type of response; for example, the *Rorschach tests*.

**test, instructional:** a test designed principally as an aid in instruction or learning, rather than as a basis for evaluation; frequently designed to cover a unit or a limited portion of a course rather than the subject as a whole.

**test, intelligence:** commonly used as a synonym for *mental test*. (Strictly, the term *mental test* is broader than *intelligence test*, since many mental tests are designed to measure factors other than intelligence.) *See test, general intelligence; test, mental.*

**test, interest:** a test or device used to measure a person's likes and dislikes, typically determines the extent to which a person's pattern of likes and dislikes corresponds to those of persons who are known to be interested in a given vocation, school subject, school curriculum, or other activity; usually lists numerous vocations, school subjects, activities, etc., the subject being instructed to indicate whether he likes, dislikes, or is indifferent to each one.

**test, introversion-extroversion:** a test designed to measure the degree to which a person tends, in his attitudes and behavior, toward the reflective, self-centered type or toward the energetic, externally minded type.

**test, inventory:** a detailed coverage test designed to ascertain pupils' achievement levels or abilities in a given field, frequently used as a pretest to sample pupils' mastery of subject matter prior to a period of instruction.

**test, I.Q.:** loose *syn.* test, *mental*.

**test, Jaeger:** yk'ger; a test for near vision, composed of lines of reading matter printed in a series of various sizes of type.

**test, knowledge:** any test designed to measure what an individual or group knows about a particular subject, as distinguished from an *aptitude test* or an *attitude test*.

**test, level-of-comprehension:** a test designed to measure the degree of difficulty of the most difficult reading material that a person is able to understand.

**test, linguistic:** a test of comprehension and correct use of a language.

**test, literacy:** a test of ability to read and write.

**test, Mantoux:** man'tōs, a type of intracutaneous tuberculin test in which old tuberculin is injected into the superficial layers of the skin, in order to detect the presence of tuberculosis infection. (Arrested as well as active cases of tuberculosis may show positive reactions to the material.) *Syn. Mendel's test.*

**test, matching:** (1) a recognition form of objective test to which the pupil responds by attempting to match or pair the related items in two or more columns of related material; *see test, recognition*; (2) an examination that purports to measure factors considered important in influencing the results obtained from a study, the scores on this examination to be used by the investigator to divide the individuals into groups that

will be relatively equal in regard to the factors measured, *syn.* equating test.

**test, maze:** a test requiring the subject to trace the most direct path to a specified goal through a figure that contains a number of blind alleys or false paths leading off from the true path.

**test, mechanical-aptitude:** a test of a person's potential ability to succeed in work or study involving the understanding and manipulation of machinery and mechanical devices.

**test, Mendel's:** *syn.* test, Mantoux.

**test, mental:** a test designed to measure an individual's natural ability or personality as developed by general experience. *Contr.* w. test, achievement.

**test, missing-parts:** a test in which the subject is required to discover missing parts in a number of pictures of objects; used as an item in such intelligence tests as the Kuhlmann and revised Stanford-Binet.

**test, mixed-relations:** obsolescent *syn.* test, analogies.

**test, multiple-answer:** *syn.* test, multiple-response.

**test, multiple-choice:** a recognition type of test in which the subject is asked to choose for each item the one correct or best answer from several suggested answers. *See* test, recognition; *dist. f.* test, multiple-response.

**test, multiple-response:** an objective test of the recognition type in which the subject is asked to select for each item two or more correct answers from a group of several suggested answers. *See* test, recognition; *dist. f.* test, multiple-choice.

**test, musical-aptitude:** a test designed to predict the extent to which a person may be expected to profit by musical training, usually consists of measures of such basic functions as the ability to differentiate among tones and to discriminate among different tempi and rhythms; sometimes loosely called *musical-ability test*.

**test, new-type:** obsolescent *syn.* test, objective.

**test, nonlanguage:** *syn.* test, nonverbal.

**test, nonverbal:** (1) strictly, a test in which there is no use of words either by the examiner in giving the test or by the subjects in responding to it, (2) as commonly used, a test to which the subjects respond without using language and in which no written directions are employed, regardless of whether oral directions are given by the examiner; commonly used in testing small children, illiterates, and foreigners.

**test, nonverbal intelligence:** *see* test, nonverbal.

**test, numerical:** (1) a test concerned primarily with abilities involved in the use of numbers; (2) a test of special ability in dealing with numbers and their interrelationships; (3) a subtest in a battery of intelligence tests, emphasizing thought in terms of numerical symbols, as contrasted with other subtests that involve primarily verbal concepts.

**test, objective:** a test so constructed that different scorers working independently will arrive at the same or essentially the same score for a given

performance; usually based on alternate-response, multiple-choice, matching, or completion-type questions; scored by means of a key of correct answers, any answer disagreeing with the key being regarded as wrong. *Syn.* new-type test; short-answer examination, *see* test, standardized.

**test, occupational:** (1) a test used to predict a person's fitness to engage in a particular line of work, (2) a test used to measure the vocational proficiency of a person engaged in a particular line of work.

**test, omnibus.** (1) a test containing items or exercises of various sorts, mixed together in regular or irregular order instead of being grouped in subtests each containing items or tasks of a single kind; thus, there may be an analogies exercise, a number-completion item, a vocabulary item, a general-information item, a second analogies exercise, etc., (2) an achievement test covering several different fields of subject matter, such as English usage, spelling, arithmetic, and geography; not very commonly used in this sense.

**test, opposites:** a test in which the subject is required to supply the antonyms, or opposites, of a given list of terms or to select them from a second list.

**test, oral:** a test in which both questions and answers are spoken rather than written.

**test, oral-reading:** a test that measures the ability of the reader to recognize and pronounce words in a natural context; may be a standardized test, or may consist of typical reading material at a specified level.

**test, organic-efficiency:** a test of functional efficiency of bodily organic systems, especially circulatory and respiratory, an older, non-scientific term applied to a test of the response of the heart to exercise. *See* test, pulse-ratio.

**test, pantomime:** a test conducted without the use of spoken or written language, directions being conveyed to the subject by means of gestures and illustrative language; used chiefly in measuring the abilities of persons who are unable to understand the language spoken by the examiner.

**test, paper-and-pencil:** (1) a test in which the subject indicates his responses by writing; (2) a conventional type of school examination not involving the use of mechanical and other apparatus but requiring pencils and paper; (3) a test requiring longhand writing or printing or figuring, as contrasted with oral tests or performance tests.

**test, paragraph-meaning:** a test designed to measure ability to comprehend the central thought of a paragraph.

**test, patch:** a skin test for sensitivity of an individual to a test material; specifically, a test for detection of tuberculin sensitivity. (Gauze treated with tuberculin is brought into contact with an area of carefully cleansed skin and held in position by adhesive tape for 48 to 72 hours; the result is read as positive or negative depending on the degree of local reaction observed when the patch is removed.)

**test, patterned-string:** a test in which a desired object is fastened at the end of one of several

strings that form crisscross patterns, the subject being able to gun the desired object only by selecting the string to which it is fastened; used with primates and young children.

**test, performance:** (1) commonly used to designate a test in which the subject responds by overt action (such as fitting pegs into a pegboard or tracing a maze), rather than by making a verbal or written response; (2) broadly, any test intended to measure actual accomplishment rather than potential ability or aptitude, regardless of how the subject is instructed to respond.

**test, persistence:** a test that measures the degree to which a subject will continue a given trend of behavior against opposing incentives or motives.

**test, personality:** a somewhat loose, general term applied to any one of several categories of tests intended to measure some aspect of an individual's personality; includes such instruments as personality inventories, attitude tests, tests of introversion-extroversion and dominance-submission, and tests of emotional stability, social adjustment, and other emotional and expressive functions of the personality.

**test, physical-ability:** a test designed to ascertain the fitness of the individual to participate successfully and safely in activities requiring physical exertion.

**test, physical-capacity:** a performance test designed to determine an individual's physical fitness and skill; usually based upon his performance in a number of subtests of strength, agility, and physical achievement for which standards have been established, results sometimes being expressed in terms of a *strength index*. See *index, strength*.

**test, physical-efficiency:** a test that shows the effective operation of bodily coordination, strength, and endurance as measured by a comparison of actual and possible results.

**test, physical-skill:** a test measuring ability in performance of some gross bodily motor activity such as throwing. See *test, achievement*.

**test, physiological:** any measure to determine the nature or degree of the functioning of a particular body structure, for example, an analysis of the blood or a test of basal metabolism.

**test, pictorial:** a test in which the use of pictures is emphasized as either a substitute for or a supplement to purely verbal devices. *Confr. w. test, performance; test, verbal*.

**test, picture-completion:** a test requiring the subject to supply the missing part of a picture by selecting and inserting a block on which the missing part appears or by sketching in the missing part.

**test, pitch-discrimination:** a test to determine ability in the perception of differences in pitch. [The most frequently used test (Seashore) is phonographically recorded and depends on paired comparisons, the subject judging which member of a pair of tones is higher in pitch.]

**test, placement:** (1) a test for the determination of ability or achievement in any given subject or skill; (2) in speech, a test consisting of oral reading and spontaneous speaking, designed to detect speech defects, and by means of which

speech defects may be classified and so "placed" in appropriate groups for retraining.

**test, plan-of-search:** see *test, ball-and-field*.

**test, power:** any test the content of which is arranged in order of increasing difficulty, intended to measure the level of maximum ability or achievement of the testee. Rough *syn scaled test*.

**test, practice:** (1) *syn fore-exercise*; (2) a test primarily intended to afford practice or drill in a given field rather than to measure knowledge or achievement; commonly used in arithmetic and, to some extent, in algebra, languages, and other subjects; sometimes used as a measure of aptitude for purposes of prognosis.

**test, preliminary:** (1) *syn fore-exercise*; (2) a test given before detailed study of items to be learned takes place, used for the purpose of discovering what items need to be studied.

**test, professional:** an examination used for the purpose of estimating the quality of a teacher's professional preparation in subject matter or in content dealing specifically with education.

**test, profile:** a test containing a series of subtests each of which is scored separately, so that the results can be exhibited graphically in such a way as to show an individual score on each.

**test, prognostic:** a test intended to predict a person's probable success in or aptitude for a given line of endeavor, as indicated by present performance; to be distinguished from *aptitude test*, which is only one of several types of *prognostic test*.

**test, psychological:** (1) *syn. test, mental*; (2) occasional *syn. test, attitude*.

**test, pulse-ratio:** a test of the response of the heart to exercise, as measured in terms of pulse rate and expressed as a ratio between pulse rates before and after exercise, change of position, or other conditions.

**test, puzzle-block:** a test of ability to form the appropriate picture or object by combining blocks of various sizes and shapes in the proper manner, used in measuring mental ability and mechanical aptitude.

**test, rate:** a test primarily intended to yield a *rate score* that is not affected by other dimensions of pupil performance.

**test, readiness:** a test of ability to engage in a new type of specific learning; a specialized type of aptitude test most commonly devised for use in the primary grades. See *test, aptitude*.

**test, reading-capacity:** a test designed to measure indirectly the child's native capacity for reading. (A *reading-readiness test* is a type of *reading-capacity test*, the two terms are now often used as synonyms.)

**test, reading-comprehension:** a test that measures the power to grasp meanings, as contrasted with a *rate test*, which measures speed of comprehension.

**test, reading-readiness:** (1) a test used to determine whether pupils have attained sufficient maturity to begin the study of reading (may include tests of vocabulary, visual and auditory

discrimination, and motor coordination); (2) a test designed to determine whether pupils are ready for a given type of reading experience.

**test, rearrangement:** a form of objective test in which each item consists of several disarranged parts, which the subject is required to rearrange so as to form a correct and meaningful sequence.

**test, reasoning:** (1) a test of intelligence in which the subject is directed to draw inferences from statements; (2) a test of intelligence in which the subject is directed to select the most logical of a series of reasons suggested to explain a given statement or the most logical of a series of conclusions suggested to explain given data; (3) (arith.) a term frequently used to designate an old-type problem test in arithmetic

**test, recall:** a test in which the subject is required to supply missing items of information, usually words, numbers, or phrases, to complete statements (strictly, the term *recall* test could be applied to the traditional essay-type examination, in common usage, however, it is restricted to the objective type of test). *See* test, completion; test, simple-recall; *contr.* w. test, recognition.

**test, recognition:** a test in which the subject is required to select the right answer to each question from among a number of answers given, of which one is correct. (Sometimes this procedure is reversed, the subject being instructed to select the incorrect answer or answers from among a number of responses.) *See* test, alternate-response; test, matching; test, multiple-choice; *contr.* w. test, recall.

**test, reputation:** a test designed to determine the opinions of a group concerning certain persons, usually members of the group; members of a class may be asked, for example, to indicate which of their classmates they believe to be aptly characterized by any of a series of brief personality sketches.

**test, right-wrong:** *see* test, alternate-response; test, true-false; test, yes-no.

**test, Rorschach:** rō'shăKH, a test devised by the Swiss psychiatrist, H. Rorschach (1884-1922), in which inferences concerning a personality are made on the basis of responses to a series of standardized, intrinsically meaningless ink blots, which the subject interprets according to what he "sees" in them; a variety of ink-blot test. *See* projective method.

**test, same-or-opposites:** a test in which the subject is instructed to indicate whether given pairs of words or other expressions are synonyms or antonyms or in which by some similar procedure the subject is requested to recognize and indicate basic similarity or dissimilarity.

**test, scaled:** a test in which the questions or items are arranged in ascending order of difficulty; usually so constructed that the increment is approximately constant from item to item. *See* test, power.

**test, scholastic:** a measuring instrument devised to determine student achievement in school subjects, generally in the academic subjects.

**test, scholastic-aptitude:** a test used to predict the faculty with which the individual will progress in learning academic school subjects.

*See* test, aptitude; test, prognostic; *dist.* f. test, mental, *contr.* w. test, mechanical-aptitude.

**test, scientific:** a test so constructed that it is adequate as an instrument for research, that is, one that is valid for the purpose for which it is to be used, yields objective data, is reliable, and can be administered, scored, and interpreted under standard conditions.

**test, screen:** a test designed to select from a group those individuals in a specified category, for example, a group intelligence test given to a group for the purpose of identifying those individuals having either subnormal or exceptionally high intelligence.

**test, selection:** any objective test in which the subject is instructed to choose and indicate one or more correct answers from among several answers suggested for each item.

**test, self-administering:** any test whose written directions are so clear that the persons tested can proceed with a minimum of guidance, the test administrator having only to keep order and time the test.

**test, self-marking:** a test in which the first phase of scoring is done as the subject writes his responses, sometimes accomplished by means of a carbon sheet.

**test, sensory-discrimination:** a test requiring the subject to indicate the direction of a difference between two sensory stimuli (as two tones differing in pitch), for the purpose of determining how small a difference can be perceived.

**test, service:** a test designed to reveal the degree of cooperativeness, generosity, or altruism possessed by the subject, conducted usually by placing the subject in situations that provide opportunity to work for the welfare of others, the subject may also be placed in situations that offer occasion for contrasting his efficiency when working for a group and when working for his own interests.

**test, short-answer:** loose *syn.* test, objective.

**test, short-essay:** a series of questions to which the subject is asked to respond by writing a brief answer.

**test, silent-reading:** any test in which the subject makes no oral response but indicates his reactions to the test items by marking, checking, or writing.

**test, similarities:** (1) a test directing the subject to state the similarity between two or more named objects; (2) a test directing the subject to determine and indicate which of a number of words, signs, symbols, etc., are in the same category.

**test, simple-recall:** a memory type of objective test in which each item is to be answered by a single word recalled and written down or by a number obtained by computation. *See* test, recall.

**test, single-answer:** a type of objective test in which each item is to be answered by means of a single word, the correct word either to be recalled and written down or selected from among a list of suggested answers.

**test, social:** a measure of social aptitude.

**test, sound-discrimination:** a method of measuring ability to perceive differences between phonetic units or speech sounds, as usually administered, pairs of syllables or words are given, and the subject is asked to determine whether the two members of a pair are alike or different

**test, special-ability:** a test designed to measure some special ability or restricted group of capacities.

**test, specific intelligence:** *syn.* test, aptitude.

**test, speech:** a test of ability to enunciate and pronounce correctly, used to determine speech defects or to measure progress in speech correction.

**test, speed:** *syn.* test, rate.

**test, spiral:** a type of cycle test, so arranged that there is an increase in difficulty in successive subtests or exercises. (Most spiral tests are not entirely regular or uniform in increase in difficulty.) *See* test, cycle.

**test, stability:** a simple test for the adequacy of sampling, consisting in taking several approximately equal samples from the data and then deciding whether or not the statistics computed from these samples show reasonably close similarity, the size of the samples being increased, if necessary, until the successive samples show evidence of reasonable similarity.

**test, standardized:** a test for which content has been selected and checked empirically, for which norms have been established, for which uniform methods of administering and scoring have been developed, and which may be scored with a relatively high degree of objectivity.

**test, strength:** a test designed to measure muscular strength; often designates a series of test items intended to measure general bodily strength rather than the strength of specific muscles.

**test, subjective:** a test, such as an essay test, that is scored on the basis of the scorer's personal judgment of the worth of each answer, rather than by reference to a prearranged scoring key; often used to designate the traditional type of examination. *See* subjective; *contr.* w. test, objective.

**test, subject-matter:** *syn.* test, achievement.

**test, substitution:** a test requiring the subject to substitute one set of symbols or characters for another according to a key.

**test, survey:** *syn.* test, general survey.

**test, syllable-span:** a test in which groups of nonsense or other syllables are spoken by the examiner, the testee being required to repeat them immediately; the number of such syllables that the subject can remember and repeat is taken as his syllable span; used chiefly in individual intelligence tests. *Dist. f.* test, digit-span.

**test, symbol-digit:** a test in which the subject is asked to substitute an equivalent symbol (such as a letter or simple geographical form) for each of a number of digits in accordance with a prearranged plan or key; thus the numbers 1 to 9 might be represented by the letters A to I,

and the subject asked to replace the digits in a long sentence by their equivalent letters; a type of *substitution test* or *code test*

**test, teacher-aptitude:** a measuring instrument intended to determine a person's potential capacity for success in the teaching profession. *See* aptitude.

**test, teacher-made:** *syn.* test, classroom.

**test, term:** an examination, given at the close of a school term, that usually samples achievement in the entire term's work.

**test, thematic-apperception:** one of the projective techniques characterized by obtaining from the person tested interpretations of a series of standardized pictures, these interpretations being then analyzed to reveal the projected values, motives, associative constellations, and complexes of the respondent.

**test, timed:** a test on which the subject may work only for a certain length of time, frequently having time limits for each part or section, usually scored on the basis of the amount of work, that is, the number of items, correctly completed during the allotted time. *Rough syn.* rate test.

**test, timed sentence spelling:** a test in which the words to be spelled are included in sentences that are dictated to the pupils at a given rate.

**test, trade:** a test designed to measure ability in a given trade or vocation, usually based on performance in a sampling of actual processes or skills common to the trade or vocation in question.

**test, triangle:** a test devised by Gwyn requiring the subject to fit four triangular blocks into two openings, one a rectangle and the other a triangle.

**test, true-false:** a type of alternate-response test in which the subject indicates whether each of a number of statements is true or false. *See* test, alternate-response.

**test, tuberculin:** a diagnostic procedure, utilizing tuberculin, for the purpose of determining the presence or absence of tuberculous infection. *See* test, Mantoux; test, patch; test, Von Pirquet.

**test, two-answer:** *syn.* test, alternate-response.

**test, uniform:** *syn.* test, rate.

**test, unit:** an examination on a unit of work, used in many directed-study plans to test the pupils' assimilation and mastery of the unit experience.

**test, verbal:** any test depending on written or spoken language, whether in administering or responding, or both.

**test, vision:** a test of one or more of the visual functions, such as central visual acuity, color acuity, peripheral vision, or binocular vision. *Dist. f.* examination, eye.

**test, visual:** a test that measures ability to use the eyes in reading and seeing.

**test, visual-acuity:** a test designed to measure visual acuity, for example, the *Snellen test* and the *Betts test*. *See* acuity, visual.



**test, vocabulary:** (1) a word-recognition or word-pronunciation test; (2) a test in which the subject is given a graded series of words to define; frequently used as a measure of mental age.

**test, Von Pirquet:** *fon pîr'kê*; a type of tuberculin test in which a drop of old tuberculin is placed on the skin and a needle used to puncture or scarify the epidermis underneath; not as sensitive as the *Mantoux test*. See *tuberculin*.

**test, watch:** a rough test of hearing in which a watch is held in the hand of an examiner at varying distances from the subject's ear.

**test, whisper:** a rough test of hearing in which the examiner uses whispered sounds in estimating the subject's ability to hear.

**test, whole-meaning:** a test that measures the power to grasp the central idea of a paragraph or larger unit of printed matter.

**test, will-and-temperament:** a test used to measure emotional reactions and traits such as speed of movement, flexibility, and speed of decision.

**test, word-discrimination:** a test designed to measure ability to differentiate words.

**test, word-recognition:** a test designed to measure the power of the reader to perceive and identify words with which he is familiar.

**test, yes-no:** a type of alternate-response test in which the pupil gives affirmative or negative responses to questions or to statements. See *test, alternate-response*.

**test age:** see *age, test*.

**test-before-study method:** a method of instruction in which a pretest is administered before beginning a new unit or topic of study, in order to determine how much the pupils already know about the material to be studied.

**test blank:** (1) a printed or mimeographed test or examination form on which the examinee is to place appropriate marks or record his responses or on which the examiner records the examinee's responses; (2) a blank for recording the responses of individuals who are examined according to a set routine.

**test element:** a general term for any of the items or tasks that comprise the content of a test.

**test evaluation:** see *evaluation, test*.

**test exercise:** see *exercise, test*.

**test for attention:** a term applied loosely to a number of tests assumed, without very clear evidence, to measure uniformity or "concentration" of attention; no longer commonly used.

**testing, cooperative:** testing in which the construction, administration, and scoring (and the reporting on any one or more of these) are done on a cooperative basis.

**testing program:** see *program, testing*.

**test of balance:** any test used to measure the factors involved in maintaining body equilibrium.

**test of homogeneity:** any test of the hypothesis that there is no real difference between the parameters corresponding to two or more statistics and that differences in the observed

values of the statistics are ascribable to chance fluctuations in random sampling; for example, one may find that, on a particular test, there is a difference between the mean score obtained by the boys and the mean score obtained by the girls in a class and may wish to apply a *test of homogeneity* to the hypothesis that there may be no actual difference between the true mean ability of boys and the true mean ability of girls. See *test of independence*.

**test of independence:** any statistical test of the hypothesis that two or more variables are unrelated, for example, the *chi-square test*. See *test of homogeneity*.

**test of motor ability:** a test designed to determine, measure, and evaluate physical abilities; useful as a means of placing game contests on a fair competitive basis.

**test of sensory-motor coordination:** any test used to measure bodily coordinations in motor skills requiring adjustments to moving objects.

**test of timbre:** see *discrimination, timbre*.

**test of writing, dictation:** a test of the pupils' ability to write when recording a passage spoken by the instructor, rather than when copying from printed or inscribed material.

**test results:** (1) the raw scores obtained from the administration of a test; (2) any meaningful statistical or verbal expression of the raw scores of a test, whether arranged in a table or distribution for purposes of classification or transmuted into derived scores utilizing some unit such as age, school grade, deviations from the mean, or percentile ranks.

**test score:** see *score, test*.

**test-scoring machine:** any one of a number of different machines designed to score objective tests by mechanical or electrical means, usually necessitates the use of specially prepared answer sheets; for example, the International Test Scoring Machine, which will count the number of correct or incorrect answers on tests and will perform a wide variety of operations on the scores, such as giving separate totals for different sections of the tests, weighting scores on different sections differently, and giving different sets of "selective" scores from the same sheet, and which will also calculate various statistical constants for a group of test sheets.

**test standardization:** see *standardization, test*.

**test-study method:** a teaching procedure in which a unit of study is preceded by a test on the material to be studied, as a means of determining the extent of pupil knowledge of the material and of avoiding the teaching of items with which pupils are already familiar. Contr. w. *study-test method*.

**test tabulation:** see *tabulation, test*.

**test-wise:** (1) experienced in the taking of tests; (2) accustomed to test procedures and hence able to defeat the purpose of the examiner to some extent.

**tetanic spasticity:** see *spasticity, tetanic*.

**tetrachoric correlation:** see *correlation, tetrachoric*.

tetrachoric correlation coefficient: *see* coefficient, tetrachoric correlation.

tetrad difference: an expression of the form  $r_{abcd} - r_{acbd}$ . (Any four traits  $a, b, c$ , and  $d$  have six tetrad differences, three of which are the negatives of the other three, namely,

$$\pm(r_{abcd} - r_{acbd}), \pm(r_{abcd} - r_{adcb}), \text{ and } \pm(r_{abcd} - r_{adbcd})$$

In the correlation matrix, each of these is the determinant of a second-order minor that does not contain an element from the principal diagonal. When every tetrad of a set of correlations is equal to zero, hierarchical order is present and the correlations can be accounted for by a single common factor and a specific factor.) *See* hierarchical order; two-factor theory.

text blindness: *rare syn. alexia.*

textbook: (1) any manual of instruction; (2) a book dealing with a definite subject of study, systematically arranged, intended for use at a specified level of instruction, and used as a principal source of study material for a given course.

textbook, free: any textbook provided for pupil use without cost to the pupil.

textbook, graded: a textbook prepared especially for use in a specific grade.

textbook commission: a commission appointed, elected, or otherwise selected in a state, municipality, or school district with the legal responsibility of selecting textbooks for adoption in the schools of the given area. *See* state adoption of textbooks.

textbook-control commission: *syn.* textbook commission.

textbook inventory: *see* inventory, textbook.

textbook recitation: *see* recitation, textbook.

textbooks, uniform: textbooks conforming to the same standard, usually a standard fixed for all the schools of a district or regional administrative division. (The standard may consist of a stipulation that particular books shall be used.)

textiles and clothing: (home ec.) an area of study in which students learn to plan, select, buy, make, and care for clothing.

textile school: a school organized for the purpose of preparing individuals for profitable employment and advancement in the clothing and allied trades.

t function: *syn.* distribution,  $t$ .

thanatophobia: *than'-o-to'-fo'-bi-o*, a morbid fear of death.

theater art: *see* art, theater.

theatrical motion picture: *see* motion picture, theatrical.

theism: any belief in the existence of God, especially belief in a creator, preserver, and ruler of the universe; includes *monotheism* (one God only), *polytheism* (many gods), *henotheism* (belief in a god, but not necessarily to the exclusion of belief in other gods), *deism* (God remote from the world of His creation),

and *pantheism* (God identical with the world); the term *theism* usually connotes *monotheism*.

thematic-apperception test: *see* test, thematic-apperception.

theme: (1) a generalization selected as the basis for an area of the curriculum or for a unit of study or activity, (2) (journal) a unified scheme of content, tone, point of view, central idea, decorative or pictorial art, color, individuality, or originality, adopted to give coherence or continuity to a scholastic or collegiate yearbook.

theme procedure: a method of curriculum development in which the curriculum is organized around certain of the more important generalizations employed by adults in interpreting contemporary life.

theology: systematically formulated beliefs or knowledge concerning God; the science of God.

theoretical: (1) pertaining to or dealing with theory rather than practice; (2) not practical; inclined to the visionary.

theoretical approach: speculative examination of issues; inquiry based on general principles or definitions, proceeding to interpretation in the light of these general ideas.

theoretical-research report: *see* report, theoretical-research.

theoretical yield: (1) the amount of revenue that would be produced by a tax if all taxpayers were to pay their tax bills in full on the true value of all their taxable property; (2) the revenue of a tax at a constant rate on the full value of all taxable property.

theory: (1) a principle or system of relationships advanced as the explanation of observed events or natural phenomena (*theory* falls short of conclusive demonstration yet implies sufficient evidence to bestow plausibility); (2) (mus.) the study of the principles underlying musical structure, usually interpreted as including harmony, sight singing, dictation, single and double counterpoint, canon, fugue, and form, orchestration may or may not be considered a theoretical study; *see* music, applied.

theory course: *see* course, theory.

theory of identical elements: *see* identical elements, theory of.

theory of orthogenesis: *see* orthogenesis, theory of.

theory of relativity: *see* relativity, theory of.

theory of unity: Froebel's doctrine maintaining that the soul of man is a manifestation of nature and that the education of human beings requires the knowledge and appreciation of religion, nature, and language in their intimate, mutual interaction.

theosophy: (1) any philosophy or religion that maintains the possibility of achieving a knowledge of God in mystical fashion through various practices, (2) the beliefs or doctrine of a particular sect, the Theosophical Society, derived largely from Buddhism and embracing many of its teachings.

therapeutic pedagogy: *see* pedagogy, therapeutic.

**therapeutics:** the body of knowledge pertaining to the treatment of disease, including the administration of medicines and the employment of physical or mental correctives.

**therapy, attitude:** that part of psychotherapy, or reeducation, that seeks to improve the general outlook on life.

**therapy, evaluative:** *syn.* therapy, general semantic.

**therapy, general semantic:** remedial instruction, based on the principles of general semantics as expounded by A. Korzybski, that involves training in extensionalization, that is, in the adequate relating of symbols with that which is symbolized, designed for the treatment of behavior disorders, language difficulties, speech defects, etc. See abstracting, orders of; extensionalization.

**therapy, occupational:** the use of manipulative, industrial, or craft processes for the purpose of physical or mental rehabilitation.

**therapy, physical:** *syn.* physiotherapy.

**therapy, relaxation:** a method of treatment that seeks to eliminate unnecessary muscular tensions and strains, using such techniques as light manipulation of the muscles, deep massage, alternate tensing and relaxing of muscles, concentration on peaceful thoughts and images, and listening to quiet music; used especially in cases of spastic paralysis, but also in cases of stuttering, voice defects, and personality maladjustment.

**theriomorphism:** thér'i-ô-môr'fîz'm; the attribution to human beings of the characteristics of subhuman beings. *Contr. w.* anthropomorphism.

**thermostat:** a device mechanically or electrically operated for the automatic control of the heat furnished to a room, permitting a predetermined temperature to be maintained.

**thesis:** a systematic written presentation of the results of study, investigation, or research, to satisfy in part the requirements for a degree. See dissertation.

**thesis, master's:** a thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a master's degree.

**thick voice:** phonation characterized by a muffled, lifeless quality, and usually by pitch variation of less than average extent; usually accompanied by sluggish articulation.

**thinking:** (1) mental activity, as distinguished from sensation; may be cognitive or problem solving, (2) as conceived by some behaviorists, minimal behavior (such as subvocal talking) that may provide cues to overt behavior; thus, in solving a problem by thinking, action is at a minimum and trial and error can occur, some minimal actions serving as cues for inhibitor responses.

**thinking, analogical:** thinking that proceeds on the assumption that if two or more things are similar in one or more respects they probably will agree in other respects, drawing conclusions about an unknown on the basis of its agreement with or resemblance to a known.

**thinking, autistic:** ô-tis'tik; (1) daydreaming or fantasy that serves to gratify wishes or desires not attained in the real world (poetry, wit, dreams, music may represent normal forms; pathological forms occur in schizophrenia and paranoid states); (2) a tendency to consider deep desires and wishes as being accomplished regardless of contradictions with reality.

**thinking, axiomatic:** thinking carried on by means of what appear to be self-evident truths, for example, reasoning from axioms, as in geometry.

**thinking, conceptual:** (1) mental activity based on concepts and concerned, not with particular existences as such, but with their general aspects and systematic relations, (2) thought dealing with abstract generalities that have no specific reference or immediate applicability to reality and that, accordingly, can be at best only self-consistent (in this sense, the term is usually derogatory).

**thinking, constructive:** *syn.* thinking, creative.

**thinking, creative:** thinking that is inventive, that explores novel situations or reaches new solutions to old problems, or that results in thoughts original with the thinker. *Syn.* constructive thinking.

**thinking, critical:** thinking that proceeds on the basis of careful evaluation of premises and evidence and comes to conclusions cautiously through the consideration of all pertinent factors.

**thinking, directed:** thinking that is guided along particular lines with reference to some goal by the suggestions of another person.

**thinking, functional:** the use of expressed or implied relationships in the process of drawing conclusions or making inferences.

**thinking, nonverbal:** perception of a thought in consciousness before it is expressed verbally.

**thinking, reflective:** (1) logically patterned thinking that tests the grounds for belief (according to the pragmatic school of thought, *reflective thinking* is not wholly mental; a complete act of *reflective thinking* may include physical activity and usually does so); (2) the process by which a problem situation is oriented in the context of related facts and implications are drawn out of the perspective of previously established truths; see thinking, relational.

**thinking, relational:** (1) thinking in terms of relationships and interrelationships among things, beings, and ideas, rather than thinking in terms of the nature or essence of things, beings, and ideas; (2) that process through which concentrated effort is made to isolate the essential characteristics of any property, technique, or concept and to detect any significant relationships that may exist among such fundamental characteristics so that generalizations may be made that will lead to significant abstractions; see thinking, reflective.

**thinking, relativistic:** thinking in terms of relationships and interrelationships with reference to conditions and situations, rather than thinking that regards relationships, ideas, and data as independent or absolute entities.

**thinking, scientific:** (1) reliance on verifiable facts or generalizations as contrasted with

unsupported dicta of authorities, together with a willingness to accept conclusions, however distasteful, that follow of necessity from facts; (2) reasoning from systematic observation to generalizations, which are verified wherever possible by experiment or further observation.

**thinking, selective:** thinking which is delimited by the scope of the problem to be solved and in which elements germane to the problem are applied to its solution, while extraneous elements are discarded.

**thinking, symbolic:** thinking in terms of symbols and abstractions rather than in terms of concrete data, for example, the kind of thinking used in the solution of problems in algebra or geometry.

**thinking, synoptic:** *syn'optik*; thinking in terms of broad concepts, thinking that comprises, not only the whole and its parts, but also a wider set of facts pertinent to the whole.

**thinking, synthetic:** thinking that brings together from different sources data or ideas not previously related and combines or organizes them into logical unity.

**thinking chart:** *see* chart, thinking.

**"thirty-school" studies:** a series of investigations, sponsored by the Progressive Education Association, of the effects of a variety of plans of curriculum experimentation on various aspects of pupil growth and on later achievement in college.

**Thomist philosophy:** *see* philosophy, Thomist.

**thought, syncretic:** *syn'kretik*; thought characterized by inconsistency and by the reconciliation of incongruous ideas; common to the thinking of young children, owing to their limited experience and insufficiently logical organization of experience.

**thought question:** (1) any test question for which an adequate answer ordinarily requires deliberation; (2) a test question not ordinarily answerable in terms of everyday verbal habits; (3) a test question not concerned primarily with skills or with knowledge of ordinary facts.

**thought unit:** a group of words that expresses a meaningful idea; commonly a phrase made up of two or more words that, together, carry a special meaning that they do not express singly, for example, *the ancient mariner*.

**threading:** the act of placing a motion-picture film or film strip in position in the camera or projector to make it ready for use.

**three-day drop:** the act of dropping pupils from the roll after they have been absent for 3 days. (In certain school districts, the term means the dropping of pupils from the rolls for the entire period of absence after the first 3 days of absence.)

**three-dimension diagram:** *see* diagram, three-dimension.

**three R's:** (1) formerly, reading, writing, and arithmetic; (2) now interpreted to include the areas of reading, phonics, arithmetic, language and grammar, penmanship, and spelling.

**three-teacher school:** a school for which three teachers are employed, may include either the elementary grades alone or both the elementary and some or all of the high-school grades.

**three-three junior-senior high school:** *see* high school, three-three junior-senior.

**three-three plan:** *see* six-three-three plan.

**three-track plan:** a method of elementary-school organization that involves the classification of pupils into three groups, superior, average, and inferior, according to their ability for schoolwork, and the appropriate modification of curriculum content and teaching methods.

**three-year junior college:** *see* junior college, three-year.

**three-year senior high school:** *see* senior high school, three-year.

**threshold school:** an industrial school organized exclusively for the preliminary training, or "breaking in," of new employees other than apprentices. *Syn.* vestibule school.

**thrift campaign:** (1) a school-sponsored drive for the purpose of developing habits of thrift among the pupils in such matters as the use of money, time, and materials, the care of property, and the conservation of natural resources; (2) a special school-sponsored drive to collect old papers or other articles to sell so that money will be available to purchase something for the school.

**thriftness:** economy and good management.

**throatiness:** a quality of voice characterized by a harsh or hoarse tone and, usually, low pitch, so called because the speaker seems to be talking "too far back in his throat" or to be "swallowing" his words.

**throw (photog):** the distance from the projector lens to the screen.

**thumb opposition:** the act of bringing the thumb against the fingers in picking up or holding objects. (In the first few months of life infants use the five digits as a unit, but by the age of 5 or 6 months they separate the thumb from the other digits and use it counter to the fingers in picking up objects.)

**thwarting:** a condition or circumstance in which attainment of a desired goal cannot be accomplished by means of the accustomed mechanisms of the individual.

**thyroid:** one of the endocrine glands with lobes situated in front and on either side of the trachea, or windpipe, of which it is the function to regulate certain metabolic processes in the body and which secretes a hormone known as *thyroxine*.

**time allotment:** the amount of time designated for a given activity.

**time distribution:** *syn.* distribution, historical.

**timed sentence spelling test:** *see* test, timed sentence spelling.

**timed test:** *see* test, timed.

**time-lapse photography:** *see* photography, time-lapse.

**time sampling study:** *see* study, time sampling.

**time schedule:** (1) a written plan or statement, prepared in advance, showing the activities to take place during each portion of the school day.

week, month, or year; (2) a plan of dividing the total time allotment for each school subject or activity into daily learning periods of suitable length; (3) a time arrangement for loading or unloading pupils at designated stops along the school bus route.

**time schedule, flexible:** a schedule that permits periods to be lengthened, shortened, combined, or shifted in time to meet the varying demands of activity.

**time series:** *see* series, time.

**time-study habit:** the habit of devoting oneself to study at certain regular periods that have been planned and set aside for that purpose. *See* place-study habit.

**timidity:** an attitude or mental set similar to bashfulness and shyness but somewhat more inclusive; manifested by avoiding reactions or fear in certain situations or as a general pattern of behavior, especially when the situation confronting the individual is new or strange. *Dist. f.* bashfulness; shyness.

**tinnitus:** *tī-nī'tās;* a hearing disorder characterized by the sensation of buzzing, humming, clicking, etc., in the ear, without any exterior cause; frequently termed *head noise*.

**title:** *syn.* caption.

**toilet room:** a room equipped with washbasins, mirrors, water closets, and, sometimes, urinals, for the use of students and teachers.

**tolerance:** willingness to consider without prejudice (but not necessarily to reject, approve, or accept) the several points of view in a controversial situation or issue.

**tonal gap:** a range of pitches that a partly deaf individual does not hear, although he hears tones of higher or lower pitch. (The condition is presumably related to the functioning of the inner ear.) *Contr. w.* tonal island.

**tonal imagery:** *see* imagery, tonal.

**tonal island:** a range of pitches that a partly deaf individual can hear, although he is deaf to tones of higher or lower pitch. *Contr. w.* tonal gap.

**tonality:** the feeling for key, that is, for the relationships of the various tones within a musical composition to the keynote, or tonic.

**tonal memory:** *see* memory, tonal.

**tone:** (1) a sound or modification of a sound; any discrete vibration that can be perceived by the ear; (2) a sound of definite pitch; (3) the characteristic quality of the sounds produced by a given voice or musical instrument.

**tone control:** a device on a sound-reproducing or -amplifying instrument by which certain frequencies may be suppressed or increased in intensity, thus changing the character of the sound; for example, suppressing the higher frequencies will make the sound appear to have more bass, and vice versa; incorporated into most sound projectors, phonographs, radios, public-address systems, etc.

**tone deafness:** *see* deafness, tone.

**tone game:** a play activity in which the child imitates or matches various musical tones with-

out prescribed pitch or melodic restrictions, the purpose being to develop a tonal sense.

**tonette:** a simple musical instrument with the fingering of the clarinet; used for beginning instrumental instruction. *See* blockflöte.

**tongue depressor:** a blade of metal or wood for holding the tongue down during examination of the throat or mouth, also used in certain types of corrective speech instruction as a means of indicating to the pupil the correct placement of the tongue for the production of particular sounds.

**tongue-tie:** a relatively rare condition in which the attachment between the tongue and the floor of the mouth is so short that it restricts and interferes with the movement of the tip of the tongue upward and thus interferes with the correct production of certain speech sounds.

**tonic sol-fa:** *sol'fā; sol'fā;* an English system of teaching sight singing, employing a simplified notation based on the movable-do principle. *See* movable do; sol-fa.

**tonic spasm:** *see* stuttering, tonic.

**tonic stuttering:** *see* stuttering, tonic.

**tonoscope:** *ton's skōp; tō'nō-;* an instrument that translates audible tones into visual terms, measuring the pitch level of a given tone through the position of a line of light on a scale marked to indicate frequency of vibrations. (Among the uses of the *tonoscope* are providing a singer with a visual demonstration of his accuracy of intonation and securing data on the vibrato in musical performance.)

**tool subject:** *see* subject, tool.

**topical unit:** *see* unit, topical.

**topic sentence:** *see* sentence, topic.

**topics of information:** (voc. ed.) items of basic information given to learners to broaden their understanding of a trade or occupation.

**topological psychology:** *see* psychology, topological.

**Torah:** *tō'rā;* (Heb., lit., "instruction") (1) usually, the designation of the Biblical and Talmudic laws, literature, and commentaries and sometimes of the entire body of Jewish knowledge or culture; (2) in a restricted sense, a designation of the *Pentateuch*.

**tor't:** *tōrt;* (1) a private or civil wrong or injury, arising from some cause other than breach of contract; (2) the commission or omission of an act, by one without right, by which another receives some injury in person, property, or reputation; (3) any negligent or willful and wrongful act of school officers or employees by which pupils or other innocent persons are injured.

**torticollis:** *tōrt'el'el'is;* wryneck; a contracture of the muscles of the neck causing an unnatural position of the head.

**total correlation:** *see* correlation, total.

**total correlation coefficient:** *see* coefficient, total correlation.

**total cost:** *see* cost, total.

**total enrollment:** *see* enrollment, total.

total frequency: *see* frequency, total.

total integration: *see* integration, total.

totalitarianism: a state, condition, or philosophy of government based on the idea of a highly centralized government controlled and operated by one party or group, no other political party or group being permitted or recognized; involves a tendency for the individual to be submerged in the total national group of which he is a part.

total pattern: (neonate behavior) the fundamental organization of neurally aroused responses in an organism, many specific responses individuating or emerging from this pattern.

total probability: *see* probability, total.

total reading time: *see* reading time, total.

total registration: *see* registration, total.

total time load: *see* load, total time.

touch football: a type of football that resembles American college football except that no tackling or blocking is allowed.

touch method: a method of teaching the blind that utilizes the senses of touch in the acquisition of knowledge, as in finger reading and the interpretation of embossed maps, educational models, and other materials.

touch typewriting: *see* typewriting, touch.

town council: the legislative body of a town.

township high school: *see* high school, township.

township school administration: *see* administration, township school.

township system: a type or form of school administration in which the township becomes the unit of administration, a single board of trustees or officers manages the school or schools of the township, subject in turn to the oversight of the county and state educational authorities. *See* school township.

township-unit consolidation: *see* consolidation, township-unit.

township-unit system: *see* school township; township system.

town system: a type or form of school administration in which the school affairs of a New England township are managed by a central body elected by the people, generally known as the *town school committee*. (In many matters the power of the school committee is regulated by general state law.)

town unit: *see* unit, town.

toxic deafness: *see* deafness, toxic.

toxicophobia: tok'a kō fō'bi-a, a morbid preoccupation with and fear of poison.

toxemia: tok'si kō'sis; a morbid affection, especially a chronic disease, due to the effect either of poisonous matter generated within the system or of a poison introduced into the system from without.

toxic psychosis: *see* psychosis, toxic.

toy band: *syn.* rhythm band.

toy instrument: a musical instrument suitable for use in a rhythm band. *See* rhythm band.

toy orchestra: *syn.* rhythm band.

trace conditioned reflex: *see* conditioned reflex, trace.

trachea: trā'kē-a; trē'kē-a, the tube of cartilage and membrane connecting the larynx and the bronchi of the lungs, commonly known as the *windpipe*.

trachoma: trē'kō'mo; a chronic, infectious disease of the conjunctiva characterized by the formation of granules and frequently affecting the cornea, resulting in impairment or loss of vision.

tracing method: *syn.* kinesthetic method (1).

trade, multiblock: an occupation that can be divided into several blocks in order to effect a logical analysis. *Contr.* w. trade, single-block.

trade, semiskilled: an industrial occupation requiring skill in a limited range of activities. *Contr.* w. trade, skilled.

trade, single-block: a trade in which all jobs can be included in one division, or block, for purposes of analysis. *Contr.* w. trade, multiblock.

trade, skilled: an industrial occupation requiring a high degree of skill, usually in a wide range of related activities and secured through a combination of job instruction, trade instruction, and work experience, such as apprenticeship or a cooperative industrial program. *Contr.* w. trade, semiskilled.

trade analysis: *see* analysis, trade.

trade and industrial education: a phase of vocational education, of less than college grade, suitable to the needs of prospective and actual workers in the fields of manufacturing, industry, and trades.

trade drafting: *see* drafting, trade.

trade drawing: *syn.* drafting, trade.

trade education: *see* trade and industrial education.

trade extension: *see* extension, trade.

trade high school: *see* high school, trade.

trade information: *syn.* related information.

trade mathematics: *see* mathematics, trade.

trade papers: (1) periodicals addressed to a specific industrial or commercial public, (2) the designation of a journalism course, generally at the college level, dealing with the writing and procedures involved in the publication of such periodicals.

trade-preparatory training: *see* part-time trade-preparatory school or class.

trade science: *see* science, trade.

trade skill: *see* skill, trade.

trade test: *see* test, trade.

trade training: *see* training, trade.

tradition: (1) knowledge, practices, beliefs, etc. (apart from writings), handed down from ancestors to descendants; (2) (theol.) (often cap.) (a) among Jews, an unwritten code of law given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai; (b) among Catholics, the teachings believed by the faithful

through generations, though not found in the Scriptures.

**traditional arithmetic**: *see* arithmetic, traditional.

**traditional curriculum**: *see* curriculum, traditional.

**traditional examination**: *syn.* examination, essay.

**traditional high school**: *see* high school, traditional.

**traditional kindergarten**: *see* kindergarten, traditional.

**traditionally organized school**: a school organized on the eight-four plan, which provides 8 years of elementary-school work and 4 years of high-school work.

**traffic**: (1) pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, and vehicles traveling on any highway; (2) persons moving along halls and stairways of a school building.

**traffic squad**: *see* safety patrol.

**training, acoustic**: *see* acoustic method.

**training, apprentice**: (1) a specific program of vocational preparation through formally organized agreements with labor unions and employers, under the auspices of the Federal government; involves a specified relative series of trade experiences, and related studies at a vocational school, (2) training for a seafaring career in an unlicensed capacity, provided by the United States Maritime Service.

**training, auricular**: *á-rik'ú-ler*; *see* acoustic method.

**training, business**: *syn.* training, junior business.

**training, cadet**: (nautical) training for a seafaring career in a licensed capacity, provided by the United States Maritime Corps or by a state maritime academy.

**training, citizenship**: educational activity, carried on largely by public school systems in evening classes, designed to prepare foreign-born adults for citizenship. *See* Americanization.

**training, corrective**: *see* gymnastics, corrective; gymnastics, remedial; physical education, corrective.

**training, driver**: read instruction behind the wheel of a motor vehicle, usually preceded by or carried on simultaneously with classroom instruction.

**training, ear**: (1) instruction designed to improve the individual's ability to distinguish one speech sound from another or a correct from a faulty production of any given sound; (2) training in discrimination between inflectional patterns, pitch levels, intensity levels, and other characteristics of speech; (3) (*mus.*) *see* dictation.

**training, entrance**: educational experiences provided for a new employee, designed to help him become adjusted to the particular organization, procedures, and personnel with which he is to work; may be casual or highly organized, and may range in length from a brief to an extended period of time. *Syn.* vestibule training.

**training, ephebic**: *é-fé-bík*, a 2-year period of cadet training, entered at the age of 18 years

by the youth of ancient Athens and comprising the following stages: (a) 1 year in garrison at Athens, (b) transfer to a frontier fortress, after successfully passing a public examination in the use of arms; (c) granting of citizenship after a citizenship examination.

**training, factory**: *syn.* training, plant.

**training, feudal**: the training of youths of the nobility in Europe from the ninth to about the fourteenth century, with emphasis on developing the body and learning to fight, with little or no attention to academic accomplishments; in the course of training, the youth progressed through three stages, those of page, squire, and knight.

**training, foremanship**: training to prepare industrial workers as foremen or to improve foremen in industries. (The term is used especially with reference to a program of preparation maintained by subventions of the Federal government through the Smith-Hughes Act and subsequent legislation.)

**training, gymnasial**: physical and civic training given under the supervision of the state to youth between 16 and 18 years in ancient Athens, usually in gymnasiums just outside the city, and consisting in running, wrestling, boxing, riding horseback, chariot driving, singing, dancing, and instruction in civic matters.

**training, in-service**: special training or instruction for employed persons, including those in the professions, with a view to increasing the workers' competence. *See* teacher education, in-service.

**training, job**: (1) vocational instruction for employed persons, (2) practical adult education for persons who desire immediate help in getting a job or improving their competence in an occupation.

**training, junior business**: a beginning subject in the field of business, generally offered in the junior high school or in the first year of a 4-year high school; may be an exploratory subject, intended to show whether students have the interests and abilities that would warrant their specializing in business work, or a foundation course in preparation for the later study of more advanced commercial subjects, especially bookkeeping, sometimes considered as a general information subject, which is required of all high-school students, both commercial and noncommercial. *Syn.* business training; elementary business; general business; introduction to business.

**training, manual**: an earlier type of school shop activity usually restricted to fixed exercises in woodwork, metalwork, and mechanical drawing; strong emphasis was placed on tool exercises and manual skill; gave way first to *manual arts* and later to *industrial arts*.

**training, marginal**: training given in vocational education of less than college grade.

**training, military**: *see* military training.

**training, observer**: training in a trade or occupation secured by watching others; usually planned, as contrasted with the unplanned *pickup method*.

training, orthoptic: *or* *thop'tik*; (1) exercise of the muscles of the eye for the development of eye coordination and correct vision; (2) the reeducation of the squinter to adequate binocular vision.

training, physical: a program of exercises and other physical activities designed to improve physical development and condition and performance in motor skills. *Dist. f.* physical education.

training, plant: (1) vocational training, provided under an arrangement with an industrial concern in which preparation for employment is given in the factory under the supervision of a vocational teacher in the public schools; (2) a program of training established, financed, and operated by an industrial concern to train its own workers.

training, preprofessional: a sequence of courses basic to specialized training for a profession.

training, pretranscription: special drill in the separate elements of shorthand, typewriting, and English that will later be needed to develop skill in transcription.

training, professional: (*ed.*) instruction and study relating directly to the general area of education and to one's field of specialization.

training, remedial vision: *syn.* training, orthoptic.

training, retail: a term often used synonymously with distributive education but properly carrying the narrower interpretation of training for work in places of business where commodities are sold directly to the customer.

training, secretarial: instruction and practice in the duties performed by secretaries, given at the secondary or the college level.

training, sensory: a series of planned experiences that offer abundant opportunity for use of the senses in the discrimination of sounds, colors, weights, forms, sizes, textures, tastes, odors, etc.

training, skill: vocational courses or portions of courses that have as their principal objective the development in the student of certain specific abilities that will have marketable value in business or industry.

training, supervisory: (*voc. ed.*) training given to persons to fit them for supervisory work, such as that of a foreman or minor executive.

training, teacher: *syn.* teacher education.

training, trade: (1) *syn.* trade and industrial education; (2) sometimes used to designate short trade-education courses dealing with skills only.

training, trade-preparatory: *see* part-time trade-preparatory school or class.

training, vestibule: *syn.* training, entrance.

training, visual: the teaching of visual skills to increase visual comfort and achievement. *Syn.* visual reeducation.

training, vocational: (1) *syn.* vocational education; (2) sometimes used to designate short vocational courses dealing with skills only.

training boss: a worker assigned to train a group known in industry as a *training gang*.

training college: *syn.* training school (1).

training coordinator: *see* coordinator, training.

training for citizenship: educational experiences having as their objective the preparation of persons for the performance of their duties as members of the state.

training for public-service occupations: education, usually of a preservice character, designed to provide firemen, policemen, tax assessors, welfare workers, or other publicly employed persons with broader or more highly specialized skills or knowledge relating to their duties.

training gang: a group to be trained or taught by an instructor, or *training boss*.

training on location: (*teacher ed.*) a special form of in-service education provided for the teacher in the school in which he is employed.

training school: (1) any institution of secondary or collegiate grade for the education of teachers (frequently used in this sense during the nineteenth century, now obsolescent); (2) *syn.* laboratory school.

trait: (1) any attribute of an individual or thing; (2) a characteristic and relatively permanent mode of behavior, the outcome of hereditary and environmental factors, (3) (*fact anal.*) a variable quality; an ability, (4) (*stat.*) a character or quality that is possessed by the different members of a group or class of objects or individuals, may vary in kind (as color may be divided into different colors and shades) or in degree or amount (as in the case with a quantitative trait such as height, weight, or intelligence); *comp. w.* variable; *dist. f.* character trait; (5) (*genet.*) *syn.* character (3).

trait, character: *see* character trait.

trait, culture: (1) a basic unit or element of a culture complex, such as the wearing of a certain kind of clothes or the holding of particular religious beliefs; (2) a characteristic of an individual that has resulted from the interaction of the individual with his environment.

trait, native: an inherited capacity or characteristic. *Syn.* native character; *contr. w.* character, acquired.

trait, unique: a variable that correlates zero (or nearly zero) with the other variables under consideration, a variable that is mathematically independent of the other variables being investigated; sometimes used as a synonym for *unique variable*.

trait configuration: *see* configuration, trait.

trance: a temporary mental state, resembling sleep, in which consciousness is partly or wholly lost.

transcendent: (1) outside of, beyond, and above all possible human experience; unexperienceable; outside the realm of empirical knowledge, (2) existing prior to and independently of being known, (3) too vague or abstract to be given any immediate sensory content; vague, unreal, subjective; (4) outside of and out of all relation to the world. *Dist. f.* transcendental.

transcendental: (1) of or pertaining to *transcendentalism*; (2) in Kantian philosophy, pertaining



to the a priori elements of experience, such as space, time, and causality (what is beyond experience is *transcendent*, what is a priori in all experience is *transcendental*).

**transcendentalism:** (1) in general, the attempt to go beyond experience (or the belief in the possibility of doing so), to determine a priori the nature and the principles of human knowledge; (2) especially, the philosophy of Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) and his followers, which viewed a priori innate knowledge as the basis of sense experience and stated that that which can neither be experienced through the senses nor known through the understanding can nevertheless be thought or conceived; (3) the philosophy of Emerson and his followers, emphasizing the spiritual in both life and nature; (4) (theol.) the view that contrasts the absolute knowledge, power, and goodness of God with man's limited nature and holds that religious truth is grasped by intuition or mystical insight rather than by the ordinary processes of experience or reason.

**transcribed program:** *see* program, transcribed.

**transcription:** (1) the act or process of reproducing in longhand or on the typewriter material taken from dictation in shorthand; the reproduction itself; (2) *syn.* transcription, electrical.

**transcription, electrical:** a disk similar to a phonograph record used for reproducing sound on a playback machine or for broadcasting, cut at the rate of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  r.p.m. or 78 r.p.m. for most classroom use, although the former is preferred in schools having suitable equipment, because of the greater availability of transcriptions.

**transcription library:** *see* library, transcription.

**transfer:** (1) the act of a pupil in withdrawing from one grade, school, or system and enrolling in another grade, school, or system; (2) the work demanded of school officials in officially recognizing the withdrawal of a pupil from one school and his enrolling in another; (3) the movement of pupils from one school center to another within an administrative unit.

**transfer, intracollege:** change of registration of a student from one college to another within the same university.

**transfer, negative:** strengthening or emphasis of correct knowledge or practice, through the acquiring of knowledge known to be wrong or false or the practice of some activity like stammering with the knowledge that it is disadvantageous.

**transfer, positive:** the improvement in any learning situation as the result of practice in another situation.

**transfer, pupil:** (1) change in a pupil's school enrollment or attendance from one school or administrative unit to another; (2) a pupil whose membership has changed from one school or administrative unit to another.

**transfer, special:** (1) a pupil who is transferred to a school in a district other than the one in which he lives; (2) the act or process of making such a transfer.

**transfer, teacher:** the removal of a teacher from one position in a school system, and his assign-

ment to another position of the same or different rank within the same system

**transfer, zero:** absence of effect of practice on learning in one situation on another learning situation.

**transference:** (1) in general, the carrying over of an emotional attitude about a person, object, or situation and its application to another person, object, or situation, (2) (psychoanal.) the display of emotional attitude, whether friendly or hostile, by a patient toward his therapist, as a result of similar previous feelings of the patient usually and especially toward his parents, termed *positive* when the attitude is friendly, *negative* when the attitude is hostile.

**transfer function:** *see* function, transfer.

**transfer in:** *syn.* received by transfer.

**transfer in language learning:** (1) the application of techniques established in the mastery of one language to the study of a second language, (2) improvement observed in command and/or analysis of English as a result of training in a foreign language, (3) the influence of training in language on facility in another intellectual pursuit.

**transfer of credits:** the act of reporting to a school the credits that a given pupil has earned in another school.

**transfer of funds:** the process by which money appropriated in the budget to one fund is transferred to another fund, such transfers being frequently necessary during the fiscal year but usually requiring formal approval of the school board.

**transfer of habit:** the tendency of habits developed in one field or function of behavior to carry over to or influence the formation of habits in other fields or functions.

**transfer of learning:** *syn.* transfer of training.

**transfer of training:** the improvement, facilitation, or modification of a certain learning without direct training, through learning or practice in a related activity; reciprocal modification in learning. *See* identical elements, theory of

**transfer out:** a pupil who has been enrolled in a given school center and who is being sent to another school center. (Such pupils are *transfers* but according to records of the sending school, they are *transfers* in according to records of the receiving school.)

**transfer record:** *see* record, transfer.

**transfer report:** *see* report, transfer.

**transfer student:** *see* student, transfer.

**transiency of teachers:** (1) the degree of permanency in specific positions for teachers as a group; (2) the permanency of tenure of educational personnel in a given position. (It is assumed that continued residence of a teacher in a community is necessary for effective adjustment, appreciation, and knowledge with respect to community conditions and needs.)

**transient child:** a child whose parents move frequently from school district to school district without establishing permanent residence.

**transitional school:** the designation of a school midway in philosophy and organization between the traditional and the extremely progressive, some elements of both being retained, usually has an activity-subject-matter program and an organization including both subject fields and units of work.

**transition group:** (1) a group of children who have been in kindergarten for a year but are not yet ready for reading and who therefore are given enriching experiences for a period of time until they are ready to enter the first grade and undertake beginning reading; (2) a junior first-grade class for children who have outgrown the kindergarten activities but who apparently are not ready for regular first-grade work.

**transition group, non-English:** a postkindergarten class in which non-English-speaking children are stimulated through a variety of experiences and conversation relative to these experiences so that they may acquire an English vocabulary.

**transit type:** the designation of a type of school bus having the motor under the floor or to the rear, with the entrance door on the right side and forward of the front wheels.

**translation:** the act of rendering in a given language material in another language, giving the closest possible idiomatic equivalents of the original words and phrases.

**translation method:** a method of teaching foreign languages in which the principal learning exercise consists in translating passages in the foreign language into the vernacular, and vice versa, both orally and in writing.

**translucent screen:** *syn.* screen, rear-projection.

**transmutation equation:** an equation stating the relationship between original scores and transmuted scores.

**transmutation of measures:** the changing of measures or scores from one basis to another, such as from raw scores to ranks, standard scores, percentile ranks, etc.; the process of obtaining transmuted scores.

**transmutation table:** *see* table, transmutation.

**transmute:** to change any given variable from one basis to another, as from the original scores to ranks or standard scores.

**transmuted measure:** *syn.* measure, derived.

**transmuted score:** *see* score, transmuted.

**transportation:** (ind. arts) an area of study dealing with mechanical locomotion; generally includes automobiles and aeronautical and nautical conveyances.

**transportation, emergency:** pupil transportation provided under unusual circumstances at unscheduled periods.

**transportation, parental:** pupil-transportation service supplied by the parent or guardian of the child.

**transportation, pupil:** the movement of school children from home to school and return by means of a conveyance of whatever sort, usually a bus.

**transportation area:** *syn.* transportation district.

**transportation contract:** *see* contract, transportation.

**transportation district:** an area from which pupils are brought to a school building.

**transportation program, minimum:** *see* program, minimum transportation.

**transportation report:** *see* report, transportation.

**transportation saturation index:** *see* index, transportation saturation.

**transportation survey:** *see* survey, transportation.

**transported pupil:** *see* pupil, transported.

**transposition:** (1) the act of pronouncing a word out of its place in the context, (2) a word pronounced by the reader out of its place in the context; (3) exchanging the positions of two letters or sounds in a word, for example, *perform* for *form*.

**transvestitism:** *trans-vesti-tu-'izm*; *syn.* *ecolism*.

**trauma:** *tra-'ma*, (1) a wound or injury caused by violence such as striking, cutting, crushing, or other mechanical means, (2) a wound or injury to the body or mind.

**trauma, weaning:** emotional disturbances resulting from the thwarting associated with being weaned.

**traumatic constitution:** a condition resulting from severe head injury, marked by instability of the emotions, change of character, and increased susceptibility to alcoholic poisoning.

**traumatic dementia:** *see* dementia, traumatic.

**traumatic neurosis:** *see* neurosis, traumatic.

**traveling clinic:** *syn.* clinic, mobile.

**traveling guidance seminar:** *see* seminar, traveling guidance.

**traveling library:** a small collection of selected books sent by a central library agency for the use of a branch, group, or community during a limited period.

**traveling library, rural-school:** a collection of books, art, phonograph records, and similar learning aids (usually purchased and sent out by the state, county, or district or by the extension departments of normal schools, colleges, or other agencies) that may be subscribed for by the individual schools in the area served. (A school, as a rule, receives several such collections during the year, keeping each for a limited period of time.)

**traveling teacher:** (1) a person, usually a subject specialist, who has teaching assignments in more than one building; may be employed by one, two, or more school districts; (2) an itinerant instructor employed by a state department of education, health, or welfare to hold classes and demonstrations in local communities; (3) a staff or faculty member of a college or university who conducts credit or noncredit classes through extension services in local communities at varying distances from the seat of the institution.

**trial-and-error learning:** *see* learning, trial-and-error.

trial promotion: *syn.* promotion, probationary.

trial response: *see* response, trial.

triangle test: *see* test, triangle.

tribadism: trīb'ə-dīz'm, *syn.* Lesbianism.

trichopathophobia: trik'ə-pəth ə fō'h-i-ə, anxiety about hair, especially, a morbid concern about the presence or absence of hair on the face, chest, etc.

trichophobia: trik'ə-fō'h-i-ə, morbid dread of touching fur or hair.

trichotomy: trik'ot'ə-mī; a division of a distribution, variable, or other unit into three parts.

trigonometry: the mathematical study of the relations between the sides and angles of triangles.

trigonometry, numerical: the use of trigonometric functions in the indirect measurement of geometric configurations, primarily for the purpose of determining heights and distances.

trigonometry, plane: the branch of trigonometry that treats of the fundamental relationships between the sides and angles of geometric configurations in a space of two dimensions.

tripartite grouping: *see* grouping, tripartite.

triplets: three offspring born at the same birth. *See* multiple birth.

trivium: triv'ē-əm; (Lat., lit., "three ways," "three roads") the designation of the three basic studies or disciplines of the medieval curriculum, namely, grammar, rhetoric, and dialectic. *See* liberal arts, seven; *dist. f.* quadrivium.

trouble case: a problem involving nonattendance recorded by the attendance officer in case-history form and regarded as unsuitable to satisfactory solution out of court. *Contr. w.* court case.

truancy: (1) deliberate absence from school on the part of the pupil without the knowledge and consent of the parent; (2) absence of a pupil from school for which no reasonable excuse is given (this latter concept broadens the definition considerably and makes it synonymous with *unexcused absence*).

truancy, intermittent: the act of being truant at somewhat regular intervals.

truancy record: *see* record, truancy.

truancy report: *see* report, truancy.

truant: a youth who is absent from school without the knowledge and consent of his parents; legally defined, in some states, according to the frequency of occurrence of such absence; popularly and incorrectly, a youth who is absent from school without a valid excuse.

truant, committed: a truant sent by court action to a state industrial school or to a local parental or farm school.

truant, habitual: a child given to constant and continual absence from school without the knowledge or consent of his parents, the number of such trancies sometimes being specified as a means of determining legally when to consider a child a *habitual truant*, but with considerable variation from system to system.

(Probably a *habitual truant* cannot be defined in terms of frequency of absence but must be considered psychologically.)

truant officer: synonymous with *attendance officer* in some school systems. (In general, the term implies less training than is usually demanded of an attendance officer and is rapidly becoming obsolete.)

true: (stat.) referring to a universe rather than to a sample. (Thus, *true mean*, *true correlation*, *true difference*, etc., are the values existing in the universe, as contrasted with those values appearing in a sample.)

true age: *syn.* age, fertilization.

true congenital deafness: *see* deafness, true congenital.

true correlation: *see* correlation, true.

true difference: *see* difference, true.

true error: *see* error, true.

true-false test: *see* test, true-false.

true mean: *see* mean, true.

true measure: *syn.* score, true.

true regression curve: *see* curve, true regression.

true score: *see* score, true.

true valuation: *see* valuation, true.

true value: *see* value, true.

truncated distribution: *see* distribution, truncated.

trunk growth: *see* growth, trunk.

trust: (1) an equitable right or interest in property distinct from the legal ownership thereof, (2) a property interest held by one person for the benefit of another. (School and college endowments are educational *trusts* held by their governing boards for the benefit of the public or some portion thereof properly designated as the clientele of the institution.)

trust, charitable: a trust dedicated to public eleemosynary purposes; usually free of the legal limitations imposed on private or commercial trusts, being granted longer life and exemption from taxation, is not usually, however, accorded all the immunities of a specifically chartered charitable corporation. *See* charter, philanthropic; trust.

trustee: (1) a person, whether real or juristic, to whom property is committed in trust; (2) one entrusted with the property of another. (The governing board of an educational institution or system, often called *board of trustees*, constitutes in its collective entity a juristic person holding in trust the property and endowment funds of the institution.)

trustee, corporate: (1) a person who serves as a trustee of an incorporated commercial, philanthropic, or public trust; (2) a corporation that serves as a trustee for a person, an association, or another private corporation.

trustee, school: a person, selected under legal provision, usually chosen by popular election from the district at large for a term of 3 to 5 years, to direct, with other members of a board of trustees, the program of education within the territorial limits of the school district.

trust funds: *see* funds, trust.

truth: (1) the correspondence of a thought or judgment with reality, with an actual occurrence, or with natural processes; (2) the correspondence of a thought or idea with its own implications; (3) a state of coherence and correspondence of all the parts or subtruths of an idea, thought, or judgment, not only with themselves, but also with the whole and with experience; (4) (pragmatism) that which functions successfully as a pragmatic guide for action or procedure.

truthfulness: the quality of telling or reporting that which is accurate or correct.

tryout course: see course, tryout.

tryouts: a trial contest to determine the physical fitness and ability of a student to participate in a certain event.

T-scale: (1) a scale (devised by McCall and named in honor of Thorndike and Terman) containing 100 units of 0.1 standard deviation each, originally based on the distribution of ability of an unselected group of 12-year-old children, the mean being set at 50 and the scale extending 5 standard deviations above the mean and 5 standard deviations below the mean, thus, a raw score 2.5 standard deviations above the mean would have a T-score value of 75 on the T-scale, (2) a scale of transmuted or derived scores derived from raw scores by means

of the formula  $T = \left( \frac{X - M}{\sigma} \right) 10 + 50$ , where

X equals each raw score, M the mean of the distribution, and  $\sigma$  the standard deviation of the distribution, may be derived from z-scores by applying the formula  $T = 10z + 50$ .

T-score: a derived score based on the T-scale. See T-scale.

tubercle bacillus: *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*; the germ causing tuberculosis.

tuberculin: a preparation made from cultures of the tubercle bacillus and used in tuberculin tests. See test, tuberculin.

tuberculin test: see test, tuberculin.

tuberculin test, intracutaneous: see test, Mantoux.

tuberculosis: an infectious disease caused by the tubercle bacillus, which is especially prone to invade the tissue of the lung and the lymphatic system. (The spleen, kidney, liver, intestines, bones, joints, and brain less frequently become infected.)

tuberculous: pertaining to tuberculosis or to the condition of an individual suffering from active tuberculosis.

tuberculous child: see child, tuberculous.

tuition: the amount of money charged by an educational institution for instruction, not including materials, books, or laboratory fees. See tuition, nonresident.

tuition, nonresident: (1) a charge or fee paid by residents in an area that does not maintain a school for the privilege of school attendance in a district that does maintain a school, (2) in a state-supported institution of higher education, the fee charged students whose legal residence is not in that state.

tuition, pro-rata: *prō-rāte-rā'to*, a fee for instruction determined by dividing the total

operating expense of an institution by the number of students.

tuition academy: see academy, tuition.

tuition based on financial ability: a term often used to justify tuition fees lower than the regular rate but in keeping with the income of the payer. See tuition, pro-rata.

tuition fee: see fee.

tuition investigation: an investigation made under authority of the superintendent of schools of the residence status of any school child not living within the city or school district with either one or both parents. (Tuition investigations are required because of the ruling that only those children whose parents are residing within the school district are legally entitled to the privileges of the public schools in that district.)

tuition pay notice: a notice to the persons, other than parent or parents, with whom a child is living that tuition must be paid if the child is to be allowed to attend school in the district in which they live.

tuition school: an independent or private school, attendance at which is in whole or part conditioned on the payment of a fee.

tuition waived: a notice to a principal of a school that the payment of tuition has been waived by the superintendent of schools.

tumbling: gymnastic or acrobatic exercises principally involving throwing the body into the air, performed on the ground, usually with the protection of mats, by one or more performers.

tuning fork: a two-pronged steel fork used as a guide in setting the pitch of a musical instrument.

tunnel vision: see vision, tunnel.

turning point: the designation of the place at which a school bus regularly turns completely around and begins its trip back to the school.

turnover, faculty: see turnover, teacher.

turnover, gross teacher: the total turnover of a given teacher group during a stated period. See turnover, teacher; *contr.* w. turnover, net teacher.

turnover, net teacher: that part of the gross, or total, turnover represented by beginning teachers. See turnover, teacher; *contr.* w. turnover, gross teacher.

turnover, teacher: the loss and subsequent replacement of teachers, usually expressed as the proportion of changes in a specific teacher group during a stated time period, for example, 1 year. See turnover, gross teacher, turnover, net teacher.

tutor: (1) a member of the instructional staff who, through informal conferences, instructs and examines students, sometimes while maintaining residence in a dormitory with the same students, (2) an undergraduate or graduate student selected and recommended by professors to assist students by means of private conferences.

tutorial class: see class, tutorial.

tutorial plan: as originated at Harvard University, a plan for carrying out specific individual

guidance through the assignment of students to individual instructors, whose responsibility it is to develop effective study habits in the student and relate his intellectual activities to his whole life; the plan involves weekly conferences, preparation for each conference usually consisting in the accomplishing of specific reading assignments and sometimes the writing of papers.

**tutorial-preceptorial plan:** as originated at Colgate University, a plan of individual guidance involving the assignment of each incoming student to a general counselor (preceptor), who is concerned with the whole development of the student rather than instruction in any given subject, in the upper 3 years of the college, students are assigned to tutors whose responsibility it is to help students work out special problems of scholarship and research in certain designated areas.

**twelve-month school:** a school that is in session 12 school months of 4 weeks each, with most pupils enrolled or attending during the entire period.

**twenty-four-hour school:** *syn.* parental school. (Found chiefly in the Far West.)

**twins:** a pair of offspring produced at a single birth in a species that usually brings forth only one offspring at a time; may be *monozygotic* or *disygotic*.

**twins, dizygotic:** dī'zī-got'ik; twins resulting from the fertilization of two ova at the same time; may be dissimilar in sex and appearance. *Syn.* fraternal twins; two-egg twins; *contr. w.* twins, monozygotic.

**twins, fraternal:** *syn.* twins, dizygotic.

**twins, identical:** *syn.* twins, monozygotic.

**twins, monochorionic:** mon'ō-kō-rī-on'ik; *syn.* twins, monozygotic.

**twins, monozygotic:** mon'ō-zī-got'ik; twins resulting from the early complete division of a single fertilized ovum and who, accordingly, share the same heredity, are always of the same sex, and are in almost all instances closely alike in physical attributes. *Syn.* identical twins; monochorionic twins; one-egg twins; *contr. w.* twins, dizygotic.

**twins, one-egg:** *syn.* twins, monozygotic.

**twins, two-egg:** *syn.* twins, dizygotic.

**two-answer test:** *syn.* test, alternate-response.

**two-egg twins:** *syn.* twins, dizygotic.

**two-factor inheritance:** *see* inheritance, two-factor.

**two-factor theory:** the theory that the correlations of a test battery can be described by a single factor that is common to all the tests and a specific factor for each test. *See* tetrad difference.

**two-hand alphabet:** *see* manual alphabet.

**two-room school:** *see* two-teacher school.

**two-step problem:** *see* problem, two-step.

**two-teacher school:** an individual school for which two teachers are employed; may include either the elementary grades alone or both the elementary and some or all of the high-school

grades, often used as a synonym for *two-room school*.

**two-way table:** *syn.* table, double-entry.

**two-year junior college:** *see* junior college, two-year.

**two-year reorganized high school:** *see* reorganized high school, two-year.

**type:** (1) (stat) the class mark of an array in a double-entry table; *see* mark, class; (2) (biol.) a class of individuals or objects having in common certain distinguishing characteristics, by reference to which they may be classified.

**type A construction:** *see* construction, type A.

**type B construction:** *see* construction, type B.

**type C construction:** *see* construction, type C.

**type D construction:** *see* construction, type D.

**type E construction:** *see* construction, type E.

**type face:** the surface of the type that actually comes in contact with the paper in printing.

**type job:** *see* job, type.

**type I library school:** *see* library school, type I.

**type II library school:** *see* library school, type II.

**type III library school:** *see* library school, type III.

**typescript:** material written on the typewriter (by analogy with *manuscript*).

**type study:** *see* study, type.

**typewriting, personal-use:** typewriting taught from the point of view of its usefulness to the average person, as in personal business and informal social correspondence and in writing school themes, without regard for its vocational applications, usually taught in high school and college as a comparatively short course of one or two semesters. *Contr. w.* typewriting, vocational.

**typewriting, touch:** the method of typing in which all the fingers are used for striking the keys and the eyes are employed for reading copy only. *Contr. w.* typewriting, visual.

**typewriting, visual:** the method of typing in which the operator alternately watches the keys and the material being copied. *Contr. w.* typewriting, touch.

**typewriting, vocational:** typewriting taught with a view to its use for business or professional purposes, as in the occupation of stenographer or typist; includes intensive training in basic typing skills and instruction and practice in business and legal forms; usually taught in secondary schools as a relatively long course of two to four semesters and in colleges for two semesters. *Contr. w.* typewriting, personal-use.

**typical child:** *see* child, typical.

**typical data:** *syn.* data, representative.

**typographical laboratory:** *see* laboratory, typographical.

**typology:** tī-pol'ō-jī; the study of types of individuals, and their systematic classification according to certain modes of behavior or physical characteristics or according to certain relationships between behavior and physical characteristics.

# U

ultimate class: *see* class, ultimate.

ultimate objective: *see* objective, ultimate.

ultimate reality: *see* reality, ultimate.

ultra-high-frequency broadcasting: *see* broadcasting, ultra-high-frequency.

ultra vires: *ul'tre vî'rés*, (Lat., lit., "outside the powers") applied to an action or decision of an officer, board, or corporation that is beyond the scope of authority belonging to such an officer or body. (Generally an *ultra vires* contract entered into by a board of education is not enforceable against the board, on the theory that those who deal with public bodies are bound to know the limits of their powers.)

Umklammerung reflex: *ö'm-klä'm'er-ö'ng*, *syn.* response, startle.

umpire: an official of a game next in authority to the referee and charged especially with watching players not immediately involved in a play.

unappropriated surplus: that part of surplus that has not been set aside for any specific purpose but remains available for any purpose to which surplus may be applied.

unassigned period: *see* period, unassigned.

unauthorized contract: *see* contract, unauthorized.

unbiased error: *syn.* error, compensating.

unclassified student: *see* student, unclassified.

unconditioned reflex: *see* reflex, unconditioned.

unconditioned stimulus: *see* stimulus, unconditioned.

unconditioning: the process of reestablishing an original, unlearned reflex or response and of eliminating a conditioned reflex or response (for example, if a child has been conditioned to fear the dark, *unconditioning* may be undertaken in order to extinguish the child's fear response and to restore his natural condition of being unafraid of the dark; accomplished by reinforcing the original, unlearned response, in this case, perhaps, by the association of pleasure and satisfaction with darkness, as by playing games in the dark); sometimes used to signify the reestablishment of a conditioned reflex, but in this sense the term *reconditioning* is to be preferred as less ambiguous. *See* reconditioning.

unconscious: (psychoan.) according to psychoanalytic theory, a hypothetical region of the mind where repressed concepts are lodged, supposedly not accessible to memory, but susceptible of investigation by the technical procedure known as *psychoanalysis*.

uncontrolled variable: *see* variable, uncontrolled.

uncorrelated: (1) not related; having a correlation coefficient of zero; unaffected by change in the size of another variable, *contr. w.* correlated (1), (2) not having a correlation coefficient computed, the degree of relationship, if any, not having been determined; *contr. w.* correlated (2).

underachievement: academic achievement at a level below that expected on the basis of the student's performance on general aptitude tests or previous level of academic performance.

underage: a term applied to any pupil who is younger than the normal age for the grade in which he is enrolled. *See* age standards per grade.

undercurve: any curve in handwriting made by a counterclockwise movement, that is, a concave arc made by moving downward toward the right and then upward. *Syn.* indirect curve.

underexposure: (photog.) exposure of light-sensitive film or paper for a length of time insufficient to yield a negative or print of normal contrast, shadow detail, and density. (Indicated in the case of a negative by a general appearance of "thinness," or paleness, and in the case of a positive print from reversal film by a general appearance of darkness.)

undergraduate: a student in an institution of higher education who has not yet taken the baccalaureate, or first professional, degree in the field in which he is studying.

undergraduate library school, junior: *see* library school, junior undergraduate.

undergraduate manager: *see* intramural manager.

undergraduate school: an instructional unit offering a curriculum leading to the bachelor's degree, or the first professional degree.

undernourishment: a state of health due to improper food habits, inadequate diet, faulty assimilation, overactivity, or disease, that frequently accompanies physical retardation; used loosely to denote a below-par physical condition; mistakenly used to designate the condition of a person of slight body build.

underweight: below the weight that is average for one's height, age, sex, and body build.

undistributed scores: *see* scores, undistributed.

undivided five-year high school: *see* high school, undivided five-year.

undivided high school: *syn.* high school, six-year (1).

unemployable teacher: a teacher disabled because of age, incompetence, or physical, mental, or social unsuitability for educational employment.

**unemployment, cyclical:** unemployment due to general inactivity of business during the depression phase of the business cycle.

**unemployment, seasonal:** displacement of workers caused by periods of business slackness (in some industries) due to seasonal factors such as weather conditions or customs.

**unemployment, technological:** (1) the temporary or permanent displacement of workers by the introduction of various technological improvements; (2) the number of job opportunities lost because of changing industrial techniques and other factors.

**unencumbered balance:** that portion of an appropriation or allotment not yet expended or encumbered.

**unexcused absence:** *see* absence, unexcused.

**unexpended balance:** the portion of an appropriation or allotment that has not been expended.

**ungraded class:** *see* class, ungraded.

**ungraded school:** a school in which the pupils of a wide range of ages, capacities, and achievements are mingled, instruction being given on an individual basis; usually a one-teacher school in which no attempt is made to classify pupils according to commonly accepted grades.

**ungrouped score:** *see* score, ungrouped.

**unified curriculum:** *see* curriculum, unified.

**unified-studies approach:** a method of attack on the problem of curriculum reorganization in which an effort is made to achieve unification and integration of the educational program through breaking down the boundaries between related fields of study and effecting a fusion of such subject fields.

**uniform accounting:** *see* accounting, uniform.

**uniform-paper accounting:** *see* accounting, uniform-paper.

**uniform program:** *see* program, uniform.

**uniform recording system:** *see* recording system, uniform.

**uniform scale:** *syn.* scale, arithmetic.

**uniform school accounting system:** *see* accounting system, uniform school.

**uniform test:** *syn.* test, rate.

**uniform textbooks:** *see* textbooks, uniform.

**unilateral:** of or pertaining to one side.

**unilateral lighting:** *see* lighting, unilateral.

**unimodal:** (said of a frequency distribution or of a frequency curve) having only one mode, showing a tendency toward concentration at only one point or region; having only one peak. *Contr.* *u.* bimodal; multimodal.

**union, teachers':** a local organization of teachers affiliated with organized labor, the purpose of which is the promotion of professional growth, economic welfare, security of tenure, and advancement of the general professional status of teachers.

**union building:** *see* building, union.

**union high school:** *see* high school, union.

**union junior college:** *see* junior college, union.

**union school district:** *see* district, union school.

**unique addend code:** *see* code, unique addend.

**unique code number:** *see* code number, unique.

**uniqueness:** that portion of the variance of a variable which is not accounted for by factors contained in any other variables in the set but which is associated with specific factors and error. *Ant.* commonality.

**unique trait:** *see* trait, unique.

**unique variable:** *see* variable, unique.

**unison singing:** the rendition of a song by a group of singers, all of whom sing the same melody, or voice line.

**unison song:** a song appropriate for or used in unison singing. *See* unison singing.

**unit:** (1) a major subdivision of a course of study, a textbook, or a subject field, particularly a subdivision in the social studies, practical arts, or sciences; (2) an organization of various activities, experiences, and types of learning around a central theme, problem, or purpose, developed cooperatively by a group of pupils under teacher leadership; involves planning, execution of plans, and evaluation of results; *see* project; (3) a basic measure used in calculating the amount of credit to be assigned to any particular course or the number of graduation credits earned by a pupil or student in completing a course, variously defined, as follows: (a) in secondary education, one unit equals approximately 120 hours of classroom or laboratory work in a given subject, which is the amount of time spent in a class that meets for one period daily during the entire school year, (b) in higher education, according to local usage, one unit may equal 1 hour of class or laboratory work per week during one term, semester, or school year, *syn.* unit of credit; unit of work.

**unit, absorption:** a unit of reading material containing words already presented in previous units, without the addition of "new" words.

**unit, activity:** a large learning situation in which pupils are sufficiently interested to participate willingly and actively, usually in an informal group; intended to promote the social and educational development of the pupils and to motivate the incidental study of many different subjects necessary to the successful completion of the unit; for example, an activity unit on transportation in the third grade might be based on the activity of building models of trains, boats, wagons, etc., but arithmetic, measurement, vocabulary, history, and general sciences might be studied by the pupils in the course of the project.

**unit, appreciation:** (arith.) a teaching or study unit on nondrill material intended to broaden the pupil's outlook, satisfy curiosity, give present enjoyment, and further the development of permanent interest in arithmetic.

**unit, art:** an art experience or series of experiences having unity through being organized around some theme, activity, or concept.

unit, classroom: *see* classroom unit.

unit, competitive: an organization or group represented by a team in a program of competitive athletics.

unit, district: *syn.* district, rural school.

unit, experience: (arith) a teaching or learning unit, based on real-life situations familiar to the group and demanding the functional application of the techniques of arithmetic, for example, a unit based on buying an automobile, or purchasing food for the family, in which judgment is a chief consideration. *Syn.* functional unit

unit, expression: any of a number of possible forms that attempts at expression may take, for example, sentence, paragraph, composition, essay, article, story, editorial, poem, novel, etc.

unit, functional: *syn.* unit, experience.

unit, functional problem: (arith) a study unit based on business opportunities, personal, family, or community finance, and other similar problems directly connected with life, for example, a unit based on buying a car or building a house.

unit, growth: a unit used for the measurement or description of maturation.

unit, instructional: any part or division of a course that can be considered as complete in itself and can be taught as a whole.

unit, intermediate: a group of school children, normally 9 to 11 years of age and in their fourth, fifth, and sixth years of school, having a closely coordinated program and frequently having a teacher remaining with the same class or year group during the period of the unit, replaces the organization of grades 4, 5, and 6.

unit, junior: a unit division of a school or college including only the lower grade or grades enrolled in the school, for example, a unit made up of grades 7 to 9 in a 6-year secondary school or one made up of the lower 2 years of a college

unit, kindergarten-primary: an organization, usually made up of the kindergarten and the first three grades, whose program is based on a unified course of study that articulates the school experiences of the kindergarten with those of the primary grades.

unit, learning: *syn.* unit (1) and (2).

unit, local school: a general term used to designate an attendance area, an administrative unit, or a fiscal unit for school purposes.

unit, mental-growth: a unit applied to the measurement of mental development in the attempt to substitute for mental age a measure that takes into account the fact that progressive reductions in amount of mental growth per year or other time unit occur as the individual develops from birth to maturity; used in computing per cent of average development. *See* age, mental; development, per cent of average.

unit, per capita: (1) a unit that represents one person; (2) a measure involving one individual, frequently used as a unit of cost.

unit, primary: an organization or grouping of the first 2 or 3 years of the elementary school into

a unit for children about 6 to 8 years of age, the instructional program being closely coordinated and the same teacher generally remaining with the group during the period of the unit.

unit, pupil: a standard of measurement that represents the equivalent of one pupil constantly present in school. *See* unit of need.

unit, radio: an organization of extracurricular radio activities within a school; includes directed and/or supervised listening, program evaluation, production, script writing, casting, direction, acting, and amateur technical experimentation and/or practice, sometimes functions as a club, the members exploring a variety of interests.

unit, senior: a unit division including only the upper grade or grades of the school, for example, a unit made up of the upper three grades of a 6-year high school or of the upper two grades of a 4-year college.

unit, sensation: *syn.* decibel (2).

unit, standard: (1) a unit of measurement equal to the standard deviation (or one-tenth of the standard deviation) and measured from the mean of the distribution, scores expressed in standard units being called *standard scores*; (2) a unit of measurement of definitely established magnitude such as a meter, gram, degree, or hour.

unit, state: a system in which educational functions are subject to one state authority.

unit, study: (1) the topic, subject, or unit of work that engages the student's effort and attention in study; (2) an integrated, comprehensive, and significant activity or experience in which the student is assimilating new knowledge or solving new problems, (3) an outline of a topic or of a division of a subject intended to guide the student in independent study

unit, teaching: *syn.* unit (1) and (2).

unit, topical: a unit of study based on a single central idea or topic

unit, town: a school district, established and maintained as an attendance or administrative unit or both, that embraces the site on which a town is located and sometimes certain adjoining areas

unit arrangement: (home ec) an arrangement or plan by which laundry, sewing, or foods laboratory equipment is so placed that each grouping is a complete unit. (The equipment may or may not duplicate the home-kitchen type; but each unit is complete, and within it one or more students may carry out all the necessary activities.) *Dist. f* unit-kitchen arrangement.

unitary ability: *see* ability, unitary.

unitary administrative system: *syn.* administrative organization, unit type of.

unitary weight: *see* weight, unitary.

unit assignment: *see* assignment, unit.

unit character: *see* character, unit.

unit construction: *see* construction, unit.

unit-control system: (1) that system in which each state educational institution has its own



board of education or board of regents; (2) the system by which vocational education is organized as a definite department of the regular school system and administered by the same personnel as the academic schools but is taught by a separate staff of qualified vocational teachers, the usual system in the United States, *conf. w.* dual-control system.

**unit cost:** a term used in cost accounting to denote the cost of producing a unit of product or rendering a unit of service.

**unit cost, school-subject:** the average amount of money per student that has been expended for one unit in a designated subject, for example, the cost of giving instruction for one school year to one student in English or the cost per clock-hour of instruction in geometry.

**unit cost, student-hour:** the average amount of money expended for some designated service per student per hour unit of credit earned, obtained by dividing the total expenditure by the total number of student credit hours.

**unit cost of transportation:** an average sum expended for a defined amount of service, for example, *cost per bus mile, cost per pupil per year, etc.*

**United States Commissioner of Education:** the executive head of the United States Office of Education.

**United States Office of Education:** a Federal office whose principal functions are as follows: educational research and investigation of educational problems; statistical reporting on education; administration of certain Federal grants-in-aid to education; publication of educational information; consultative and advisory service to school systems and educational institutions and organizations, educational service to other Federal agencies; the conduct of certain Federal educational projects; originally established in 1807 to collect and disseminate information that would aid the people of the United States in establishing and maintaining efficient school systems and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the nation; since 1939, organized in the Federal Security Agency.

**unit-headed school system:** *see* administrative organization, unit type of.

**unit heater and ventilator:** *syn.* ventilator, unit.

**unit kitchen arrangement:** (home ec.) a plan for arranging a foods laboratory through the use of a number of individual kitchens, each equipped and arranged to approximate a home kitchen.

**unit normal curve:** *see* curve, unit normal.

**unit of cost:** *see* cost, unit of.

**unit of credit:** *syn.* unit (3).

**unit of instruction:** *syn.* unit (1) and (2).

**unit of measure:** (1) a magnitude used as a unit, which is repeated or added to some point taken as the origin to form larger dimensions and subdivided (normally into equal parts) to form smaller dimensions; may be represented spatially on a scale of some measuring instrument, but in educational, sociological, and psychological work, where measurement by instruments is often impossible, the unit may be a statistically

derived (perhaps normative) quantity, for example, a probable error unit or a standard score, and may vary in measured magnitude from time to time or from place to place on the same scale even though it is regarded as conceptually constant (a unit may be *simple*, representing a single factor, or *complex*, representing a number of identifiable factors, as in an index number or other composite); *see* scaling; (2) by extension, a unit of enumeration or counting [note that counting is often used as an indirect form of measurement, and in such instances the two senses of *unit of measure* are scarcely distinguishable; for example, an item on a test is usually counted as one but is used as a *unit of measure*; a dollar (which is a counting unit) is used to measure the cost of education, etc.].

**unit of measure, standard:** (1) any officially designated and theoretically uniform unit used as a way of measuring and expressing quantity, value, weight, volume, density, temperature, energy, etc., such as the yard, dollar, pound, foot-pound, degree Centigrade, horsepower, sig. or ampere; (2) the original, standard measure (where such exists) established and kept by the government, as the official yard, the official pound, etc., and used for checking the accuracy and uniformity of weights and measures in use.

**unit of need:** (1) a standard of measurement in school administration representing a certain number of children in a school situation, as, for example, 35 children in average daily attendance; (2) a standard of measurement, sometimes expressed in dollars of cost for educating some particular number of children.

**unit of study:** the unit of work that has been chosen for systematic directed study. *See* unit

**unit of work:** *syn.* unit (3).

**unit operation:** a basic performance element of a job that occurs in the same form in many jobs, for example, straight turning, thread cutting, and taper turning are basic elements in many jobs of the machine trade.

**unit plan:** a scheme of instruction or organization such as that advocated by Morrison, in which the work is divided into large wholes or units, with relatively long-term assignments, as contrasted with a plan in which daily lesson assignments are used.

**unit shop:** *see* shop, unit.

**unit skill:** *see* skill, unit.

**unit system:** *syn.* unit-control system.

**unit-system ventilation:** *see* ventilation, unit-system.

**unit test:** *see* test, unit.

**unit trade school or class:** a public school or class organized to fit persons for useful employment in a particular trade. (To meet Federal and state standards the school or class must extend over a period of not less than 36 weeks per year, 30 hours per week, one-half time to be allotted to productive work and the remaining time to be devoted to related general and social subjects. Learners must be 14 years of age or older.)

**unit type of administrative organization:** *see* administrative organization, unit type of.

unit ventilator: *see* ventilator, unit.

universal education: any system of education that extends its opportunities to all youths regardless of race, color, creed, sex, or ability.

universe: (stat.) the total or aggregate of all possible items of the class under consideration; the entire group of items or individuals or possible observations from which a sample is taken. *Syn.* population; statistical universe.

universe, finite: *syn.* population, finite.

universe, statistical: *syn.* universe.

universitas magistrorum et scholarium: ū-ni vēr'-at-as maj-is trō'fōm et skō-lā'rī-ō-m, (Lat., lit. "a company of masters and scholars") a national group of students attending one of the larger medieval universities in Europe.

university: (1) an institution of higher education, consisting of a liberal arts college, offering a program of graduate study, and having usually two or more professional schools or faculties and empowered to confer degrees in various fields of study (note that, in the United States, there is some confusion in the use of the terms *university* and *college*; some institutions of higher learning that are in reality colleges of liberal arts have been incorporated as *universities* and use the term in their names; some institutions incorporated as colleges are in reality *universities* containing graduate and professional schools in addition to colleges of arts and sciences); (2) an organization that includes the recognized secondary and higher educational institutions of a state and certain other institutions and agencies for education, for example, the University of the State of New York; (3) the institution of higher education that grew up in Europe in the late Middle Ages, from which all modern forms of higher education are descended; provided instruction in the seven liberal arts, medicine, law, and theology.

university, endowed: a university holding endowment funds or participating in income from funds held in trust for it.

university, land-grant: a university participating in the benefits of grants of land made in accordance with the first Morrill Act, approved July 2, 1862, and supplementary legislation; sometimes used to include all universities that have received grants of land from the Federal government.

university, municipal: a university controlled by a city or some other local unit of government.

university, nondenominational: a university having no organic connection with a religious denomination or sect.

university, normal: (1) originally, the legal designation of the state teacher-training institution established at Normal, Illinois, in 1857, (2) in general, an institution of collegiate grade that prepares students to be elementary- or secondary-school teachers, that grants academic degrees, and that is designated as a *normal university* by charter or legislative enactment, *syn.* teachers' college; (3) sometimes used in the latter part of the nineteenth century to indicate that the institution so designated either actually was or was expected to become of collegiate rather than of secondary grade.

university, pontifical: a Roman Catholic institution of higher learning whose constitutions are formally approved by the Pope and whose specifically ecclesiastical faculties (namely, theology, canon law, and philosophy) are empowered to confer ecclesiastically recognized degrees.

university, private: a university under control of a governing board independent of public governmental agencies except for charter and statutory limitations, more properly designated as a *privately controlled university*.

university, state: a university controlled by a state; the term is often used within a state to designate the institution that centers its attention on undergraduate and graduate instruction in the liberal arts and in professional schools such as those of law, medicine, education, and commerce, which are based chiefly on the liberal arts program, in contrast to the land-grant college, which emphasizes agriculture, engineering, and professional curricula based chiefly on the sciences.

university, state normal: a term used early in the history of the normal-school movement in Illinois, to designate a teacher-training institution having higher standards of achievement than those of the normal schools of the time.

university, urban: a university located in an urban community, but not necessarily a municipal university.

university college: *see* college, university.

university community center: *see* community center, university.

university elementary school: *see* elementary school, university.

university extension: *see* extension, university.

university extension bureau: *see* extension bureau, university.

university extension center: *see* extension center, university.

university high school: *see* high school, university.

university library: *see* library, university.

university mothers: a term applied to the Universities of Bologna and Paris, which furnished the pattern for later medieval universities.

university-operated station: *see* station, college-operated.

university school: a school of elementary or secondary grade attached to a university for the purpose of providing facilities for the observation and demonstration of educational practices, for practice teaching by students preparing to teach, and for experimental work in education; sometimes called *university laboratory school* or *university training school*. *See* elementary school, university; high school, university.

university week: a 6-day program of popular lectures, scientific demonstrations, health talks, concerts, plays, etc., produced under the auspices of a university as a part of its extension service. *See* college, alumni.

unlearned behavior: *see* behavior, unlearned.

**unlearning:** the learning of material or a skill that interferes with or is substituted for something that has already been learned.

**unloading:** the act of letting pupils get off a school bus

**unofficial case:** a case that has been brought before the attendance department or the juvenile court and that has been handled by an officer of the department or court, but not in his official capacity as a representative of the department or court, no official record being kept of such a case.

**unofficial hearing:** the hearing of an unofficial case, used in disposing of minor offenses.

**unorganized-facts policy:** the policy of presenting all available data without organization or interpretation.

**unreliability:** (1) lack of consistency of observations of the same or similar events, inconsistency in the results of repeated applications of the same or comparable measuring devices to the same individuals, *contr. w.* reliability (1); (2) divergence of a statistic from the true value, inconsistency of a given statistic from one sample to another, *contr. w.* reliability (2)

**unselected:** (stat.) chosen at random; free from bias; not selected in such a manner as to tend to introduce constant errors.

**unskilled occupation:** work requiring little or no planned training.

**unsocial:** *syn.* unsocial.

**unsocial:** having a tendency to avoid interaction or participation with others. *Dist. f.* antisocial, asocial.

**unstable child:** *see* child, unstable.

**unstable type:** the type of individual subject to emotional oscillations, easily elated or discouraged; a changeable, unsteady type.

**unstripped muscle:** *syn.* muscle, smooth.

**untrain:** to develop skill in another direction or in another way.

**unweighted:** (stat.) (1) commonly applied (when equally weighted would be preferable) to any item having the same number of units allowed for its maximum (or mean) condition as any other item in the series has; (2) commonly applied (when naturally weighted would be preferable) to a series of data to which no special coefficient greater than or less than unity has been attached. (In either case the term is loose and ambiguous.) *See* weight, equal; weight, natural.

**unweighted arithmetic average:** *syn.* mean, unweighted arithmetic.

**upgrading:** improvement on the job, either in skills or knowledge, or both, by means of systematic shop courses or the study of related information.

**upkeep:** (1) the keeping of buildings and equipment in good repair; (2) the condition of repair of buildings and equipment; (3) the cost of repair and/or maintenance.

**upper grades:** the designation of grades 7 and 8 in the traditional 8-year elementary school or grades 6 and 7 in a 7-year school.

**urban school:** a school in a concentrated-population area, as opposed to a rural or village school

**urban sociology:** *see* sociology, urban.

**urban university:** *see* university, urban.

**usable capacity:** *see* capacity, usable.

**usage, language:** common practices in the use of language or of a particular language

**usage vocabulary:** *see* vocabulary, usage.

**use tax:** *see* tax, use.

**U-shaped curve:** *see* curve, U-shaped.

**U-shaped distribution:** *see* distribution, U-shaped

**usher:** the assistant to the master or head teacher in English and early American schools

**utilitarianism:** the ethical system that limits moral sanction to the practical, interpreted in terms of pleasure and pain and considered from the point of view of the interests of the community; hence, the "greatest-happiness principle," the "greatest good of the greatest number," etc.; associated principally with the names of Jeremy Bentham (1748-1833), James Mill (1773-1836), and John Stuart Mill (1806-1873).

**utility building:** *see* building, utility.

**utilization, measures of:** measures expressed in terms of the ratio (a) of the number of students using a room or a building to the number of student stations; (b) of the number of students using a room or building to the capacity as determined by dividing the number of square feet of floor area in the unit by the number of square feet considered necessary for each student. (Similar calculations for cubic feet are no longer used.) *See* utilization, space; utilization of buildings; utilization of building space.

**utilization, per cent of:** (1) an expression in per cent of the ratio between the amount of time that a building or parts of a building are in use and the total time available for use; (2) an expression in per cent of the ratio between the amount of time that student stations are in use and the total station-hours available for use.

**utilization, period:** the ratio of the number of instruction periods per week during which a room or all rooms of a building or school are used to the total number of instruction periods in the week; usually expressed in terms of per cent of utilization.

**utilization, program:** *see* utilization, radio.

**utilization, pupil-station:** *see* utilization, student-station. (Pupil is substituted for student in speaking of the use of elementary-school buildings.)

**utilization, radio:** (1) the act of using radio broadcasts as a part of the instructional program of a school; (2) the extent to which the radio is actually used in a school situation.

**utilization, space:** the degree to which a room or building is used, or the actual amount of use compared with the total possible amount of use of such a unit.

**utilization, student-station:** the ratio of the number of student stations (seats and other

places of work) used for all class periods to the total number provided for all class periods of all days of a week. *See* utilization, measures of.

**utilization during periods used:** the ratio of the number of students occupying a given unit of the physical plant (such as a laboratory) when that unit is in use to the total number of student stations provided in that unit. (Thus, if 50 students occupy a laboratory having student stations for 100 students, the ratio would be 50/100, or 1/2, and the utilization 50 per cent.)

**utilization of buildings:** an expression in per cent of the ratio of the number of students using all rooms of all buildings for all class periods of all days of a week to the total number of student stations in all rooms or all buildings for all class periods of all days of a week. (Other measures of utilization are capacity units expressed as square feet per student, such as 16 for classrooms and 25 for laboratories.) *See* utilization, measures of; utilization, space; utilization, student-station; utilization of building space.

**utilization of building space:** (1) the proportion of the area (termed *space*) in use for educational purposes as compared with the area of corridors, stairs, rotundas, etc., not considered as used; usually expressed as a percentage; (2) the proportion of time buildings are in use, or the ratio of actual room-hours of use to total possible room-hours of use. *See* utilization, measures of; utilization, space; utilization of buildings.

**utilization of classrooms:** an expression in per cent of the ratio of the number of students occupying classrooms of a building or buildings

for all class periods of all days of a week to the total number of seats in classrooms (or capacity units expressed in terms of square feet or of cubic feet in classrooms) for all class periods of all days of a week. *See* capacity of classroom; utilization, per cent of; utilization, student-station.

**utilization of dormitory:** the ratio of the number of students housed in a dormitory to its student capacity, that is, to the number of students that the total number of rooms with beds are designed to accommodate.

**utilization of library:** a measure of the number of students using a library; may be expressed in terms of percentage of available seats occupied for all periods of all days of a week or in terms of the number of books and other materials used by students.

**Utopia:** a term coined by Sir Thomas More (1478-1535) as a play upon words, having elements of the Greek *eu-topia* (good place) and *ou-topia* (no place); used by More as the title of a book concerned with a mythical island kingdom of the same name, where a perfect economic, social, and political system was enjoyed as a result of right education and wise government; now used as a generic term (not capitalized) for writings describing ideal commonwealths or, more broadly, to designate any description of ideal or perfect conditions; frequently used in a derogatory sense, implying lack of practicality.

**uvula:** ū'vūlə; the small fleshy mass hanging from the edge of the soft palate. *Dist. f.* velum.

**vacation Bible school:** a church-sponsored series of classes held during the summer vacation, in which young people study the Bible and kindred subjects.

**vacation school:** a school conducted during a vacation period, that is, when the regular school is not in session.

**vaccination affidavit:** a statement certifying to the fact that a given youth has been vaccinated, giving the date, and stating whether the vaccination was successful.

**valid:** measuring what it purports to measure; having a high correlation with a criterion. *Dist. f. reliable.*

**validation:** the process of determining or of improving the degree of the validity of a measuring instrument.

**valid excuse:** a reason given for school absence that justifies that absence, such as personal illness, death in the immediate family, severe illness in the family, quarantine, necessary attendance in court, extreme poverty, observance of a religious holiday, or unusual weather conditions.

**validity:** (1) (logic) the quality of being applicable to a given situation and acceptable to logical reasoning and good judgment, as in the case of an argument or criterion that has been based on tenable propositions and that leads to germane and logical conclusions; (2) (meas.) the extent to which a test or other measuring device measures what it purports to measure; the extent to which the scores obtained from a test or measuring scale can be used for prediction; often measured by the correlation of the variable with a criterion; *syn. predictive value;* (3) (meas.) the accuracy with which any statistic represents what it is intended to represent; for example, the accuracy with which the mean of a sample represents the mean of the population or universe from which it is drawn.

**validity, coefficient of:** *see* coefficient of validity.

**validity coefficient:** *syn. coefficient of validity.*

**valuation:** (1) the value or worth set upon an object; (2) the estimated worth of a property or other asset for a specific purpose, such as taxation.

**valuation, building:** estimation of the worth of a building or buildings in accordance with predetermined criteria, such as original cost, original cost less depreciation, or replacement value.

**valuation, plant:** (1) the value of a building (or group of buildings) as determined by its age and type, location, type of architecture, supplies, amount of time it is in use, equipment, and appurtenances thereto; implies educational

adequacy or fitness for a given type of school; (2) *syn. value, assessment.*

**valuation, true:** the price at which a given piece of property could be sold at the present time under actual sale conditions. (Not a precise term. In common usage it means real value as distinguished from a value shown by books or records.)

**value, absolute:** the size or value of a quantity, regardless of its sign; indicated in mathematical notation by enclosing the number between two vertical lines; thus, the absolute value of the number  $x$  is written  $|x|$ . *Syn. arithmetic value; numerical value; contr. v. value, algebraic.*

**value, algebraic:** the value of a quantity when its sign is taken into consideration. *Contr. v. value, absolute.*

**value, approximate:** a value that differs very little from the exact or accepted value.

**value, arithmetic; syn. value, absolute.**

**value, assessment:** the value placed on a building or other piece of real property for purposes of taxation.

**value, assigned:** a value given to or designated for a symbol or expression.

**value, face; syn. mid-point.**

**value, fixed:** a value that does not change during a particular discussion.

**value, insurable:** the present replacement value of property, minus noninsurable items and depreciation.

**value, midrange:** a crude measure of central tendency, obtained by taking the mean of the highest and lowest values of a series of observations. *Syn. mean of extremes.*

**value, numerical; syn. value, absolute.**

**value, order-of-merit:** the position of objects, persons, or attributes in a list arranged in serial order in accordance with the reader's judgment of the degree to which a defined quality is present; the value may be expressed in terms of rank, although Hull and others have proposed devices (assuming a normal distribution of stimuli rating) for translating the assigned ranks into scale values on the base line of the normal distribution area.

**value, predictive:** loose *syn. validity* (2).

**value, probability:** the probability of the occurrence or nonoccurrence of a given event.

**value, true:** the exact or correct value as contrasted with approximate value.

**value of buildings per student:** a measure, sometimes used for comparison among universities,

colleges, or public school systems, obtained by dividing the total valuation of buildings by some measure of student population, such as total enrollment, number belonging as of a certain date, or average daily attendance (*Value of plant per student* is a similar measure, but the dividend used is the value of the whole plant, including campus and equipment)

**value of equipment:** the worth, in terms of money value, of articles or materials classified as equipment, variously figured as follows (1) original cost, without increases for cost of repair and replacement, but with deduction for losses; (2) original cost, less depreciation of a determined percentage, such as 10 per cent a year, plus cost of replacement; (3) appraisal, after inventory, of the worth of existing equipment.

**values, corresponding:** values that are associated with each other through some indicated or expressed law of relationship.

**variability:** (1) (biol. and psych.) the characteristic of being subject to change; the tendency or ability to change (in value, form, quality, etc.) with time or some other factor, (2) (stat.) *syn.* variability, absolute.

**variability, absolute:** (1) the extent of the deviations (expressed in terms of the original units of the distribution) of a series of observations or measurements from some measure of central tendency; (2) a measure of the scatter, or spread, of a series of test scores, defined either as a range between comparable points in the distribution or as a deviation from some measure of central tendency of the scores. *Contr. w.* variability, relative.

**variability, coefficient of:** *syn.* coefficient of variation.

**variability, continuous:** the characteristic of being subject to modification or change by increments that may be considered as subdivisible into an infinite number of parts, for example, change in size, value, form, type, quality, etc. *Contr. w.* variability, discontinuous.

**variability, discontinuous:** (1) the characteristic of being subject to modification or change by discrete amounts or indivisible units (as in the case of different denominations of currency), (2) (biol.) the characteristic of being subject to change by the production of discrete types with no intermediate forms. *Contr. w.* variability, continuous.

**variability, index of:** *syn.* deviation, standard.

**variability, individual:** variability that may be ascribed to the individual being measured rather than to the error of the measuring device.

**variability, mean:** *syn.* deviation, average.

**variability, relative:** the variability of a series of observations relative to the magnitude of the observations; a measure of dispersion expressed as a proportion (or percentage) of a measure of central tendency. *Syn.* relative dispersion; *contr. w.* variability, absolute.

**variable:** *n.* (1) (stat.) any trait that changes from one case or condition to another, more strictly, the representation of the trait, usually in quantitative form, such as a measurement (note that, while *variable* and *trait* are com-

monly used synonymously, the former implies the quantities or qualities that are actually employed as data in the study, while the latter suggests the character for which the data stand); *syn.* variate; *contr. w.* constant *n.* (1), (2) (math.) a symbol that changes in value during the process of a discussion or computation; (2) (curric.) *syn.* elective.

**variable:** *adj.* exhibiting differences in magnitude; assuming a large number (often an infinite number) of values in different individual cases; occurring in various magnitudes in different cases. *Contr. w.* constant *adj.*

**variable, causal:** one of several possible variables that produces a change in a given variable, usually treated as an independent variable.

**variable, complex:** (stat.) a concept or trait that is regarded as consisting of two or more simpler variables that are at least in part independent with respect to each other and that, to the extent that they can be identified and measured, can be used to represent it. (For example, the trait represented by an index number, such as cost of living or retail prices, is a *complex variable*, measured or indexed through a weighted combination of constituent classes or individual commodities; similarly, the difficulty of reading a textbook is to be regarded as a *complex variable*, composed of a number of separate factors.) Common *syn.* composite

**variable, concomitant:** any factor that varies concurrently with any other factor or factors under consideration but that is not necessarily causally related.

**variable, continuous:** a variable whose values may differ by amounts that are infinitely small, for example, the heights of adult males. *Contr. w.* variable, discrete.

**variable, controlled:** a factor that is held constant (or as nearly constant as possible) or one for whose effect an allowance is made in statistical analysis, so that the effect of some other factor or factors may be isolated, measured, and evaluated. *Contr. w.* variable, uncontrolled.

**variable, criterion:** *syn.* variable, dependent.

**variable, dependent:** a variable whose magnitude depends on the value of another variable (or other variables); a variable whose value is being estimated from that of one or more independent variables to which it is related. (The *y*-axis is conventionally used for the dependent variable.) *Syn.* criterion variable; resultant variable; *contr. w.* variable, independent.

**variable, discrete:** a variable in which the several possible magnitudes differ by clearly defined steps, often by unity, with no intermediate values. *Contr. w.* variable, continuous.

**variable, distributive:** a trait conceived as a continuum or series of classes along (or among) which cases are distributed; a quantitative or qualitative variable subdivided into various categories (classes) for the purpose of classifying observed data.

**variable, historical:** a variable for which time is the basis of classification or of which the value changes with time.

**variable, independent:** a variable to which values may be assigned at will, thus determining the value to be taken by the dependent variable, or which may take any one of its possible values without regard to the value of any one or more other variables. (The *x*-axis is conventionally used for the independent variable.) *Contr. w. variable, dependent.*

**variable, predictive:** the one of two related variables on which a known score is predictive of the position of the related score on the second variable. *See measure, predictive.*

**variable, resultant:** *syn. variable, dependent.*

**variable, symmetrical:** one of two or more variables that enter into a formula on the same basis, for example, in the formula for  $r_{123}$ , variables  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  may be interchanged without affecting the result and hence are *symmetrical variables*. *Contr. w. variable, unique.*

**variable, uncontrolled:** any factor that may conceivably affect the results of an experiment but that is not taken into account in designing or in evaluating the results of an experiment. *Contr. w. variable, controlled.*

**variable, unique:** a variable that enters into a formula on a different basis from the other variables; thus, in the formula for the partial correlation of  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  with  $x_3$  held constant

$$r_{12.3} = \frac{r_{12} - r_{13}r_{23}}{\sqrt{(1 - r_{13}^2)(1 - r_{23}^2)}}, \quad x_1 \text{ and } x_2$$

may be interchanged without affecting the value of the formula, but  $x_3$  may not be interchanged with either  $x_1$  or  $x_2$  and hence  $x_3$  is a *unique variable*; sometimes used as a synonym for *unique trait*. *Contr. w. variable, symmetrical.*

**variable error:** *see error, variable.*

**variance:** ( $s^2$ ) a measure of variability equal to the square of the standard deviation; the second moment about the mean; the arithmetic mean of the squares of the deviations from the mean. *Syn. mean square deviation; mean square error.*

**variance, analysis of:** a statistical method of segregating from comparable groups of data the variance in the dependent variable traceable to specified classes of groups.

**variance, common factor:** *syn. communality.*

**variate:** (1) *syn. variable n.*; (2) the magnitude of a particular observation; a particular value of a variable; the value of a single observation or measurement of a variable.

**variate frequency:** *syn. class size* (2).

**variate frequency table:** *syn. table, frequency.*

**variation:** (1) (*stat.*) *syn. deviation*; (2) (*biol.*) the appearance of significant differences between and among the members of the same species; *see mutation.*

**variation, average:** *syn. deviation, average.*

**variation, coefficient of:** *see coefficient of variation.*

**variation, concomitant:** *syn. correlation* (1).

**variation, continuous:** change from one value to another by infinitely small gradations. *Contr. w. variation, discrete.*

**variation, discontinuous:** change from one value of a variable to another by a distinct increment at one or more points in the distribution.

**variation, discrete:** change from one value to another by distinct jumps or steps with no intermediate values. *Contr. w. variation, continuous.*

**variation, historical:** variation in the magnitude of a quantity with time, variation associated with changes in time. *Contr. w. variation, synchronous.*

**variation, mean:** *syn. deviation, average.*

**variation, synchronous:** variation between or among items at the same moment, variation that is independent of time. *Contr. w. variation, historical.*

**varsity:** an athletic team that represents a college or university in intercollegiate athletics; a first team.

**vector:** a directed quantity, for example, wind velocity, which can be represented by an arrow (vector) whose length is the speed of the wind and whose direction is that of the wind. (Two tests can be represented by two vectors with lengths equal to their variances and with angular separation to represent their correlation. If high correlation is represented by small angles; zero correlation by orthogonality.)

**Veda:**  $v\bar{a}'da$ ,  $v\bar{e}'da$ ; the name given by the Brahmins to the whole body of the most ancient sacred literature of the Hindus, the four holy books, Rig-Veda, Yajur-Veda, Sama-Veda, and Atharva-Veda, which are collections of hymns.

**velum:**  $v\bar{e}'lom$ ; *syn. soft palate.*

**ventilation:** the process of supplying and removing air by natural or mechanical means to and from any space; such air may or may not be conditioned.

**ventilation, central fan:** a system for circulating air through a building by means of a fan usually located in the basement.

**ventilation, exhaust:** a system of removing air from a room by means of a fan that draws the air out of the room, creating a slightly reduced pressure, which tends to be equalized by incoming air. *Contr. w. ventilation, plenum.*

**ventilation, gravity:** any system of ventilation that operates by displacement of warmer, lighter air by cooler, heavier air, as distinguished from ventilating systems that move air by mechanical means.

**ventilation, local-unit:** *syn. ventilation, unit-system.*

**ventilation, mechanical:** any system of ventilation that uses a fan either to force air into or to draw air out of a space.

**ventilation, open-window:** *syn. ventilation, window.*

**ventilation, plenum:** any ventilation system that distributes air from one or more central chambers through ducts to various parts of a building.

**ventilation, split-system:** a heating system in which a plenum system is supplemented by direct radiation. *See ventilation, plenum.*

**ventilation, unit-system:** a system for circulating and heating air, in which separate ventilators are used for each room, each operated independently. *See* ventilator, unit.

**ventilation, window.** ventilation through open windows, sometimes screened, sometimes equipped with deflecting boards, but with no fans or other mechanical aids.

**ventilation, window-gravity:** *see* ventilation, gravity; ventilation, window.

**ventilator: (photog.)** a device for air cooling the projection lamp and adjacent parts of a projector or enlarger.

**ventilator, unit:** equipment by means of which air is drawn into each room separately, passed over heating coils, and distributed through the room. *Syn.* unit heater and ventilator.

**verbalism:** (1) the recognition of word forms in reading or listening, (2) the memorizing of words rather than the mastery of ideas, use of words without comprehension of their meanings.

**verbal problem:** *see* problem, verbal.

**verbal test:** *see* test, verbal.

**verbigeration:** vĕr-bĭ-gĕr-ā'shən, *syn.* catalogia.

**verification of address:** (1) the designation of an administrative form used to verify the address of a pupil or family; (2) the act of gathering corroborating data relative to the pupil's address.

**verification of birth date:** (1) the designation of an administrative form used to verify the birth date of a pupil; (2) the act of gathering corroborating data relative to the pupil's date of birth, accomplished by interviewing a person qualified to furnish this information.

**verification of case-history records:** the act of gathering corroborating data relative to the facts contained in a case-history record; may involve a verification of birth date, employment, income, spelling of names, number in family, etc.

**verification of census information:** the act of gathering corroborating data relative to the census data on a given family, in order to determine which of two or more records that are in disagreement is correct. *Syn.* callback.

**verification of return to school:** (1) the designation of an administrative form used to verify the report that a pupil has returned to school; (2) a systematic checking by an attendance officer in the field and at a school to determine if children who have been absent from school have returned, through the issuance at regular intervals of a group of reports that require verification.

**verifying machine:** a machine employed to locate the punching errors in individual punch cards.

**vernacular school:** a school that developed during the latter part of the Middle Ages to teach the children of the common folk the language (vernacular) of the people rather than Latin.

**vertical advancement:** *see* advancement, vertical.

**vertical articulation:** *see* articulation, vertical.

**vertical bar chart:** *see* chart, vertical bar.

**vertical cooperation:** agreeable, helpful relationships beyond those actually required among persons of different rank in industry.

**vertical growth:** *see* growth, vertical.

**vertical handwriting:** *see* handwriting, vertical.

**vertical imbalance:** *see* imbalance, vertical.

**vertical organization:** *see* organization, vertical.

**vertical slant:** the slant of writing in which the downstrokes are perpendicular to the line of writing.

**vertical squint:** *see* squint, vertical.

**vertical supervision:** *see* supervision, vertical.

**vertigo:** vĕr'tĭ-gō; dizziness; disorder of the sense of equilibrium.

**vestibule course:** *see* course, vestibule.

**vestibule school:** *syn.* threshold school.

**vestibule training:** *syn.* training, entrance.

**vestigial:** pertaining to rudimentary structure or to a trace or relic; for example, the appendix is thought to be a vestigial organ.

**vibrate:** vĭ brĕ'tĭ, a periodic pitch fluctuation in the production of a tone in singing or playing an instrument, often also present in speech under emotional stress, believed by some psychologists to be a factor in artistic musical performance.

**vicarious experience:** *see* experience, vicarious.

**vice-principal:** an administrative officer who, when the principal of a school is absent, assumes his responsibilities, ordinarily assists the principal by executing delegated responsibilities, such as supervisory or attendance functions.

**virtue:** the quality through which one adheres to those social ideas and standards involving moral conduct.

**virtuoso:** a person with exceptional mastery as a performer and interpreter of music through a particular medium, as the voice, the piano, or the violin.

**visible vocabulary:** *see* vocabulary, visible.

**vision:** *syn.* sight.

**vision, achromatic:** *see* color blindness.

**vision, alternating:** a condition in which the eyes are used alternately instead of together. *See* squint, alternating; suppression, alternating.

**vision, binocular:** (1) the combined sight of both eyes, (2) coordinated use of the two eyes, as in reading, (3) single, simultaneous binocular vision; (4) the fusion of slightly dissimilar retinal images into a single visual impression.

**vision, borderline:** vision on the line of demarcation between the normal and the defective or between any two groupings, for example, <sup>294</sup>*see* vision is borderline vision for acceptance as a sight-saving or Braille-class pupil.

**vision, central:** mental interpretation of light stimuli falling on the macula.

**vision, color:** (1) the visual perception of radiant energy of specified wave lengths, (2) the perception of differences in hue, brilliance, and saturation.



**vision, defective:** visual acuity below normal, that is, below 20/20 on the Snellen scale; vision impaired in any of its functions, as manifested by imperfect depth perception, faulty muscular action, or poor peripheral vision.

**vision, distance:** ability to perceive objects at a distance (usually considered to be 20 feet or more) at which light rays entering the eye are approximately parallel.

**vision, double:** *syn.* diplopia.

**vision, extrafoveal:** ek'n'tre-fō'vē-əl; vision resulting from stimulation of the area outside the *fovea centralis*, or bright spot; peripheral vision.

**vision, far:** *syn.* vision, distance.

**vision, low:** visual acuity substantially below normal. *See* vision, normal.

**vision, monocular:** useful vision in one eye only.

**vision, near:** (1) sight at a near point, as in reading, sewing, writing, or other close work, usually between 14 and 16 inches from the eye, (2) the posturing of accommodation and convergence for a visual task performed within 26 inches of the eyes.

**vision, normal:** a visual acuity of 20/20 in Snellen notation. *See* chart, Snellen.

**vision, perimacular:** per'i mak'ū-lar, *syn.* vision, peripheral (2).

**vision, peripheral:** (1) vision resulting from images falling on the outer portions of the retina (when the eyes are directed straight ahead, *peripheral vision* is perception on the extreme edges of the visual field); (2) mental interpretation of light stimuli falling on the retina outside of the 10 degrees surrounding the macula.

**vision, stereoscopic:** ster'ē-skop'ik; stēr'ē-; the perception of the third dimension, that is, depth, through binocular vision or by means of a stereoscope.

**vision, tunnel:** an eye defect in which the visual field is contracted to such an extent that only central visual acuity remains, thus giving the affected individual the impression of looking through a tunnel.

**vision appraisal:** the procedure of making a general examination and appraisal of an individual's vision through observation and the application of a battery of tests; frequently used as a screening technique by medical examiners in college health services; may include tests for central visual acuity, near vision, far vision, muscular balance, near point of convergence, visual field, and color vision, as well as observations on personal and family history and on the manifest condition of the eyes.

**vision test:** *see* test, vision.

**vision test chart:** *see* chart, vision test.

**visitation, class:** the practice of going to observe teachers at work teaching their classes; may be carried off by other teachers for purposes of improving their teaching techniques or by supervisors, principals, and superintendents as a supervisory practice.

**visitation, interclass:** *syn.* intervisitation.

**visiting:** observation of the work of a teacher or supervisor; may or may not be announced, and may be made either on the invitation of teachers or on the initiative of supervisors.

**visiting, interschool:** the visiting by teachers of other teachers within the same school system or in other schools, a part of the in-service education of teachers.

**visiting days:** (1) days set aside for parents and others to visit the school, such as occur during Education Week or on school exhibit days, (2) days when teachers or pupils may go to see the work in other schools.

**visiting nurse:** *see* nurse, visiting.

**visiting teacher:** (1) a combined teacher and social worker whose chief functions are (a) the removal of the existing handicaps of school children that have resulted from their social environment, (b) the prevention of the development of other such handicaps, (c) the instruction of children confined to their homes by illness or physical handicaps, and (d) (sometimes) the enforcement of attendance regulations; (2) a teacher who observes the instruction being given by another teacher.

**visual acuity:** *see* acuity, visual.

**visual acuity, central:** sharpness of vision over the area of the macula lutea, and more particularly in the area of the *fovea centralis*.

**visual-acuity test:** *see* test, visual-acuity.

**visual afterimage:** *see* afterimage, visual.

**visual aid:** *see* aid, visual.

**visual analysis:** *see* analysis, visual.

**visual and space arts:** *see* arts, visual and space.

**visual angle:** the area enclosed by two rays of light reflected from an outside object to the center of each eye.

**visual art:** *see* art, visual.

**visual-auditory association:** (road.) the act or process of relating visual symbols to their corresponding sounds.

**visual axis:** a straight line from the point on which the eye is focused, passing through the optical node, and ending at the point of sharpest vision on the retina; not necessarily the same as the optical axis.

**visual defect:** an imperfection of vision resulting from impairment of the eye, the optic nerve, or the visual area in the brain; may manifest itself as a reduction of central visual acuity, contraction of the visual field, muscular imbalance, color blindness, or ametropia.

**visual difficulty:** (1) a deficiency in seeing that interferes with the normal use of the eyes, especially in reading or writing; (2) a problem related to seeing.

**visual disability:** a handicap in or incapacity for specific visual tasks due to impairment of one or more of the visual functions.

**visual discrimination:** *see* discrimination, visual.

**visual education:** a broad term to describe all education based on the use of materials (other

than books) that appeal directly to the sense of sight, such as charts, models, and still and motion pictures.

**visual-education service:** an organized plan, frequently operated by a school system, museum, library, college, or university, for distributing (and sometimes producing) visual-aid materials for the use of schools and adult study centers, including still and motion pictures, lantern slides, and exhibits for educational purposes.

**visual efficiency:** (1) effectiveness of the individual's interpretation of light stimuli received through the eye; (2) the skill with which the seeing mechanism operates; (3) the capacity to perform specific visual tasks under varying environmental conditions.

**visual fatigue:** (1) tiredness of the eyes from whatever cause, but especially from long application to close work, to strain induced by uncorrected visual defects, or to improper illumination; (2) any sensation of fatigue localized in or near the eyes, probably governed by the laws of referred pain. (There is ample evidence to indicate that whatever the mechanism of visual fatigue, it is located in the central nervous system, for the focusing and turning mechanisms of the eyes are relatively unfatigable.)

**visual field:** *syn.* field of vision.

**visual fusion:** *syn.* fusion (2).

**visual hearing:** *syn.* speech reading.

**visual-hearing method:** a method of teaching lip reading in which motion pictures serve as the basis of instruction. *See* audiovisual-kinesthetic method.

**visual image:** *see* image, visual.

**visual instruction:** *see* instruction, visual.

**visualization:** the act of forming and fixing a clear mental image of the form of an object.

**visual learning:** *see* learning, visual.

**visually handicapped:** *see* handicapped, visually.

**visual memory:** *see* memory, visual.

**visual-memory span:** (1) the extent of an individual's memory for visual symbols, such as letters, words, or other objects; (2) the number of items seen that can be recalled after a single presentation.

**visual-motor method:** a method of teaching reading that emphasizes seeing or clearly visualizing a word, accompanied by the action of saying and writing it; used chiefly as a remedial procedure for pupils who have difficulty in word recognition.

**visual presentation:** the introduction of an item or lesson to be studied by letting the pupil see it, for example, introducing the words of a spelling lesson by having the pupil look at them.

**visual reeducation:** *syn.* training, visual.

**visual skill:** *see* skill, visual.

**visual span:** *syn.* perceptual span.

**visual test:** *see* test, visual.

**visual training:** *see* training, visual.

**visual typewriting:** *see* typewriting, visual.

**vitalism:** *vɪ'təl iz'm;* the doctrine or theory that physical force and mechanical principles are inadequate to explain life processes, which are thought to be due to a living principle that transcends the physical and mechanical, advanced, among modern philosophers, by Bergson, who emphasizes the *élan vital*, or "vital force."

**vocabulary, active:** words and idioms one employs in speech and thought, as distinguished from those one merely recognizes. *See* vocabulary, passive.

**vocabulary, adult reading:** the words commonly used only in adult reading material.

**vocabulary, adult writing:** (1) the words that adults use in writing; (2) the words that adults both understand and use in writing.

**vocabulary, basic:** the words and idioms considered essential for minimal use of a language.

**vocabulary, basic-blend:** a list of words that represent the basic phonetic blends commonly found in reading material.

**vocabulary, basic reading:** (1) the fundamental vocabulary essential to effective reading, common to all fields and subjects, (2) the vocabulary that is systematically taught in the basic reader, as contrasted with the vocabularies of supplementary readers and of the school subjects.

**vocabulary, basic sight:** a list of words of fundamental importance in primary reading, taught as sight words in the preprimer and primer stages.

**vocabulary, children's writing:** (1) the words that children use in writing; (2) the words that children both understand and use in writing.

**vocabulary, child's:** the word stock of children at a given mental stage or grade level, hence, the vocabulary used in speaking to or writing for children.

**vocabulary, graded:** a list of words that have been evaluated or measured and assigned to a certain grade or level of child development.

**vocabulary, graphic:** a term coined by Walter Sargent in 1916 to designate a method of teaching drawing by which a "vocabulary" of simple forms is acquired by pupils as a basis for graphic expression.

**vocabulary, hearing:** the words that one understands upon hearing them spoken.

**vocabulary, marginal:** *syn.* vocabulary, potential.

**vocabulary, meaning:** (1) the words which one understands, the meaning of which one knows, (2) a list of the meanings represented by words in a given amount of material.

**vocabulary, oral:** the words a person employs in expressing himself orally.

**vocabulary, passive:** words that are rarely or never used in a person's speaking or writing but that he readily understands in reading and listening.

**vocabulary, potential:** words that the individual does not know but that he can interpret from

their context or by reason of his background of knowledge. *Syn.* marginal vocabulary.

**vocabulary, preschool:** (1) the words used in speaking by children of the preschool age level, (2) a specific list of words known to be used and understood by preschool children.

**vocabulary, reading:** (1) the word forms that one recognizes when he sees them in print or writing; (2) the words that one understands when he sees them in print or writing, (3) a list of words that one needs to know in order to read.

**vocabulary, recognition:** those words that a person can recognize in context but that he may not be able to use in his own speech and writing.

**vocabulary, remedial reading:** a special list of words designed for use with children who have reading defects.

**vocabulary, speaking:** the words commonly used by a person in conversation.

**vocabulary, spelling:** (1) the words to be taught in spelling, (2) the words that one is able to spell correctly.

**vocabulary, spoken:** *syn.* vocabulary, speaking.

**vocabulary, usage:** (1) vocabulary confined to words in general use; (2) a list including words and statements of their meaning in common usage.

**vocabulary, visible:** meanings of words interlarded with the text of foreign-language readers to obviate reference to a complete vocabulary.

**vocabulary, writing:** the words commonly used by a person in writing, the commonest words used in writing are listed by Horn at 10,000, of which 4,000 are of greatest permanent value to children.

**vocabulary burden:** (1) the general level of difficulty of the vocabulary in a particular piece of writing; (2) the number of unfamiliar words in relation to the total number of running words, especially in basic readers designed for the primary grades

**vocabulary diversity:** a measure of the range of words in a given selection, without reference to technical vocabulary.

**vocabulary exercise:** *see* exercise, vocabulary.

**vocabulary scale:** *see* scale, vocabulary.

**vocabulary test:** *see* test, vocabulary.

**vocal bands:** *syn.* vocal cords.

**vocal compass:** *syn.* vocal range.

**vocal cords:** the two muscular-membranous bands in the voice box (larynx) that produce the fundamental voice sounds when they are placed in varying degrees of proximity and have air forced between them.

**vocal cords, false:** two folds located above and parallel to the vocal cords, probably playing no active role in normal voice production.

**vocalization:** the exercise of the voice through singing vowel sounds. (Used for the improvement of vocal quality and skill, and also often practiced prior to public performance.)

**vocalization, inward:** the act or process of "sounding" words mentally in silent reading

**vocalization, outward:** the act or process of sounding words aloud in oral reading.

**vocalization, socialized:** a stage in the development of speech in the child, usually beginning about the fifth month, in which vocal sounds are used as a means of communication, though they are not yet formed into words.

**vocal range:** the span between the lowest and highest tones that a given singer can perform. *Syn.* vocal compass; *see* alto-tenor; baritone; bass; contralto; mezzo-soprano; soprano; tenor.

**vocation, blind-alley:** any vocation that seems to contribute little of positive value to success in other vocations and that itself offers little or no possibility of advancement (The term is a much-used misnomer, as many jobs with no apparent favorable outlet prove to be stepping-stones to other seemingly unrelated jobs, tasks, or positions.)

**vocational:** pertaining to a vocation or occupation (for example, all gainful occupations and utilitarian labor, including homemaking).

**vocational-ability profile:** *see* profile, vocational-ability.

**vocational adjustment:** *see* adjustment, vocational.

**vocational adviser:** *syn.* counselor, vocational.

**vocational agriculture:** *see* agriculture, vocational.

**vocational aptitude:** *see* aptitude, vocational.

**vocational arithmetic:** *see* arithmetic, vocational.

**vocational art:** *see* art, vocational.

**vocational bookkeeping:** *see* bookkeeping, vocational.

**vocational civics:** *see* civics, vocational.

**vocational clinic:** *see* clinic, vocational.

**vocational coordinator:** *see* coordinator, vocational.

**vocational counseling:** *see* counseling, vocational.

**vocational counselor:** *see* counselor, vocational.

**vocational course:** *see* course, vocational.

**vocational curriculum:** *see* curriculum, vocational.

**vocational director:** *see* director, vocational.

**vocational education:** a program of education organized to prepare the learner for entrance into a particular chosen vocation or to upgrade employed workers; includes such divisions as trade and industrial education, agricultural education, distributive education, and home-economics education.

**vocational education, state director of:** *see* director of vocational education, state.

**vocational goal:** *see* goal, vocational.

**vocational guidance:** *see* guidance, vocational.

**vocational high school:** *see* high school, vocational.

**vocational home economics:** *see* home economics, vocational.

**vocalational interests:** (1) measured patterns of likes and dislikes that have been found experimentally to differentiate successful adults in one occupation from those in other occupations; (2) the student's expressed interest in or his choice of an occupation.

**vocalational maladjustment:** *see* maladjustment, vocalational.

**vocalational rehabilitation:** *see* rehabilitation, vocalational.

**vocalational survey:** *syn.* survey, occupational.

**vocalational training:** *see* training, vocalational.

**vocalational typewriting:** *see* typewriting, vocalational.

**voiced sound:** any speech sound in the normal production of which the voice plays a part, as in the sounds *d* and *z*, as opposed to voiceless sounds like *t* and *s*.

**voiceless sound:** a consonant sound in the production of which phonation is not involved, for example, the sounds *s* and *t*. *Contr.* *vs.* voiced sound.

**voice placement:** the act of singing a tone of a desired pitch. (Voice placement is a problem in the instruction of young children, who must learn to match their vocal tones with tones that they hear.) *See* monotone.

**vocaling error:** substitution of a voiced sound for its voiceless equivalent, or vice versa, as in *dok* for *dog*, *grease* for *grease*, or *Chimmy* for *Jimmy*.

**vollition:** determination, purpose, will.

**Volk Shule:** folk shul's; *n. fem.; pl.* Volk Shulen; (Yiddish, lit., "people's school") a type of daily afternoon Jewish school, of which Yiddish is the language of instruction and which is organized and maintained by the Jewish labor groups, has Zionist and socialist leanings; instruction is nonreligious but not antireligious in character.

**volume control:** a device on a sound-reproducing or -amplifying instrument for regulating the loudness of the sound.

**voluntary reading:** *see* reading, voluntary.

**voluntary stuttering:** *syn.* stuttering, pseudo.

**Von Pirquet test:** *see* test, Von Pirquet.

**voodoo:** an African Negro religion, still practiced with some variation by more primitive Negroes in the Western Hemisphere, especially in Haiti, and to some extent in the United States; based on serpent and phallus worship, and involving sorcery with charms, amulets, secret nocturnal rites, etc.

**voucher check:** a check or written order for money, to which is attached a duplicate, or voucher, which may be used for filing purposes by the person receiving the check.

# W

**waiting station:** a sheltered place along a bus route where pupils may wait for the school bus.

**wallboard:** *syn.* blackboard.

**wall card:** a large card, used in teaching handwriting, that has letters in model form placed upon it, usually white on a black background, and is so located on the wall as to be visible from any part of the schoolroom.

**walleyes:** *syn.* squint, divergent.

**wanderlust:** a powerful urge to wander, to travel from one place to another with no well-defined motive.

**warrant:** (1) an order drawn by the legislative body or an officer of a governmental unit upon its treasurer, directing the latter to pay a specified amount to the person named or to the bearer (it may be payable upon demand and then usually circulates in the same way as a bank check; or it may be payable only out of certain revenues when and if received and then does not circulate so freely), (2) an order for the treasurer to receive money, (3) a written document, generally issued by a court or other duly constituted authority, granting certain specific powers to the bearer, for example, a search warrant, a warrant of arrest, etc.

**warrant, registered:** a warrant that is registered by the paying officer for future payment on account of present lack of funds and that is to be paid in the order of its registration. (In some cases, such warrants are registered when issued; in others, when first presented to the paying officer by the holders.)

**Wassermann reaction:** *väs'er mäh;* the accepted test applied to the blood or spinal fluid to determine the presence or absence of syphilis, the results being reported as plus or minus.

**waste space:** unfinished or unusable rooms, or space not serving either instructional or auxiliary purposes.

**watch test:** *see* test, watch.

**water basketball:** a game similar to basketball but played in the water.

**water polo:** a game played with a partly inflated ball between teams, each of which endeavors to hit the opponents' goal with the ball.

**wax tablet:** a hollowed slab of wood filled with wax, used in ancient times in learning activities and in communication of ideas.

**wealth:** (1) anything that is economically useful, but particularly material objects or possessions; (2) the degree or extent to which a community, person, or school district possesses things of value or the power to purchase them; spending power.

**weaning trauma:** *see* trauma, weaning.

**weekday church school:** *see* church school, weekday.

**weekday school:** any Jewish school providing religious instruction for children several days a week after public-school hours, as distinguished from Sabbath or Sunday schools, which meet only on the day of rest; may be one of two types, namely, the *communal weekday school*, meeting five times a week, and the *congregational weekday school* (so called because it is organized under the auspices of a congregation), meeting three times a week. (Both types were organized in the United States and reflect the acceptance by American Jewry of the public school as the primary medium for secular education.)

**weekly program:** *see* program, weekly.

**weight:** *n.* (1) the relative importance or relative value of an item entering into a computation, (2) the relative number of units allowed for different items, as for different items or sections of a test, (3) the coefficient applied to a score or other value entering into a total or average (in this sense usually called *nominal weight*), (4) the effect of an individual series in determining the position of a particular case in a composite of several series, (5) the extent to which a series contributes to the variability (usually the standard deviation or the variance) of a composite of several series. (*NOTE:* Weight is always to be interpreted as relative to other weights; it has no absolute value.) *See* unweighted; weight, arbitrary; weight, effective; weight, equal; weight, natural; weight, nominal.

**weight:** *v.* the act of determining the relative importance to be assigned to a given datum or result as compared with other data or results.

**weight, arbitrary:** a nominal weight selected for some particular purpose, often when more correct weights cannot be ascertained, for example, weights assigned on the basis of individual judgment or equal weights imposed without warrant.

**weight, beta:** *syn.* coefficient, beta regression.

**weight, beta regression:** *syn.* coefficient, beta regression.

**weight, effective:** (1) the true weight of a series as measured either by (a) its (average) effect in determining the position of a particular case in a composite or (b) its contribution to the dispersion of the composite (it reflects, in addition to nominal weight applied to equally dispersed series, the influence of correlation between the series); (2) the true weight of any individual item in a series, such as that of an item of an objective test or of a section of an essay test. *Syn.* functional weight; *see* weight, nominal.

**weight, equal:** (1) as applied to several items in a series or total, either the allowance of the same number of units for each item when the object or condition is at its maximum (or, possibly, at its norm) or the fact of equal variability of observed or derived scores for each item in the series or total; (2) as applied to series, equal dispersion of all the series that are entered into a composite, a condition that may be brought about by applying the appropriate coefficients (such as the reciprocal of the standard deviation) to the various series of raw scores. (Series are ordinarily said to have equal weight when their variabilities are equal, even though their effective weights may vary, owing to the influence of correlation between the series.) *See* weight, effective.

**weight, functional:** *syn.* weight, effective.

**weight, natural:** the relative weight that any series of raw data has, when it is entered into a composite, by virtue of the relation of its dispersion to the dispersion of the other series in the composite. (Such a series and the resulting composite are often spoken of as *unweighted*, when more careful usage would designate them as *naturally weighted*.)

**weight, nominal:** (1) a coefficient applied to a datum or series of data in the raw form or to one of a number of equally weighted data or series in a composite; (2) the ratio of the dispersion of a series to the dispersion of other series in a composite.

**weight, percentage:** *syn.* frequency, percentage.

**weight, regression:** *syn.* coefficient of regression (1).

**weight, subject:** (1) one of the factors used in calculating teacher load, consisting of a measure of the amount of time needed by the teacher to prepare for a single period of instruction in a particular subject; expressed, in the case of the Douglass formula, as a number greater than, equal to, or less than 1.00, according to how the amount of time needed compares with that required to prepare for a section in mathematics, a foreign language, or the social studies; (2) a numerical value assigned to a school subject according to its difficulty or importance, used in determining how many periods a week shall be devoted to a given subject and what combination of subjects a pupil may study.

**weight, unitary:** a nominal or natural weight of 1; indicates that a particular datum or series has a weight that is regarded as the unit weight, in terms of which other (smaller or larger) weights are expressed. *See* weight, natural; weight, nominal.

**weighted:** having been assigned numbers indicating the relative importance or value of each of the items entering into the computation of a statistic. *Contr.* *unweighted*.

**weighted arithmetic average:** *syn.* mean, weighted arithmetic (1).

**weighted arithmetic mean:** *see* mean, weighted arithmetic.

**weighted classroom unit:** *see* classroom unit, weighted.

**weighted credit:** *see* credit, weighted.

**welfare class:** *see* class, welfare.

**welfare school:** a term used in Los Angeles to designate schools conducted for boys and girls who are seriously maladjusted socially, the school, which has charge during the school day, may be maintained solely by the board of education or may be connected with a residential institution having charge during the full 24-hour day or with foster homes to which the juvenile court sends boys or girls under its jurisdiction.

**welfare service:** the organized group of activities developed by universities in the United States through their extension divisions in the interests of public welfare, such as the work of community surveys and organization, municipal reference bureaus, and child-welfare promotion.

**welfare work.** (1) organized charitable efforts on the part of the more prosperous element of a community to improve the living conditions, health, morale, etc., of the less fortunate members of the community, especially the poor; (2) in industry, any effort on the part of industrial corporations to assist their employees, as in improving their working conditions, home life, means of recreation, health, etc., such services not being demanded by law.

**well adjusted:** tending to respond to one's environment in a way that is not harmful to oneself or to society or that is positively beneficial to oneself, to society, or both.

**Westfield plan:** (teacher ed.) an arrangement, first introduced in the State Teachers College at Westfield, Massachusetts, by means of which members of the senior class taking a professional course exchange places for a week with appropriate members of the previous year's graduating class who are employed in the area served.

**wetting the bed:** popular *syn.* enuresis, nocturnal.

**whipping post:** a post, found both in and out of school, at which children were disciplined; more or less commonly used in early New England.

**whisper test:** *see* test, whisper.

**white screen:** *see* screen, white.

**whole child:** *see* child, whole.

**whole learning:** *see* learning, whole.

**whole meaning:** (1) the general idea of an article, chapter, or large unit of reading matter, (2) the general significance of a large unit of thought as distinguished from the detailed items that support that thought. *Syn.* central thought.

**whole-meaning test:** *see* test, whole-meaning.

**whole method:** a method of teaching speech sounds by attempting to produce them correctly in words, as opposed to the *part method*, in which sounds are taught in isolation.

**whole-part-whole method:** the modern analytical-synthetic method of teaching children to read, beginning with whole words or sentences, followed by word analysis, and culminating in emphasis on reading by thought groups rather than word by word.

**will-and-temperament test:** *see* test, will-and-temperament.

**window card:** a piece of cardboard with a circular hole so placed as to show only a single letter at a time in one of the lines of the *Stellen chart*.

**window-gravity ventilation:** *see* ventilation, gravity; ventilation, window.

**window ventilation:** *see* ventilation, window.

**Winnetka plan:** a plan for individualizing instruction developed in 1919 by Carleton W. Washburne in the public elementary and junior high schools of Winnetka, Illinois, still in operation there, and widely copied, based on the following scheme: the curriculum is divided into two parts, namely, common essentials and social and creative activities, pupils work individually at their own rates on the first part, largely by means of workbooks, progressing only as rapidly as their abilities permit; in the social and creative activities, measurement of achievement is not attempted, and much group work is done.

**wipe:** a technique for terminating a motion-picture scene, by means of which the scene is caused, not to fade out, but to disappear progressively from a given point or line as if it were being wiped out.

**withdrawal:** the act of a pupil in leaving school permanently.

**withdrawals, record of:** *see* record of withdrawals.

**withdrawn behavior:** *see* behavior, withdrawn.

**withdrawn child:** *see* child, withdrawn.

**woodworking:** (1) an activity including the designing, construction, finishing, and reclaiming of wood articles or structures; (2) an area of study relating to industries producing or using lumber.

**word analysis:** *see* analysis, word.

**word association:** unreflective verbal responses to stimulus words. (Used in the controlled-association method of C. G. Jung, in which the subject responds to a list of words called out to him and the examiner studies the words found to be emotionally disturbing to the subject.)

**word blindness:** *syn.* alexia.

**wordbuilding:** a study of word formation and word families, and the construction of new words from familiar parts, as by adding prefixes or suffixes to familiar roots.

**word-by-word reading:** *see* reading, word-by-word.

**word caller:** (1) a reader who pronounces words individually, without intelligent grouping with regard to meaning; (2) a poor, inexpressive oral reader.

**word comprehension:** *see* comprehension, word.

**word configuration:** the general outline of a word or its peculiar features that distinguish it from other words.

**word count:** a statistical study of the number of times different words occur in a representative number of running words.

**word-discrimination test:** *see* test, word-discrimination.

**word element:** (1) any part of a word that constitutes an irreducible minimum; a letter;

(2) any part of a word that cannot be reduced for practical purposes, such as the suffix *frag*; (3) any part of a word, such as a phonogram or syllable, that aids the reader in understanding the pronunciation and meaning of the word.

**word family:** (1) a group of words having a common root, such as *front*, *frontal*, *affront*, *confront*, *frontier*; (2) (phonics) a group of words having similar phonetic elements.

**word-frequency study:** *see* study, word-frequency.

**word game:** an exercise in word recognition and meaning that is appealing to children as play, such as *Words* or the *word wheel*.

**word list:** a list of words that are important for one purpose or another, such as spelling, reading, or pronunciation.

**word list, basic:** (1) a list of words intended to express the concepts and needs of ordinary existence, for example, the list of 850 words known as *Basic English* compiled by C. K. Ogden; (2) a list of words in a certain area of knowledge or for a designated school grade, such as a vocabulary for a reading lesson or a list of the words to be taught in spelling.

**word list, frequency:** a list of words scientifically selected and arranged to indicate relative frequency of occurrence.

**word meaning:** the significance of a word, as distinguished from its form.

**word method:** (1) a method of teaching reading in which the words are first presented as wholes and later analyzed into parts, rather than presented as parts and then synthesized into wholes, (2) a method of teaching reading in which words are taught as wholes, as contrasted with the *alphabet method*, in which letters and syllables are taught first.

**word perception:** *see* perception, word.

**word-picture dictionary:** a dictionary for beginning readers in which each word is accompanied by a picture that aids the child to determine the meaning of the word; usually made by the pupils themselves from words and pictures cut out from workbooks, magazines, etc.

**word-picture game:** (1) a reading game in which words are represented by pictures; (2) a game in which pictures are matched with words.

**word problem:** *syn.* problem, written.

**word recognition:** *syn.* recognition.

**word-recognition test:** *see* test, word-recognition

**word salad:** continuous speech, often carried on with great fluency, in which there is no sense or continuity of thought, although isolated parts may be intelligible; symptomatic of mental disorder. *See* *catalogia*.

**word sentence:** *syn.* sentence, single-word.

**word sign:** *syn.* brief form.

**word study:** (1) analysis of the structure, meaning, and use of words; (2) an exercise in school in which words are subjected to analysis.

**word wheel:** a device for vocabulary or word-recognition drill, in which parts of words are so arranged on a wheel as to form entire words when the wheel is revolved.

**workbook:** (1) a study or learning guide for pupils, often related to a particular textbook or to several textbooks; may contain exercises, problems, practice materials, directions for use, space for recording answers, and, frequently, means of evaluating the work done; (2) a supplementary or preparatory exercise or practice book in reading, used to give additional training not found in basic reading materials.

**work center:** (elem. ed.) an area in a classroom in which materials and equipment concerning a subject of study are assembled for the use of pupils

**work certificate:** *syn.* age-and-schooling certificate.

**workers' education:** instruction for mature workers developed especially in the United States and England by colleges, universities, and trade and industrial unions, chiefly for the benefit of union members; usually emphasizes labor economics and industrial relations.

**workers' institute:** *see* institute, workers'.

**work experience:** *see* experience, work.

**work habit:** procedure in learning activities that, through repeated use, has been established or has become semi-automatic or automatic.

**workhouse school:** *syn.* school of industry.

**working capital:** a reserve set aside, usually out of surplus, to finance such items as receivables and inventories.

**working capital fund:** *see* fund, working capital.

**working mean:** *syn.* average, guessed.

**working origin:** *syn.* origin, arbitrary.

**workmanship:** technical skill applied to the execution of a piece of work.

**workmen's compensation, teacher's:** payment made to a teacher by his employer for an injury incurred, not necessarily arising out of the duties of the employment.

**work period:** *see* period, work.

**work permit:** a legal authorization permitting a child to work, and in this respect synonymous with *age-and-schooling certificate*, but frequently less stringent than the *age-and-schooling certificate*.

**workshop:** (teacher ed.) an arrangement under which special facilities, including particularly a wealth of source material and specialized personnel for group and individual conferences, are provided by an educational institution for individualized or small group study of educational problems that are of special interest to advanced students of education or to teachers in service; frequently provided in such areas as curriculum, administration, guidance, higher education, and secondary education.

**workshop, art:** a place for carrying on art activities, providing opportunity for students to explore the fields of the creative arts largely according to their major interests, without any set program.

**workshop, pupils':** a place where pupils engage in activities specifically planned and organized by themselves under teacher guidance.

**workshop, radio:** a study group having as its purpose the application of theories to the actual production and utilization of radio programs; may be connected with a college or university or with a public school system, sometimes regarded as a part of the curriculum, carrying academic credit, and sometimes as an extracurricular activity.

**workshop, sheltered:** a nonprofit workshop conducted for the purpose of providing remunerative employment or rehabilitating activity for handicapped workers.

**work-study-play school:** a school of the platoon type that provides a balanced program in three major aspects of child life: work, study, and play. *See* Gary plan; platoon school.

**work-type reading:** *see* reading, work-type.

**world court:** an international organization of judges and accompanying institutional forms for hearing cases presented from all over the world, primarily for the purpose of settling disputes between nations; reference is often made to the particular institution of this type that exists at The Hague, Netherlands, known as the *Permanent Court of International Justice*.

**world history:** *see* history, world.

**world technique:** a projective technique for differentiating retarded or neurotic from normal children, according to which the child is presented with 150 objects for constructing a town, village, farm, zoo, etc., and observations are made of his behavior.

**worthy home membership:** competence in discharging the duties and responsibilities of a member of a home, involving relations with others, homemaking, consumer business activities, child training, etc.; one of the aims or objectives of education as stated by various authorities.

**wrist movement:** a handwriting movement in which the emphasis is placed on the free movement of the hand with the wrist joint as the pivot.

**writing:** the process of manually recording material to be read, using any appropriate tool or instrument. (Formerly synonymous with *handwriting*, but now interpreted more broadly.)

**writing, ataxic:** a-tak'nik; the writing of one whose movements are characterized by spasmodic, irregular jerks and lack of motor coordination, owing to a pathological motor condition.

**writing, automatic:** (1) writing executed while the writer is in an unconscious state, as in a trance or under hypnosis; (2) writing executed skillfully, so that ideas may be recorded in an easy, fluent, and legible form, without the attention being distracted by the writing process, acquired as a result of matured, habituated, muscular coordination.

**writing, backhand:** writing that has a slope of less than 90 degrees with the preceding line of writing, with the up- and downstrokes extending to the left of the vertical above the line and to the right of the vertical below the line.



**writing, blind:** writing executed without the use of visual guides; usually refers to writing with the eyes closed or handfolded (to relieve tension), though it may be used to designate the writing of those who lack vision.

**writing, business:** the style of writing commonly recommended and practiced for commercial purposes.

**writing, coordinated:** handwriting that shows smooth curves and transitions between arcs of curves, with no wavering of line or angularities, being indicative of a well-organized and -controlled interplay of the muscles of the arm, fingers, and wrist.

**writing, creative:** composition involving some degree of spontaneity and exercise of the imagination on the part of the writer, especially in the more highly developed literary forms such as verse, short stories, and drama; usually implies such writing done voluntarily as a means of self-expression.

**writing, cursive:** writing that is characterized by running or flowing lines, with strokes joined within the word and angles rounded. *Syn.* running writing; *contr. w.* printscript; writing, manuscript.

**writing, dextral:** writing done with the right hand.

**writing, illegible:** handwriting that cannot be read or that can be read only with great difficulty, owing to defects of form or construction.

**writing, manuscript:** handwriting that makes use of adaptations of the printed letter forms, as in printscript, but that permits of more ornamentation and free strokes than is used in the latter. *See* printscript; *contr. w.* writing, cursive.

**writing, mirror:** *syn.* mirror script.

**writing, running:** *syn.* writing, cursive.

**writing posture:** the position of the writer's body with regard to his seat, desk or table, and writing surface.

**writing rate:** the speed of handwriting, usually measured in terms of the number of letters written per minute.

**writing school:** a type of school, developed in America during the eighteenth century, in which writing and arithmetic were taught.

**writing vocabulary:** *see* vocabulary, writing.

**written assignment:** *see* assignment, written.

**written problem:** *see* problem, written.

**written recall:** *see* recall, written.

# X

**xanthocyanopia:** zan'thō s'ten·oy'ni ə; inability to perceive the colors red and green; the most common form of color blindness.

**x-axis:** the horizontal axis in Cartesian (rectangular) coordinates. *Contr. w. y-axis.*

**x-coordinate:** *syn.* abscissa.

**x-distance:** *syn.* abscissa.

**xenomania:** zen'ō-mā'ni·ə; an unreasonable predilection for institutions, customs, and fashions that are foreign.

**xenophobia:** zen'ō-fō'bi·ə, an unreasonable fear of meeting strangers.

**XYZ grouping:** *see* grouping, XYZ.

# Y

**yardstick method:** a procedure for constructing a high-school schedule in which strips of cardboard of varying length or sticks (frequently yardsticks) are employed for the quick discovery of conflicts in student programs

**y-axis:** the vertical axis in Cartesian (rectangular) coordinates. *Contr.* w. **x-axis**.

**y-coordinate:** *syn.* ordinate.

**y-distance:** *syn.* ordinate.

**yearbook:** *syn.* annual.

**yellow spot:** *syn.* macula lutea.

**Yeshibah:** ye'ahš'ba; -shš'vā, n. fem.; pl. Yeshiboth; ye'ahš'bōth; (Heb., lit., "session") (1) a higher school of Jewish learning, devoted primarily to the study of the Talmudic and rabbinic codes of law, which may grant the degree of rabbi to qualifying students; (2) used also in the United States to designate an all-day elementary Jewish school with both a Hebrew and a secular department.

**yes-no test:** *see* test, yes-no.

**yo-he-ho theory:** the theory that language had its origins in the spontaneous vocalizations of primitive man while engaged in cooperative enterprises such as lifting or moving heavy objects.

**young-farmer class:** *see* class, young-farmer.

**young-farmer group:** a local organization of persons enrolled in part-time classes in vocational agriculture, devoted mainly to social and recreational activities.

**youth:** a collective term for young people; the earlier years of the human life span, commonly 16 to 25 years of age.

**youth movement:** an activity or program of activities by or in behalf of the young people of a society.

**youth organization:** an organization of young persons to promote some youth movement.

**youth problem:** the set of difficulties growing out of inadequacies of adjustment on the part of the young people of a society.

## Z

Zaner-Bloser handwriting system: *see* handwriting system, Zaner-Bloser.

Zend-Avesta: zənd'ə-ves'tə; a collection of all extant documents containing the sacred writings of the religion of Zoroaster, still the Bible and prayer book of the Parsis; it consists of the Yasna, the Vispered, the Vendidad, and the Khordah-Avesta.

zero correlation: *see* correlation, zero.

zero discrimination: *see* discrimination, zero.

zero group: *see* group, zero.

zero-group technique: a variation of the control-group technique in which usually three groups are used, namely, (a) the zero group, (b) the control group, and (c) the experimental group [Following this technique, in an experiment to determine the relative merits of two methods of teaching, the zero group would be given a pretest and an end test but would receive no instruction; the control group would be given a pretest, instruction by one method, and an end test; the experimental group would be given a pretest, instruction by a second method, and an end test; the mean gain of the zero group (which may be interpreted as being due to maturation or practice effect or to factors other than those relating to specific instruction) would be taken as the zero point from which the effects of the treatments introduced in the control and experimental groups might be expressed in terms of percentage of gain or loss.]

zero order: (referring to correlation coefficient, alienation coefficient, regression coefficient,

etc.) having no secondary subscripts; having no variables held constant, for example,  $r_{12}$ ,  $b_{21}$ , and  $s_2$  are all of zero order.

zero-order correlation. *syn.* correlation, total.

zero-order correlation coefficient: *syn.* coefficient, total correlation.

zero transfer: *see* transfer, zero.

zoanthropy: zō-an'thro-pi, a delusion that one has been changed into a beast or has been given the nature of a beast.

zoophilia: zō'f-il'i-o, *syn.* zoophilism.

zoophilism: zō of'i-liz'm, a condition characterized by abnormal devotion to animals, often manifested by a hostile or fanatical attitude toward vivisection. *Syn.* zoophilia, zoophily.

zoophily: zō of'i li, *syn.* zoophilism.

zoophobia: zō-fō'fō-bi-a, an unreasonable fear of animals, usually harmless ones.

z-score: a type of standard score in which the deviation of a raw score from the mean is expressed as a multiple of the standard deviation and the direction of its deviation by a positive or negative sign; the mean and range of the z-score scale are sometimes taken as 5 and as 0 in order to eliminate negative signs. *See* score, standard.

zygote: zī'gōt; zīg'ōt; (1) the fertilized cell, capable of developing into a new individual, that is formed by the union of two gametes (mature sex cells) in the course of sexual reproduction; (2) the individual developing from such a fertilized cell. *See* gamete; ovum; sperm.

## EDUCATION IN CANADA

**academic (A) certificate, interim:** (B.C.) a certificate granted to the holder of a degree in arts, applied sciences, agriculture, or literature, from a recognized university in the British Empire, who has obtained a diploma in education from the University of British Columbia or a British Columbia Normal School diploma and in addition has completed six units of special courses relating to the high-school field, 15 hours of observation, and 30 hours of practice teaching in high school, entitles the holder to teach in an elementary, superior, junior high, or high school.

**academic (A) certificate, permanent:** (B.C.) a permanent license to teach in an elementary, superior, junior high, or high school; granted to the holder of an *interim academic (A) certificate* after 2 years of successful teaching experience in a high or junior high school or 2 years as principal of a superior school.

**academic (B) certificate, interim:** (B.C.) a certificate granted to the holder of a degree in arts, applied sciences, agriculture, or literature, from a recognized university in the British Empire, who has completed a year of successful study in a normal school or who has obtained a diploma in education from the University of British Columbia and in addition has completed five units in special courses in education in the elementary and junior high school fields as provided in the Provincial Summer School of Education; the certificate entitles the holder to teach in an elementary or junior high school or to be principal of a superior school.

**academic (B) certificate, permanent:** (B.C.) a permanent license to teach in an elementary or junior high school or to be principal of a superior school; granted to holders of the *interim academic (B) certificate* after 2 years of successful teaching experience.

**academy:** (1) a private school of secondary level; (2) (N.S. and Prince Edward Island) the designation of a secondary school or high school.

**auxiliary class:** *see* class, auxiliary.

**bilingual school:** a school in which French and English are in daily use for purposes of instruction, provided in areas in which there are large numbers of French-Canadian pupils.

**board of education:** a body of representatives who are elected either directly or indirectly by the public-school supporters and who have administrative control of both public elementary and secondary education in an area or district, known as *board of trustees* in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and as *school board* in Alberta.

**board of education, municipal:** a board formed, with the approval of the voters, by the municipal

council of an urban municipality having a high school district not extending beyond the borders of the municipality; in Nova Scotia, a board established to administer a minimum program of education in all rural and village districts within a municipality.

**board of school commissioners:** (1) in Quebec, generally signifies a school board for the religious majority in the community, usually consists of five members; (2) in Nova Scotia, used in place of *board of school trustees* in urban school districts.

**board of school trustees:** a body of representatives who are elected either directly or indirectly by the ratepayers (in British Columbia, elected by the qualified voters of each school district, subject to the provisions of the Public Schools Act); the board has administrative control of elementary (and in some provinces also secondary) education in the area or district; may be a *board of public-school trustees* or *separate-school trustees*; in Quebec, signifies a school board for the religious minority in the community; generally consists of three members.

**border rural school district:** *see* school district, border rural.

**B. Paed.:** bachelor of pedagogy, the first, or lower, professional degree in education; granted by a faculty of education after approximately 1 year of study to holders of a recognized bachelor's degree who have attended a recognized teacher-training institution and have been certified to teach in the public elementary or secondary schools of one of the provinces of Canada; may be granted as a pass or honour degree. (In some provinces, called *B. Ed.*, bachelor of education.) *See* degree, honour; degree, pass.

**B. Ped.:** *var.* B. Paed.

**certificate, first-class:** (1) the shortened form of *permanent (or interim) first-class public-school certificate*; known in New Brunswick as *first-class license*; (2) in Manitoba, the older designation of *grade XII certificate*; *see* certificate, grade XII.

**certificate, first-class grade A:** *see* first-class grade A certificate.

**certificate, grade XII:** a school-leaving certificate granted to those who have successfully completed the work of grade XII; known in Saskatchewan as *grade XII diploma*.

**certificate, high-school graduation:** *syn.* certificate, middle-school.

**certificate, high-school leaving:** the designation of the certificate awarded to those graduating from grade XI of the secondary school; entitles the holder to pass matriculation.

certificate, high-school principal's: a certificate issued by the department of education to high-school teachers on the recommendation of the high-school (or other) inspectors, qualifies the holder to be the principal of a high school or collegiate institute

certificate, interim academic (A): *see* academic (A) certificate, interim.

certificate, interim academic (B): *see* academic (B) certificate, interim.

certificate, interim collegiate: (Man.) a teaching certificate issued to holders of a degree in arts or science upon completion of 1 year's teacher training in the faculty of education; made permanent upon completion of 2 years' successful teaching, a satisfactory report on some educational problem, and two professional summer-school courses.

certificate, interim elementary: *see* elementary certificate, interim.

certificate, interim first-class grade B: *see* first-class grade B certificate, interim.

certificate, interim first-class public-school: *see* first-class public-school certificate, interim.

certificate, interim high-school assistant's: *see* high-school assistant's certificate, interim.

certificate, interim high-school specialist: *see* high-school specialist certificate, interim.

certificate, interim intermediate: *see* intermediate certificate, interim.

certificate, interim second-class public-school: *see* second-class public-school certificate, interim.

certificate, intermediate: *syn.* certificate, lower-school.

certificate, lower-school: (Ont.) a certificate awarded to those who successfully complete grade X of the secondary school, entitles the holder to enter middle school (grades XI and XII). *Syn.* intermediate certificate.

certificate, middle-school: (Ont.) a certificate awarded to those who pass departmental examinations after successfully completing grade XII of the secondary school; entitles the holder to pass matriculation or to entrance into upper school (grade XIII). *Syn.* high-school graduation certificate; junior high-school diploma.

certificate, permanent academic (A): *see* academic (A) certificate, permanent.

certificate, permanent academic (B): *see* academic (B) certificate, permanent.

certificate, permanent first-class public-school: *see* first-class public-school certificate, permanent.

certificate, permanent high-school assistant's: *see* high-school assistant's certificate, permanent.

certificate, permanent high-school specialist: *see* high-school specialist certificate, permanent.

certificate, permanent second-class public-school: *see* second-class public-school certificate, permanent.

certificate, third-class: a type of teaching license, now obsolete, that was granted after 1 year's successful study at a model school and qualified

the holder to teach in rural elementary schools. *See* model school (1).

certificate, upper-school: (Ont.) a school-leaving certificate awarded to those who pass departmental examinations after successfully completing grade XIII of the secondary school; entitles the holder to honour matriculation. *Syn.* senior high-school diploma.

chief inspector: (1) (Alta.) an official of the department of education or council of public instruction of the province, having, usually, executive charge of supervision of public education within the province, roughly analogous to a state supervisor in the United States; (2) (B.C.) an official of the department of education whose duty it is to inspect normal schools, to assist in coordinating the work of inspection and supervision of schools throughout the province, to conduct experimental studies in education, and perform such other activities as may be assigned to him by the superintendent of education. (Known as *chief superintendent* in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, as *inspector-general* in Quebec; and as *director of teacher training and supervision* in Saskatchewan, where this official has charge of the provincial superintendents of schools and the normal schools.)

class, auxiliary: any class specially provided for gifted, socially or educationally maladjusted, mentally retarded, or physically handicapped pupils, variously designated according to the function performed or group served, as *opportunity class*, *handicraft class*, *right-reading class*, *class for crippled children*, etc.

class, entrance: (Ont.) the designation of the final year (grade VIII) of the elementary school.

class, fifth: the designation of an extra 2 years' work added to the elementary-school program and consisting of approximately the equivalent of grades IX and X of the secondary school, usually found only in rural areas unable to support a high school.

collegiate certificate, interim: *see* certificate, interim collegiate.

collegiate department: (Man.) a secondary school with three teachers devoting full time to instruction in grades IX to XII; enrollment must be at least 45.

collegiate institute: a high school that meets certain requirements as to accommodation, equipment, and staff, in Ontario, at least five of the teachers must hold a high-school specialist certificate; in Saskatchewan, there must be a staff of at least four high-school teachers, in Manitoba, at least four of the teachers must hold a university degree and a collegiate certificate.

common school: (1) in the Maritime Provinces, the name given to the elementary school (in Prince Edward Island, may do the work of all grades up to and including grade X); (2) in Quebec, a school in which both Protestant and Roman Catholic pupils are accommodated.

consolidated school: a school jointly administered and supported by two or more school sections and serving the educational needs of the combined school population; thus, two or more school sections may unite with one another or with a town or village school to main-

tain and administer a *consolidated school*; makes possible the offering of better school conditions and a broader curriculum than would be possible were the individual sections to maintain each its own school, common in rural districts, the pupils frequently being transported to and from school in school buses.

**continuation school:** (Ont. and Man.) a school with one teacher devoting full time to instruction in grades VII to XI, enrollment must be at least 10 in grades IX to XI.

**council of public instruction:** in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the designation of the central provincial educational authority, having general direction and jurisdiction over the public educational system within the province, and located in the capital of the province; known as *board of education* in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, *council of education* in Quebec, and *department of education* in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta, and Ontario.

**county pupil:** *see* pupil, county.

**county school finance board:** (N.B.) the administrative authority in charge of all finances of rural schools in any county that has adopted the County Schools Finance Act; the majority of the board is appointed by the county council and the minority by the provincial government.

**course:** (1) a complete program of studies leading to a degree, certificate, or diploma; (2) the whole program of classes offered in a single subject or department of a college, university, normal school, or secondary school, as the *course* in Latin; (3) a college or university class in a particular subject, meeting on a regular schedule for two semesters, approximately equivalent to 6 credit hours; often used as the unit for stating credits toward a degree; thus, the B.A. Pass degree is often given upon the satisfactory completion of 20 *courses*; *see* half course.

**degree, honour:** a bachelor's degree usually involving a considerable amount of specialization and for which a higher passing standard is maintained than in the case of the pass degree; frequently also involves a longer period of study, usually requiring a full year more than the pass degree; usually entered by students holding the honour-matriculation certificate.

**degree, pass:** a bachelor's degree given upon the completion of a nonspecialized, somewhat general course of study; approximately equivalent to the typical bachelor's degree granted in the United States; the course leading to the degree may be entered with pass matriculation; for example, the B.A. Pass. *See* degree, honour.

**department of education:** (1) (Que., Ont., Man., Sask., and Alta.) the title of the provincial educational authority, having general direction and jurisdiction over the system of public education within the province, and located in the capital of the province; (2) (B.C.) a department of the civil service over which the Minister of Education presides, has charge of the administration of the Public Schools Act, subject to the provisions of the act, and advises the Council of Public Instruction on all matters relating to education in the province; (3) (N.B.) the general term for the provincial educational organization

presided over by the Council of Public Instruction. *See* council of public instruction.

**diploma, junior high-school:** *syn.* certificate, middle-school.

**diploma, permanent elementary:** *see* elementary diploma, permanent.

**diploma, permanent intermediate:** *see* intermediate diploma, permanent.

**diploma, senior-high school:** *syn.* certificate, upper-school; known in Saskatchewan as *grade XII diploma* and in Nova Scotia as *grade XII certificate*.

**D. Paed.:** *dē* ped, doctor of paedagogy, the second, or higher, professional degree in education, granted by a faculty of education, after approximately 1 year of study and the writing of a thesis, to holders of the degree of B. Paed.

**D. Ped.:** *see* D. Paed.

**elementary certificate, interim:** (Que.) a teaching license for beginning teachers in elementary schools; granted by normal schools, upon the completion of 1 year of successful study, to students entering with grade XI certificate (pass matriculation) or its equivalent. (This certificate is exchanged for a permanent diploma after 2 years of successful teaching and completion of a summer-school session.) *See* elementary diploma, permanent.

**elementary diploma, permanent:** (Que.) a permanent license to teach in rural elementary schools, granted to holders of the *interim elementary certificate* after 2 years of successful teaching experience and attendance for one term at the summer school of a recognized university.

**entrance class:** *see* class, entrance.

**examination, honour-matriculation:** (*obs.* in Ont.) the higher matriculation examination taken at the end of grade XIII or at the end of grade XII in the case of certain provinces having a 12-year school system; qualifies students to enter university with 1 year's advanced standing; often a prerequisite to entrance into an honour course, as for the B.A. Honour; known in some provinces as *senior-matriculation examination*.

**examination, junior-matriculation:** *syn.* examination, pass-matriculation.

**examination, matriculation:** an examination recognized by colleges and universities as the basis for entrance from the secondary school; may consist of an examination administered by the college itself or, as is more usual, may be identical with a school-leaving examination given in the secondary school by the provincial department of education.

**examination, pass-matriculation:** the lower matriculation examination taken at the end of grade XII or of grade XI in the case of certain provinces having a 12-year school system; qualifies students to enter university on the freshman level, especially for a pass course, as for the B. A. Pass; known in British Columbia as *university entrance examination*. *Syn.* junior-matriculation examination.

**faculty of education:** a university faculty concerned with the theory and practice of teaching

and with the professional training of teachers and prospective teachers; may grant the degree of bachelor of pedagogy, doctor of pedagogy, bachelor of education, or master of education, as well as various professional certificates.

**fifth class:** see class, fifth.

**first:** (1) the popular, shortened designation of *first-class honours*; see honours system of marking; (2) see certificate, first-class.

**first-class certificate:** see certificate, first-class.

**first-class grade A certificate:** (Man.) a teaching certificate issued to holders of a permanent *first-class grade B certificate* upon completion of eight units of second-year university work.

**first-class grade B certificate, interim:** (Man.) a teaching certificate issued to students with grade XII academic standing and 1 year's teacher training, made permanent on completion of at least 2 years' successful experience and 2 years' professional summer-school courses.

**first-class license:** see license, first-class.

**first-class public-school certificate, interim:** a teaching license required of beginning teachers in the elementary schools, known in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia as *interim first-class license*, in Manitoba as *interim first-class certificate*, in Saskatchewan as *first-class interim certificate*, and in British Columbia as *interim first-class teacher's certificate*.

**first-class public-school certificate, permanent:** a permanent license to teach in the public schools in grades I to X, granted to holders of the *interim first-class certificate* (or its equivalent) after 2 years' successful teaching experience and the completion of certain academic and/or professional studies at a university (requirements vary in the different provinces), known in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia as *permanent first-class certificate*, in Manitoba as *permanent first-class certificate*, in Saskatchewan as *first-class permanent certificate*, and in British Columbia as *permanent first-class teacher's certificate*.

**form:** (1) one of four equal divisions of the 8-year elementary school, each form consisting of 2 years and being divided into a junior and a senior portion, each of 1 year; thus senior second form is equivalent to grade IV and junior fourth form to grade VII; (2) occasionally used to designate a year of the high school, collegiate institute, or private secondary school; thus fourth form is equivalent to grade XII. (Note: The term *form* is rapidly disappearing in favor of the term *grade*, at all levels.)

**general student:** see student, general.

**grade:** (1) strictly, a major division of the school, used for purposes of classification, instruction, and promotion, as in the United States, a year of the elementary school, junior high school, or high school; see *form*; (2) an evaluation or rating, as on an examination.

**grade XII certificate:** see certificate, grade XII.

**grammar school:** (N.B.) the designation of a public secondary school, there being only one of this type in each county (usually called the *county grammar school*); open to all qualified pupils of the county; the principal must hold a

license of the grammar-school class, which is the highest granted in the province.

**grammar-school license:** see license, grammar-school.

**half course:** a college or university class in a particular subject, meeting on a regular schedule but having only half as many class meetings as a course and carrying only half the credit of a course, frequently meets only during one semester, approximately equivalent to 3 credit hours. See course (3).

**high-school assistant's certificate, interim:** the certificate required of beginning teachers in high school, issued to applicants who hold the bachelor's degree (pass or honour) from a recognized university in the British Empire and who have spent 1 year's successful study at a faculty of education or its equivalent, known in Saskatchewan as *interim high-school certificate*. See high-school assistant's certificate, permanent.

**high-school assistant's certificate, permanent:** a permanent license to teach in high schools, granted on the recommendation of the high-school inspectors to holders of the *interim high-school assistant's certificate* after 2 years' successful teaching experience, known in Saskatchewan as *permanent high-school certificate*.

**high-school graduation certificate:** syn. certificate, middle-school.

**high-school leaving certificate:** see certificate, high-school leaving.

**high school of commerce:** a form of vocational school on the secondary level in which the training is chiefly directed to preparation for business.

**high-school principal's certificate:** see certificate, high-school principal's.

**high-school specialist certificate, interim:** (Ont.) a teaching certificate for beginning teachers in high schools or collegiate institutes, specifying the subject or subjects in which the holder has specialized; issued to individuals who, after graduating with the B.A. Honour degree from a recognized university, have studied for 1 year in the Faculty of Education of the Ontario College of Education and have successfully passed the examinations required by the faculty. See high-school specialist certificate, permanent.

**high-school specialist certificate, permanent:** (Ont.) a permanent license to teach in high schools or collegiate institutes, specifying the subjects in which the holder has received specialized training; granted to holders of the *interim high-school specialist certificate* after 2 years' successful teaching experience, on the recommendation of the high-school inspectors.

**honour degree:** see degree, honour.

**honour matriculation:** see matriculation, honour.

**honour-matriculation examination:** see examination, honour-matriculation.

**honours system of marking:** a scale of marks, usually subjectively determined, and commonly used in Canadian high schools and universities, of which the divisions from highest to lowest are as follows: first-class honours, second-class honours, third-class honours, pass, and failure.



honour student: *see* student, honour.

intermediate certificate: *syn.* certificate, lower-school.

intermediate certificate, interim: (Que.) a teaching license for beginning teachers in intermediate schools; granted by normal schools upon the completion of 1 year of successful study to students entering with the grade XII certificate (senior high-school leaving certificate) *See* intermediate diploma, permanent.

intermediate diploma, permanent: (Que.) a permanent teaching license issued to holders of the interim intermediate certificate after 2 years' successful teaching experience and attendance at the summer school of a recognized university or normal school.

intermediate school: approximately synonymous with junior high school.

junior high school: a school forming a link between elementary and secondary education and usually consisting of grades VII to IX or X; not common to all the provinces of Canada; approximately synonymous with intermediate school.

junior high-school diploma: *syn.* certificate, middle-school.

junior matriculation: (obsolescent) *syn.* matriculation, pass.

junior-matriculation examination: *syn.* examination, pass-matriculation.

license, first-class: (1) (Prince Edward Island and N.B.) a teaching certificate granted to persons who complete 1 year of successful study in the normal school after having entered with junior matriculation standing; (2) (N.S.) the license granted after 1 full year of professional training to candidates who hold a grade XI provincial certificate.

license, grammar-school: (N.B.) the designation of the highest teacher's license issued in the province; must be held by every principal of a grammar-school.

license, second-class: (Prince Edward Island) a teacher's license granted to students who have completed the normal-school course and have made 90 per cent or over of the minimum marks required to obtain a superior second-class license.

license, superior first-class: (Prince Edward Island); the highest class of teacher's license issued; granted after 1 year of successful study in the Provincial Normal School to students entering with senior-matriculation standing (grade XII).

license, superior second-class: (Prince Edward Island) a teacher's license granted to students entering normal school with incomplete junior-matriculation standing on the completion of both normal and junior-matriculation courses.

lower school: (Ont.) the designation of grades IX and X, that is, the first 2 years of the secondary school.

lower-school certificate: *see* certificate, lower-school.

matriculation, honour: (1) strictly, the act or process of entering a college or university with

1 year's advanced standing, after having completed grade XIII of the secondary school or the equivalent thereof, according to the province; the usually accepted entrance to courses leading to the honour degree in arts as well as to certain courses in science; (2) loosely used as a synonym for graduation from grade XIII or its equivalent; known as senior matriculation in some provinces, known in Saskatchewan as matriculation.

matriculation, junior: obsolescent *syn.* matriculation, pass.

matriculation, pass: (1) strictly, the act or process of qualifying to enter a college or university as a freshman upon the completion of grade XII of the secondary school or the equivalent thereof, according to the province (grade XI in Alberta, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Quebec), (2) loosely used as a synonym for graduation from grade XII or its equivalent. Known in British Columbia as university entrance. Obsolescent *syn.* junior matriculation.

matriculation, senior: obsolescent *syn.* matriculation, honour.

matriculation examination: *see* examination, matriculation.

member at large: (1) a member of a city board of education appointed by the city council when other board members are elected to represent the wards; (2) a member of a vocational-school committee appointed to represent the pupils of the separate schools.

middle school: (Ont.) the designation of grades XI and XII, that is, the third and fourth years of the secondary school.

middle-school certificate: *see* certificate, middle-school.

minister of education: in all provinces except Nova Scotia and Quebec, a member of the provincial government of cabinet rank and having general control (whether actual or nominal) over the system of public education within the province; may hold other cabinet portfolios as well.

model school: (1) historically, a state professional school for the training of teachers for the third-class certificate, now obsolete; (2) a school under the direct control of a provincial department of education, usually at the elementary level, used as a laboratory school for purposes of demonstration or experimentation in methods of teaching.

municipal board of education: *see* board of education, municipal.

official trustee: (Man.) an appointee of the provincial government who takes the place of a school board in administering the affairs of a school district.

pass degree: *see* degree, pass.

pass matriculation: *see* matriculation, pass.

pass-matriculation examination: *see* examination, pass-matriculation.

pass student: *see* student, pass.

provincial superintendent of education: *see* superintendent of education, provincial.

**provincial university:** a university under the general administrative and financial control of the central educational authority of a province; analogous to a state university in the United States (six provinces maintain *provincial universities*; the remaining three provinces have one or more colleges supported from provincial funds; in British Columbia, the provincial university receives financial assistance from the Provincial Treasury but is administered under the provisions of the University of British Columbia Act).

**public school:** (1) an elementary school (other than a separate school) maintained at public expense; see *common school*; *separate school*; (2) any school supported by public taxation; (3) (B.C.) any school other than a normal school established and maintained under the provisions of the Public Schools Act.

**pupil, county:** a pupil attending a secondary school who resides in a portion of the county that is outside the high-school district; known in Manitoba as a *nonresident pupil*.

**recommendation:** the system by which a pupil is promoted from one grade to the next on the recommendation of the teacher, wholly on the basis of the year's work, and without final examinations; now being extended in some provinces to include the various subjects of the school-leaving certificate of grade XII (or grade XI in the case of provinces having a 12-year school system).

**rural school district:** see *school district, rural*.

**school district:** a subdivision of a township, with at least a stipulated minimum number of children of school age resident in it, formed as the geographical unit to support and be served by a rural elementary school; in some provinces, known as *public-school section*. (The minimum school population varies according to the province.)

**school district, border rural:** (N.B.) a rural school district situated, partly in one county and partly in another.

**school district, rural:** (N.B.) a school district other than one situated wholly or partly within a city or town.

**school district, secondary:** an urban or rural geographical area which supports and is served by one or more high schools or collegiate institutions and over which a secondary school board or board of education exercises educational supervision and administration; each city and separated town forms a *secondary school district*.

**school section:** see *school district*.

**second:** the popular shortened designation of *second-class honours*. See *honours system of marking*.

**secondary school district:** see *school district, secondary*.

**second-class license:** see *license, second-class*.

**second-class public-school certificate, interim:** a type of teaching license (now obsolete in many provinces) granted by a normal school at the conclusion of 1 year of successful study to those entering with grade XII certificate (pass

or junior matriculation). (The certificate is made permanent after additional requirements have been met.) See *second-class public-school certificate, permanent*.

**second-class public-school certificate, permanent:** a permanent license (now obsolete in many provinces) to teach in public elementary schools, granted to holders of the *interim second-class public-school certificate*, usually after 2 or more years of successful teaching or upon supplementing professional training by additional study at the summer school of a recognized university.

**senior high-school diploma:** see *diploma, senior high-school*.

**senior matriculation:** obsolete *syn* *matriculation, honour*.

**separate school:** an elementary school established for the minority in a school area where there exists a difference in race, language, or religion. (In Ontario, *separate schools* are almost entirely for Roman Catholic pupils and usually are termed *Roman Catholic separate schools*.)

**special student:** *syn* *student, general*.

**student, general:** a student who has been admitted to a university (in some cases without presenting a matriculation certificate) for general educational purposes and who is not required to follow any specified curriculum, being permitted to enroll in any course, subject only to the condition of meeting prerequisites, may or may not be required to take examinations. *Syn* *special student*.

**student, honour:** a student who is studying for or who has received an honour degree, such as the B.A. Honour.

**student, pass:** a student who is studying for or who has received a pass degree, such as the B.A. Pass. (In Saskatchewan, a similar student would be designated *ordinary student*, as distinguished from a student taking an honours course.)

**student, special:** *syn* *student, general*.

**superintendent of education, provincial:** a professional educator having executive control over the system of public education within a province; may be the titular head of the school system or the executive assistant to the minister of education, depending upon the province; known in New Brunswick as *chief superintendent of education* and in Saskatchewan as *deputy minister*.

**superior first-class license:** see *license, superior first-class*.

**superior school:** (1) (B.C.) any public school established or maintained for the teaching of pupils enrolled in grades I to X of the course of study prescribed by the council of public instruction; (2) (N.B.) a school, including at least grades I to X, to which all qualified pupils of the civil parish in which the school is located must be admitted tuition free and toward the support of which special government grants are allotted; established for the purpose of supplying a minimum of secondary education for rural pupils; (3) (Que.) a secondary school.

superior second-class license: *see* license, superior second-class.

third: (1) the popular, shortened designation of *third-class honours*; *see* honours system of marking; (2) (obs.) a teacher holding a third-class certificate.

third-class certificate: *see* certificate, third-class.

ungraded school: an elementary, rural, one-room school (usually employing only one teacher) in which the pupils are not divided into grades; usually embraces the work of grades I to VIII (to X in Prince Edward Island and to XI in Nova Scotia), in Saskatchewan, such a school is divided into grades, but grades are grouped whenever possible.

university entrance: (B.C.) the designation of the requirements for admission to the University of British Columbia, a university entrance certificate may be obtained by recommendation from an accredited high school or by a written examination conducted by the Department of Education upon the completion of the program of studies for grade XII.

upper school: (Ont.) the designation of grade XIII, that is, the fifth and final year of the secondary school; actually at a higher level than secondary education, being equivalent to the first year of university.

upper-school certificate: *see* certificate, upper-school.

## EDUCATION IN ENGLAND

**administrative county:** a traditional division of England first established by the Local Government Act of 1888, when the whole of England was mapped into 60 *administrative counties* along with 61 county boroughs and the County of Greater London, following this a further subdivision was made of two of the larger of these *administrative counties* (Yorkshire and Lincolnshire); at present, there are 62 *administrative counties*.

**adult education:** those agencies and procedure intended to extend the period of education beyond the termination of formal training in school or university; includes the provision of any kind of general, cultural, or practical education that arises from the various interests and needs of adult life.

**agricultural college:** *see* college, agricultural.

**agricultural organizer:** a practical instructor in agriculture employed to go among the farmers of a district and advise them on agricultural matters.

**aided school:** a school that receives direct grants from the Board of Education and/or aid from a local education authority out of public funds. *Syn.* grant-aided school.

**all-age school:** a type of school for children through the whole range of elementary education, that is, from 5 to 14 years, limited to those areas of England not yet reorganized in accordance with the recommendations of the Hadow Report. *Syn.* all-grade school.

**all-grade school:** *syn.* all-age school.

**approved school:** a type of school introduced under the Children and Young Persons Act of 1933, designed to take care of delinquent children and to replace the former Industrial School for younger delinquents and the Reformatory School for older delinquents; divided into junior and senior schools for girls and junior, intermediate, and senior schools for boys, supported by voluntary contributions or by local authorities, aided by grants on the recommendation of the Home Office. *Syn.* Home Office school.

**art class:** *see* class, art.

**art school:** a type of school, officially classified as forming part of the system of "technical and further education," that offers full-time and part-time day and evening courses relating principally to the industrial and commercial branches of arts and crafts; may be under the supervision of the Board of Education and the recipient of government grants or a privately operated institution that may or may not receive financial aid.

**attendance officer:** an employee of the local education authority, responsible for the prepara-

tion of the school census and the investigation of absences.

**Board of Education:** the national educational authority of England and Wales, having as its chief functions the distribution of governmental funds for education, the drafting of regulations under which such funds are distributed, and the inspection of schools, established in 1899 by act of Parliament to take over the responsibilities of two previously existing departments of the government, namely, the Education Department and the Science and Art Department, while later the responsibility of handling educational endowments was transferred to it from the Charity Commissioners, is presided over by the president of the board, who is also Minister of Education, the board is a government department and is staffed by a body of civil servants consisting of a permanent secretary and various educational, legal, and medical advisers, accountants, inspectors, etc.; there is a separate Welsh Department, with its own permanent secretary. *See* Consultative Committee.

**board of governors:** an advisory board similar to a *board of managers*, but attached to a secondary school. *See* board of managers.

**board of managers:** an advisory board of men and women attached to provided and nonprovided elementary schools; has no financial control except over funds issued from voluntary contributions and intended for specific purposes, but serves as a link between the school and the public and between the school and the education committee of the local education authority; in the case of provided schools, consists usually of six members, four appointed by the local education authority and two by the minor authority (parish council) to represent each school or group of schools in its area; in the case of nonprovided schools, consists of the foundation managers, or trustees, and representatives of the local education authority in the proportion of four to two. *Dist. f.* board of governors.

**central school:** a free, selective school on the post-primary level, parallel to the secondary school but not recognized as being on the secondary level; offers 4 to 5 years of postprimary education to children entering by competitive examination at the age of 11 years; curriculum is general, supplemented by industrial, commercial, or domestic-science courses, not strictly vocational in nature, graduates may proceed to a vocational school; may or may not be coeducational.

**certificate, employment:** (1) a certificate issued by the local education authority to the prospective employer of a child of 14 provided that, after consultation with the local committees for juvenile employment, it is decided that such

employment will be "beneficial" to the child; exempts the child from school attendance and renders his employment legal; (2) a certificate given to a pupil under 15, giving him permission to enter employment within 21 days of the date of issuance; remains valid only so long as the child is employed by the same employer.

certificate, first school: *syn.* certificate, lower school.

certificate, higher school: a certificate given to a pupil who passes the second, or higher, certificate examination, which is taken by pupils remaining in a secondary school for 2 years of advanced work after passing the first, or lower, certificate examination. *Syn.* second school certificate.

certificate, lower school: a certificate awarded to pupils in secondary schools who pass the lower, or first, school certificate examination at about the age of 10. *Syn.* first school certificate.

certificate, second school: *syn.* certificate, higher school.

chancellor: the honorary rather than administrative head of a university. *See* vice-chancellor.

charity school: a type of school in England, during the latter half of the seventeenth century, that provided education for the poor and that became increasingly common until the middle of the eighteenth century, offered instruction in religion, reading, writing, and spelling, as well as some study of arithmetic, as a practical course of training for domestic service, was usually supported by private contributions and controlled by some religious body.

chief education officer: *syn.* director of education.

chief inspector: *see* inspector, chief.

chief medical officer: an official who serves as head of the Medical Department established in 1907 by the Board of Education and as chief medical officer of the Ministry of Health, among other duties, maintains connection between the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education.

class, art: a class operated on a part-time or evening schedule, offering instruction in art.

class, continuation: *see* continuation class.

class, day continuation: *see* continuation class, day.

class, nursery: (1) specifically, a class in an infant school provided for the younger children of 3 to 5 years of age, under conditions similar to those prevailing in nursery schools; (2) in general, a group of children in a nursery school. *See* nursery school.

class, technical day: a body of students, either full-time or part-time, usually in a tax-supported school, meeting during the day for the purpose of studying the principles of science and art applicable to industries.

college: a term that for a long time retained the original meaning of its Latin origin *collegium*, an association, guild, or corporation established for any purpose and administered under common rules; from the Middle Ages on, the term gradually began to be applied more specifically to institutions for secondary or higher education, for example, Winchester College and Eton College at the secondary level,

and the colleges at Oxford and Cambridge at the higher level.

college, agricultural: a college controlled and financially aided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, maintained as a center of research in agriculture, and offering relatively short, highly practical courses in agricultural education to students admitted from secondary schools, farm institutes, and other sources.

college, residential: an institution for adult education to which students come for full-time study and which offers facilities for room and board, or means by which students may maintain themselves while in attendance, recognized by the Board of Education, given financial aid and instructional assistance by the local education authorities.

college, teacher-training: *syn.* training college.

college, technical: a school for adolescents and adults, usually tax-supported, sometimes offering a curriculum leading to a degree, and giving instruction in the principles of science and art applicable to industries and in the application of special branches of science and art to specific industries or occupations, courses range from elementary to those for final degree examinations.

college, training: *see* training college.

college, university: an institution that provides higher education but does not confer degrees; usually students in such institutions take the external examinations for degrees in the University of London. (Many of the provincial universities began as university colleges and obtained charters as degree-granting universities later.)

college, village: a type of locally supported institution used as a day school for children and as a night school for adults, instruction for adults depends on local needs and interests.

Committee of Council: the term commonly used to designate the *Committee on Education of the Privy Council*. *See* Committee on Education of the Privy Council.

Committee on Adult Education: an advisory committee organized by the Board of Education in 1920 to provide for the development of adult education, to coordinate the work in this field, to set up an agency to cooperate with private and public organizations supplying adult education, and to advise the Board of Education; has prepared and published a number of papers on the subject of adult education.

Committee on Education of the Privy Council: a committee, organized in 1839, that consisted of four Ministers of the Crown, one of whom was the Lord President, who served as chairman, and a Permanent Secretary; dealt with matters concerning education in general, and allocated governmental grants to elementary schools; was replaced in 1890 by the Board of Education; usually known as the *Committee of Council*.

consolidated school: a type of school established through the union of two or more separate school districts, each of which formerly operated a small rural school, as a means of providing better instruction and a more modern school plant; pupils must, by law, be transported.

**Consultative Committee:** a group of advisers to the Board of Education, first organized in 1900 under the Board of Education Act to represent the universities and other groups interested in education; duties are advisory and, sometimes, investigatory; members serve without pay and are at liberty to criticize freely, but the President of the Board of Education is not obliged to follow their advice, originally consisted of 18 members, of whom 6 retired every 2 years; now consists of 21 members, representing all branches of education, of whom 7 retire every 2 years; retiring members may be reappointed.

**continuation class:** any class offered as a means of continuing the education of young persons who have left school and desire additional education; especially, a class in a continuation school. See continuation school.

**continuation class, day:** a class in a day continuation school. See continuation school, day.

**continuation school:** a school intended to provide additional education for young persons who, for whatever reason, have left the regular schools at an early age or who wish to learn special skills or to study in particular areas for vocational or cultural reasons; may be held at night, as in the case of evening schools, or during the day, as in the case of day continuation schools.

**continuation school, day:** a type of free part-time school held during the daytime and intended to continue the education of youths of 14 to 18 who have completed the elementary-school course but who are unable, for financial or other reasons, to continue in full-time day schools on the postprimary level, attendance usually voluntary, pupils working part time and studying part time, often in areas connected with their work; authorized by the Fisher Act of 1918 and the Education Act of 1921. See Fisher Act.

**coopted members:** those members of the education committee of a local administrative council who are appointed to membership by the elected members of the committee, as required by law, by reason of their being experienced in education and acquainted with the needs of the various schools in the area, have the same duties, powers, and privileges as the other members of the committee, but must be in the minority. See education committee.

**council:** see local council.

**council member:** a member of the local administrative council elected for the general purpose of local administration.

**council school:** (1) popular *syn.* provided school; (2) the popular designation for a council secondary school; see secondary school, council.

**council secondary school:** see secondary school, council.

**county:** one of 62 geographical areas established by the Local Government Act of 1888, and authorized by the Education Act of 1902 as a local unit of school administration having an elected administrative council with the power and duty of providing elementary education, of supplying or aiding education other than elementary, and of coordinating all forms of education in the area. *Dist. f. county borough*

**county agricultural school:** a type of agricultural school maintained by the local administrative councils for prospective farmers, offering both full-time and part-time instruction in modern methods of farming, courses vary in length from a few weeks to a full year, provides accommodations for boarding students.

**county borough:** a city having a population of 50,000 or more (other than Greater London, which is classified as a *county*), designated by the Education Act of 1902 as a Part II authority, with the power and duty of providing elementary education, of supplying or aiding education other than elementary, and of coordinating all forms of education in the area. *Dist. f. county.*

**county borough council:** see local council.

**county council:** see local council.

**county secondary school:** see secondary school, county.

**course, diploma:** (1) a 4-year course of study for prospective teachers offered in the teacher-training departments of universities and university colleges; consists of 3 years of general education, for the successful completion of which a degree is granted, followed by a fourth year of professional training in the theory and practice of teaching, teaching techniques, teaching problems, and some practice teaching, following which the diploma in education is granted; (2) a 1-year professional graduate course for prospective secondary-school teachers who already hold the bachelor's degree; offered by the teacher-training departments of universities; successful candidates are granted the diploma in education and are recognized on the Board of Education register as certified secondary-school teachers.

**course, honours:** (1) the curriculum leading to the B.A. or B.Sc. honours degree at a university; involves specialization in a particular field, and extends over 3 or 4 years; (2) a particular course (for example, one in medieval French literature) recognized as part of a curriculum for an honours degree.

**course, pass:** (1) a university program of studies leading to the B.A. or B.Sc. pass degrees. nonspecialized and general in character, and approximately equivalent to the typical course for the A.B. or B.Sc. degrees in the United States; common also throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations and India; the adjective *pass* signifies that the student is obliged to obtain a certain minimum mark in each class, this minimum being somewhat lower than that required for the *honours course*, see *course, honours*; (2) a single class or subject of study constituting a part of the program of studies leading to a pass degree.

**crèche:** *kresh*, a type of day nursery established to care for the preschool children of working mothers, usually upon the payment of a small fee; accepts children of 1 month to 3 years of age.

**day continuation school:** see continuation school, day.

**day grammar school:** see grammar school, day.

**demonstrator:** a teacher or teacher's assistant, as in a medical or scientific school, whose duties consist in the demonstration of experiments, dissections, anatomical preparations, etc.

**department, junior art:** a type of junior technical school offering training in commercial art as well as general education. *See* junior technical school.

**Department, Science and Art:** a department of the central government established in 1853 for the encouragement of science; provided grants for schools and financial aid for special students in science; was replaced in 1899 by the then newly created Board of Education.

**department, university training:** a department of education in a university or university college devoted to the academic and professional preparation of teachers, both for the elementary and for the secondary schools; admits students at about the age of 17 years from the secondary schools who have fulfilled the university matriculation requirements; offers a 4-year course of study of which the first 3 years are devoted to obtaining the pass or honours degree, while the fourth year is spent in professional training in education. *Dist. f. training college.*

**diploma course** *see* course, diploma.

**director of education:** the administrative head of the education committee of a local education authority, an experienced educator having functions and responsibilities analogous to those of a superintendent of schools in the United States. *Syn.* chief education officer; secretary for education.

**education, adult:** *see* adult education.

**education, further:** *see* further education.

**education, higher:** *see* higher education.

**education, infant:** *see* infant education.

**education, postprimary:** *see* postprimary education.

**education, primary:** *see* primary education.

**educational settlement:** a type of center for adult education through classes and discussion groups, recognized by the Board of Education; aided through grants and teaching assistance by the local education authorities.

**education committee:** the board that represents a local education authority, responsible locally for the general administration of public education and for the exercise of the main powers of the local education authority with the exception of the right to raise rates and borrow money, consists of a committee of the local council, the chairman and the majority of the members being council members, and the remainder (of whom at least one must be a woman) being co-opted members representing the public and the schools, roughly analogous to a school board or board of education in the United States. *See* co-opted members.

**elementary school:** a free, publicly operated school offering primary (to 11 years of age) and postprimary education (to the age of 14 years).

**elementary school, higher:** prior to 1902, a school that gave a form of lower secondary education to pupils remaining in elementary schools after the age of 14 or 15.

**employment certificate:** *see* certificate, employment.

**endowed school:** (1) originally, a private school owned by a joint stock company and operated by an employee of the company, who acted as principal; (2) in the modern sense, a secondary school financed in whole or in part by the income from invested funds.

**evening institute:** a program of classes offered in the evening as a part of a general program of adult education; founded on local initiative, the course of study being determined by local needs and interests.

**evening school:** a type of school conducted in the evening for the benefit of young people who have been obliged to leave day school and go to work; similar in scope and aims to the night schools conducted in the United States.

**examination, first school:** *syn.* examination, first school certificate.

**examination, first school certificate:** an examination given to pupils at the completion of a 4-year course in the secondary school, serves as a matriculation examination for university entrance and, in many cases, as a school-leaving examination. *Syn.* first school examination, school certificate examination.

**examination, free-place:** older *syn.* examination, special-place.

**examination, higher school certificate:** an examination given in the secondary school to pupils who have taken 2 years of advanced work in the sixth form and who hold the first school certificate.

**examination, intermediate:** an examination given at provincial universities and the University of London at the end of the first year of a course of studies leading to a degree. (The possession of the higher, or second, school certificate is sometimes accepted as ground for exemption from the whole or part of this examination.)

**examination, matriculation:** an entrance examination conducted by the examining body of a university; may be waived in the case of students holding the first school certificate, under certain conditions, or the second school certificate or its equivalent.

**examination, school certificate:** *syn.* examination, first school certificate.

**examination, second school certificate:** *syn.* examination, higher school certificate.

**examination, special-place:** a competitive examination, differing somewhat from locality to locality, used as the basis for the awarding of special places; formerly called free-place examination. *See* special place.

**examination, university entrance:** a matriculation examination given either in a secondary school or by the university authorities, as a means of selecting students for entrance into university work.

**farmers' institute:** *syn.* farm institute.

**farm institute:** a series of courses of 4 weeks' to 2 years' duration, given for the benefit of agricultural workers. (The founding of these institutes depends entirely upon local initiative.) *Syn.* farmers' institute.

first school certificate: *syn.* certificate, lower school.

first school certificate examination: *see* examination, first school certificate.

first school examination. *syn.* examination, first school certificate.

first woman inspector: *see* inspector, first woman.

Fisher Act: an act of Parliament, passed in 1918, that empowered local education authorities to raise the compulsory attendance age to 15 in their own areas (a power, however, that was largely neglected); contained clauses to be operative when the time was appropriate, by which it would be compulsory for all employers to release boys and girls up to 16 and, 7 years later, up to 18, to attend day continuation classes for 220 hours or 280 hours per annum, and compulsory for young persons of these ages to attend such classes if they were not otherwise enrolled in day schools.

food services: the activities involved in giving meals or extra nourishment to school children, especially free meals to undernourished children of the poor, administered by local education authorities under the Provision of Meals Act of 1906; attention is paid especially to the distribution of milk.

foundation school: a private school financed, in part at least, by endowments.

free place: older *syn.* special place.

free-place examination: older *syn.* examination, special-place.

free education: a general term for the training offered in a group of institutions and schools officially distinguished from elementary and secondary schools, operated under special regulations, through the authority of a separate branch of the Board of Education, and administered by special committees and officers of the local education authorities; intended to give training largely of a technical or vocational type as a supplement to what is offered in elementary, postprimary, and secondary schools; extends through a wide range of activities, from the work of domestic-science classes for village girls through the highly scientific studies of specialized technical schools at the university level; attempts to furnish persons intending to enter industry or commerce with specialized training and a scientific basis for their vocational activities.

grammar school: (1) a term designating an (older) school, generally local in character and supported by income from endowments, from fees, and from grants from the local and central authorities; (2) a popular general term used to designate any academic secondary school, including the *day grammar school*, *high school*, and *council secondary school*, as well as any one of the public schools such as Eton and Rugby.

grammar school, day: a nonresidential, endowed school on the secondary level, offering academic training in preparation for university matriculation; curriculum somewhat traditional, differing from that of the public schools largely in laying less emphasis on classical studies and more on scientific subjects; pupils enter at about the age of 11 and remain until 17 or 18. (Many of

these schools are extremely old, some are royal foundations.)

grant-aided institution: any educational institution that receives direct grants from the Board of Education and/or aid from a local education authority out of rate-fund moneys (that is, money raised by local rates).

grant-aided school: *syn.* aided school.

grants committee: a committee established by the Board of Education to adjust grants to the local education authorities, bodies other than local education authorities, and individual students, in accordance with regulations that define for each type of institution or class the conditions to be complied with and the basis of computation.

great public schools: a general term applied to the very old foundations, such as Eton, Harrow, Rugby, and Winchester. *See* public school.

Hadlow report: a report issued in 1926 by the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Hadlow, entitled *The Education of the Adolescent*. [The Consultative Committee subsequently issued two other reports, *The Primary School* (1931), and *Infant and Nursery Schools* (1933). The three reports led to a reorganization of the traditional English elementary school, particularly at the postprimary level.]

headmaster: strictly, the principal of a secondary school; also applied popularly to principals of elementary schools for whom the official designation in government regulations is *head teacher*.

headmistress: a woman employed as the administrative head of a school.

head teacher: a teacher in charge of a separate department in a public elementary school or in charge of the whole school; must devote some time to class instruction in addition to supervisory and administrative duties. *See* headmaster.

higher education: a general term for the education provided in the secondary schools and universities.

higher elementary school: *see* elementary school, higher.

higher school certificate: *see* certificate, higher school.

higher school certificate examination: *see* examination, higher school certificate.

high school: a type of grant-aided secondary school covering the same scope of instruction as the day grammar schools; takes day pupils only; pupils may be admitted from private or public elementary schools at the age of 11 or over and may remain up to the age of 18; supported by endowments, fees, and grants from the local and central education authorities, in most cases, not coeducational.

Home Office: a branch of the central government presided over by the Secretary of State and responsible, among other duties, for the control of reformatories and industrial schools for delinquents. *See* approved school.

Home Office school: *syn.* approved school.



honours course: *see* course, honours.

housemaster: a teacher in charge of a division of a school (called a *house*), consisting of pupils of all ages, generally found in secondary schools and, occasionally, in elementary schools (Originated in boarding schools, applied to a teacher residing in a house, or dormitory, and responsible for the discipline, conduct, and advising of the boys living in the house, or dormitory.)

industrial school: a type of reform school for potential delinquents, either voluntarily maintained by a private association or publicly operated by a local education authority, aided by government grants and subject to governmental inspection; curriculum stresses practical trades and crafts.

infant education: the type of education given in the infant school, aims at supplying what is essential for the child's healthy growth, physically, intellectually, spiritually, and morally, during the transitional stage from babyhood to childhood; curriculum consists of activity and experience, rather than of knowledge to be acquired and facts to be stored, and is intended to encourage the child to achieve control and orderly management of his energies, impulses, and emotions.

infant school: the lower division of the primary school, accepts pupils from 5 to 7 or 8 years; sometimes also provides for pupils under 5 years. *See* junior school; primary school.

inspection: the term used in England and Canada to designate the activities denoted in the United States by the term *superintension*.

inspection, subject: the intermittent observation and evaluation of formal instruction in a particular school subject. *See* inspection.

inspectional area: the area or district containing the schools under the jurisdiction of the inspector who carries out the duties pertaining to inspection.

inspector: an experienced educator employed either by the Board of Education or by a local education authority to exercise a general supervisory function over the schools within his jurisdiction.

inspector, chief: one of three head supervisors (one each for elementary, secondary, and technical education) appointed by order in council on the advice of the President of the Board of Education of the central government, acting on the recommendation of a selection committee. (One of the three *chief inspectors* acts as *senior chief inspector*, responsible for the entire supervisory staff.)

inspector, first woman: a qualified woman employed, under civil service, by the Board of Education of the central government; responsible, under the senior chief inspector, for the organization of supervision in domestic subjects and the coordination of information on questions affecting women, girls, and younger children.

inspector, senior chief: *see* inspector, chief.

intermediate examination: *see* examination, intermediate.

Joint Matriculation Board: the school certificate examining body of the northern universities.

junior art department: *see* department, junior art.

junior commercial school: a type of junior technical school offering instruction in commercial subjects as well as general education. *See* junior technical school.

junior housewifery school: a type of junior technical school offering instruction in practical home economics as well as general education. *See* junior technical school.

junior school: the upper division of the primary school, accepts pupils from 8 to 11 years. *See* infant school, primary school.

junior technical school: a general term for a number of schools that admit pupils at the age of 13 years for a course lasting 3 or 4 years and that prepare pupils for a particular industry or group of related industries while continuing the pupils' general education. Includes *junior commercial schools*, *junior art departments*, *nautical schools*, and *junior housewifery schools*.

L.E.A.: a commonly used abbreviation of *local education authority*. *See* local education authority.

local council: the administrative and policy-making body responsible for local government in a county, county borough, urban district, or municipal borough; divided into committees, one of which, the *education committee*, has functions similar to those of a board of education in the United States. *See* education committee.

local education authority: a local geographical unit empowered and compelled to provide certain stipulated educational facilities, may be either a *Part II authority*, such as a county or county borough, or a *Part III authority*, such as a municipal borough. *See* education committee, local council; *Part II authority*; *Part III authority*.

local university: *syn.* university, municipal.

lower school certificate: *see* certificate, lower school.

matriculate: (1) strictly and etymologically, to enter or enroll in an institution such as a school or university; (2) as commonly used, to fulfill the requirements for entrance into a university, especially by passing examinations.

matriculation examination: *see* examination, matriculation.

Minister of Education: the political head of the Ministry of Education, who is also *President of the Board of Education*. *See* Board of Education.

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries: a department of the central government that, among its other duties, has general responsibility for the administration of agricultural education and maintains and gives financial assistance to special agricultural colleges for students beyond the usual school age.

modern school: a general term sometimes used to designate both the *senior school* and the *central school*. *See* central school; senior school.

municipal borough: a city having a population of over 10,000 and under 50,000; designated as a *Part III authority* by the Education Act of 1902, required to establish and maintain elementary schools. *See* *Part III authority*.

**municipal borough council:** *see* local council.

**municipal university:** *see* university, municipal.

**nonprovided school:** a public elementary school built and kept structurally in repair by a voluntary, or private, body (that is, not by the local education authority); called *nonprovided* because the buildings are not provided by the local or central education authority, although all other expenses may be paid by these authorities. *Syn.* voluntary school; *see* provided school.

**nursery class:** *see* class, nursery.

**nursery school:** (1) usually, a publicly supported school for very young children of 2 to 5 years, established by the local education authority and receiving liberal grants from the Board of Education; emphasises play, health care, and social development of pupils; meals are furnished; intended principally to provide daytime care for the children of working mothers; (2) a privately operated school of a similar sort

**nursery training:** a course given in a model nursery school in which the methods of dealing with very young children may be studied by prospective infant teachers.

**open-air school:** a type of special school developed for the education of physically debilitated children in order that they may continue their education while regaining their health and vitality; classes are held in the open air, children are well fed and warmly clad, and formal work is reduced and modified.

**Parliamentary Secretary:** a member of Parliament, appointed to serve the interests of the Board of Education in the House of Commons, who frequently replies for the Minister of Education on points raised in debate; is virtually Undersecretary for Education, but is not a professionally trained educator and does not return to a position on the Board of Education when he ceases to be Parliamentary Secretary or a member of Parliament.

**Part II authority:** the local educational authority of a county or county borough; may legally provide any type of education from the nursery school up to and including adult education, and may assist higher education through grants to universities and university colleges or by means of scholarships to students in institutions of higher learning; so called by reason of the fact that this type of local authority is defined and authorized in Part II of the Education Act of 1902.

**Part III authority:** the local educational authority of an urban district or municipal borough, restricted by law to the administration and organization of nursery and elementary schools, though permitted to cooperate with Part II authorities in the provision of education beyond the elementary level, so called by reason of the fact that this type of local authority is defined and authorized in Part III of the Education Act of 1902.

**pass course:** *see* course, pass.

**Permanent Secretary of the Board of Education:** the professional head of the Board of Education, permanently attached to the board and under the Minister of Education; formulates and

directs the policies of the board, subject to the sanction of the Minister of Education, and exercises general supervisory and advisory functions in relation to the work of the board.

**postprimary education:** the education offered in senior schools and central schools and in the postprimary departments of elementary schools, for children over 11 years old. *Dist. f.* secondary education.

**postprimary school:** a school for the postprimary education of children between the ages of 11 and 14 or, in many cases, 15 years; may be a central school or a senior school or the postprimary department of an elementary school.

**preparatory school:** a junior department of a public school or a separate, usually privately operated institution, having as its principal function the preparation of pupils for enrollment in a public school, at the secondary level; may be inspected by the Board of Education and recognized as efficient, but does not receive grants. *See* public school.

**President of the Board of Education:** the political head of the Ministry of Education, who holds the cabinet post of Minister of Education and is solely responsible for the whole conduct of the Board of Education.

**primary education:** in general, education up to about 11 years of age. *See* primary school.

**primary school:** any public school for pupils of 5 to 11 years; divided into the *senior school* (5 to 7 years) and the *junior school* (8 to 11 years); may also include a nursery class for children of 3 to 5 years.

**principal:** *rare syn.* vice-chancellor.

**private school:** a school, provided by a private individual or a group of private individuals, that receives no financial aid from either the local or the central education authority. (Such schools, if their proprietors or board of governors so desire, may be inspected by the local or central education authority.)

**proprietary school:** a privately owned school operated for private profit.

**provided school:** a public elementary school built and kept structurally in repair (that is, provided) by a local education authority, sometimes called *council school*. *See* nonprovided school.

**provincial universities:** the universities other than those of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, namely, Birmingham, Bristol, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Reading, Sheffield, and Wales. *See* university, municipal.

**public school:** a private boarding school, endowed and charging tuition fees; usually very exclusive, often of great antiquity, and traditionally academic in curriculum; noneducational; pupils usually admitted at about 13 years for a course on the secondary level in preparation for university matriculation. (Note: The designation public signifies, in this case, a privately operated school open to public patronage or with a wide public reputation.) *See* great public schools.

**pupil-teacher:** a prospective teacher in training under the *pupil-teacher system*. *See* pupil-teacher system.

**pupil-teacher system:** a system of teacher preparation introduced into England in 1846 (in imitation of a system then used in the Netherlands), as originally organized, boys and girls who wished to become elementary-school teachers served a 5-year apprenticeship under the headmaster of an elementary school, teaching during the day and continuing their general education after school hours, and, at the termination of the period of indenture, took a competitive examination for entrance into a training college. (Since 1870, the system has been considerably modified, through such measures as the raising of the minimum age for pupil-teachers to 15 or 16 years and the restriction of pupil-teacher training to certain centers, and has declined in favor of the system of preparing teachers in training colleges.)

**reader:** a university teacher of a rank immediately below that of professor.

**reformatory school:** a certified school for youthful offenders, where they are maintained, educated, and instructed in manual work, subject to ultimate control by the Home Office, publicly or privately operated; supported by parliamentary, council, and in certain cases, borough council grants.

**residential college:** *see* college, residential.

**rural district:** a region not included within the confines of a city, town, or village.

**school certificate examination:** *syn.* examination, first school certificate.

**school clinic:** a department of the school devoted to the medical inspection and treatment of school children, developed by the Board of Education as part of the School Medical Service since 1907, and transferred to the Ministry of Health in 1919.

**school for defectives:** a school for those who are markedly subnormal, especially with regard to mental and physical traits.

**science and art department:** *see* department, science and art.

**secondary education:** a general, academic, liberal education suited to the needs of boys and girls from 12 to 17 or 18 years, including the study of English, one or more foreign languages, geography, history, mathematics, science, drawing, manual instruction, domestic subjects, physical training, and sports, offered in the day grammar schools, public schools, high schools, and council secondary schools. *Dist. f.* post-primary education.

**secondary school:** a publicly or privately controlled institution charging tuition fees (except to holders of *special places*) and offering secondary education as distinct from postprimary education, often coeducational, pupils admitted by competitive examination at about the age of 11 and retained until the age of 16 to 18.

**secondary school, council:** a type of publicly operated secondary school established and administered under the authority of a county or county borough, admits pupils to an education parallel to that offered in the day grammar school or high school, though often having a somewhat more practical and scientific bias; may be for boys or for girls only or coeducational;

fees are charged, although a high percentage of pupils are admitted on scholarships; graduates may matriculate into universities or higher technical schools, often called *council school*.

**secondary school, county:** a council secondary school established and administered under the authority of a county. *See* secondary school, council.

**second school certificate:** *syn.* certificate, higher school.

**second school certificate examination:** *see* examination, second school certificate.

**secretary for education:** *syn.* director of education.

**senior chief inspector:** *see* inspector, chief.

**senior school:** a free, nonselective school on the postprimary level, parallel to the secondary school but not recognized as being on the secondary level, offers postprimary education to children who are not proceeding to a secondary school, pupils are from 11 to 14 or 15 years old and pursue a course of general studies supplemented by practical studies having a technical or vocational bias; may be housed in a separate building, or may be the senior division of an elementary school; may or may not be coeducational.

**special place:** the right, awarded to a pupil, to attend a secondary or grammar school with a total or partial exemption from fees, awarded on the basis of competitive examination to those pupils judged to be most capable of profiting from the education offered, formerly called *free place*.

**special-place examination:** *see* examination, special-place.

**special school:** a school established for the education of children who, by reason of some physical or mental defect, cannot be educated in an ordinary school.

**special-subjects teacher:** a teacher with ability and qualifications to teach one or more subjects not required of a teacher who has not had this specific training, for example, a teacher of music, arts and crafts, woodworking, etc.

**standard:** the unit of the English elementary school system corresponding to *class* or *grade* in the United States and Canada.

**subject inspection:** *see* inspection, subject.

**supplementary teacher:** a teacher whose only qualifications are age, physical fitness, and approval by the inspectors; permitted to teach young children in rural schools only, and never given charge of a school. (The number of such teachers who may be employed in any area is limited, and the type is fast declining in numbers.)

**teacher preparation:** *see* department, university training; pupil-teacher system, training college.

**teacher-training college:** *syn.* training college.

**technical college:** *see* college, technical.

**technical day class:** *see* class, technical day.

**technical school:** a school on the postprimary level, offering a general postprimary education

supplemented by the study of the principles underlying various areas of work such as commerce, domestic science, engineering, and art.

**trade school:** a school for adolescents and adults, giving preparation for specific occupations requiring manual or mechanical skill, such as dressmaking, millinery, photography, or silversmithing; may or may not charge tuition fees.

**training college:** an institution for the preparation of elementary-school teachers, usually offering a 2-year course of general and professional studies, with (sometimes) a third year of academic specialization, admits students on a selective basis from the secondary school who have attained the age of 18, who hold the first school certificate, and who are required to guarantee their intention to complete the course and follow the teaching profession, may be established and maintained publicly by a Part II authority or university, or may be voluntarily established and maintained by a voluntary (usually denominational) society; may or may not charge tuition, and may be residential, day, or both. *Dist. f.* department, university training.

**training college for domestic subjects:** an institution of higher education providing technical or professional instruction to prospective teachers of home economics.

**treatment center:** a medical clinic set up as a part of a school system by the local educational authorities under the authority of the Minister of Health; provides for periodic medical inspection of all children in public elementary schools and for the free treatment of physical disorders.

**tutorial instruction:** a type of highly individualized instruction used in universities, by which each student is assigned to a tutor (one of the teaching staff) with whom he consults at set intervals concerning studies that the student carries on nearly independently.

**uncertificated teacher:** one who has not received the teacher's certificate of the Board of Education but who has passed the first school examination or done work regarded as equivalent to this; usually applied to such a teacher employed in the elementary school system.

**university:** an institution of higher education that has received a charter to grant degrees; may consist of a number of colleges, or may be a single institution.

**university, local:** *syn.* university, municipal.

**university, municipal:** a university located in a city, but not provided or maintained by the

municipality, and intended principally to fulfill local needs for higher academic and technical education. *Syn.* local university; provincial university.

**university college:** see college, university.

**university entrance examination:** see examination, university entrance.

**university grants committee:** a committee of experts in matters concerning higher education attached to the Treasury of the central government; has the responsibility of advising the Treasury on the matter of governmental grants to the universities.

**university training department:** see department, university training.

**vacation school:** a type of school operated during the summer vacation; originally founded by social workers and philanthropic societies with the idea of counteracting the harmful effects of idleness and the influence of the city streets on children of school age.

**vice-chancellor:** the actual chief of a university faculty, responsible for the general administration of the university; an experienced educator, elected by the university senate or appointed by the chancellor with the approval of the senate, resides at the university and often has life tenure. (The position of chancellor is somewhat of a snore, bestowed as an honor. The vice-chancellor is the actual head of the university.) *Rare syn.* principal.

**village college:** see college, village.

**voluntary school:** a nonprovided school, built and kept structurally in repair by a voluntary (usually religious) body, particularly the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church. *Syn.* nonprovided school.

**voluntary-school manager:** one of the board of managers of a voluntary school. See voluntary school.

**Workers' Educational Association:** a voluntary organization, founded in 1903 by Albert Mansbridge, that cooperates with the universities in a program of adult education; provides a number of 1-year and terminal courses, and appoints full-time tutors in certain rural areas to organize adult-education projects.

**Young Farmers' Club:** a national organization of over 100 clubs, associated in a national federation, that is intended to stimulate an interest in agriculture and to supply pupils for the rural continuation courses in some areas.

## EDUCATION IN FRANCE

**académie:** ā-kā-dē-mē; *n. fem.; pl. académies* (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "academy") one of the 17 administrative units into which the French educational system is divided geographically for purposes of efficiency, each academy being the seat of a university.

**agrégation:** ā-grā-gā-yōN'; *n. fem., pl. agrégations* (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "aggregation," "assemblage") the title or designation of official membership in the teaching profession, granted to those candidates for teaching positions in the secondary schools (*lycées* and *collèges*) and in certain university faculties, such as law, medicine, and pharmacy, who succeed in passing a highly specialized, eliminative examination held annually by the state. (The candidates making the highest grades are granted the *agrégation* until the needed quota of new teachers has been filled.)

**agrégé:** ā-grā-zhā'; *n. masc.; pl. agrégés* (final *s* not sounded) a man who has been selected as a professor in a secondary school (*lycée* or *collège*) or in one of several faculties of the university, as a result of having successfully passed the competitive *agrégation* examination. *See* *agrégation*; *agrégés*.

**agrégée:** ā-grā-zhā'; *n. fem.; pl. agrégées* (final *s* not sounded) a woman who has been selected as a professor in a *lycée*, *collège*, or university as a result of having passed the competitive *agrégation* examination. *See* *agrégation*; *agrégé*.

**arrêté:** ā-ro-tā'; *n. masc.; pl. arrêtés* (final *s* not sounded) any ruling or regulation issued by civil or military authorities, such as the Minister of National Education, etc.

**auberge de jeunesse:** ā-bā-rzh' dō zhē-ne'; *n. fem.; pl. auberges* . . . (final *e* not sounded) (lit., "inn of youth") a type of tourist home for young people, similar to the youth hostels of England, Germany, and the United States. *See* *Jugend Herberge* (section on Germany).

**auditeur libre:** ā-dō-tēr' lō-brō; *n. masc.; pl. auditeurs* -s (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "free hearer") one who audits a university course without having registered or matriculated as a student.

**baccalauréat:** bā-kā-lō-ā-k'; *n. masc.; pl. baccalauréats* (final *s* not sounded) a degree granted by the Minister of National Education in recognition of the successful completion of a course of secondary studies in a *lycée* or *collège*. (The degree is divided into two parts, each of which is subject to certain written and oral examinations. The first part corresponds to the American senior high-school diploma.

Successful pupils then proceed to an additional year of work in one of two major fields, mathematics or philosophy, and after passing certain prescribed written and oral examinations, are awarded a diploma that admits them to the university.)

**bourse de famille:** bōsā de fā mō-yō; *n. fem., pl. bourses* . . . (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "family pence") a scholarship available to children either (a) in large families or (b) of needy parents, as a help to them in continuing their studies.

**brevet élémentaire:** brē-ve' ā-lā-mhN tār'; *n. masc.; pl. brevets* -s (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "elementary diploma") a diploma granted after a comprehensive written and oral examination, for which the candidate must be at least 15 years old, upon the completion of the *enseignement du premier degré* (since the reform of 1937-1938), covering 3 years of work beyond the *certificat d'études primaires élémentaires*; compulsory for candidates seeking admission to the *école normale primaire*. *See* *certificat d'études primaires élémentaires*; *école normale primaire*.

**caisse des écoles:** kēs dā zā-kol'; *n. fem., pl. caisses* . . . (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "school chest") financial assistance for needy school children.

**censeur:** sā-Nsēr'; *n. masc.; pl. censeurs* (final *s* not sounded) the supervisor of instruction in a *lycée*, who relieves the *professeur* of routine duties of discipline, instruction, etc., somewhat like an assistant principal. *See* *proviseur*; *surveillant général*.

**certificat d'aptitude pédagogique:** sār-tō-fō-kā' dāp-tō-tYd' pā-dō-go-zhōk'; *n. masc.; pl. certificats* . . . (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "certificate of pedagogical aptitude") a teaching certificate granted to graduates of the *école normale primaire*, after 2 years of probationary teaching in the elementary schools, upon satisfactory performance in certain written and oral examinations and the recommendation of the inspectors in their schools, leads to what corresponds to the permanent teaching certificate in the United States. *See* *école normale primaire*; *stage*.

**certificat d'aptitude professionnelle:** sār-tō-fō-kā' dāp-tō-tYd' pro-fē-yō-nol'; *n. masc.; pl. certificats* . . . (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "certificate of professional aptitude") a certificate of vocational skill.

**certificat d'acidulité:** sār-tō-fō-kā' dā-sō-dY-ā-tā'; *n. masc.; pl. certificats* . . . (final *s* not sounded)

mat, fate, share, father, law; choose; let, evil, fern; get; trim, fight; joy; hop, rope, forward, foot, pool, toll, mouse; set, fish; thick, there; mug, mule; yes; zebra, zh = *s* in *pleasure*; o: alike, later, pencil, abandon, circus; ā: broader than *a* in *mat*, not as broad as *a* in *father*; āN = *a* in *father*,

(lit., "certificate of diligence") a certificate of attendance for a university course pursued without academic credit.

**certificat d'études primaires élémentaires:** *kār-tā-jē kī' dā-yā' prā-mā' lā-māN tār'; n. masc; pl. certifi-cats . . . (final s not sounded)* (lit., "certificate of primary elementary studies") a diploma granted at the end of the period of elementary-school study after a comprehensive examination covering the work of the public elementary school.

**chaire:** *shār; n. fem.; pl. chaires (final s not sounded)* a professorship in a university, lycée, or collège, for example, the *chaire de philosophie*, the position as professor of philosophy, cognate with the English word *chair*, used in the same way.

**classe d'orientation:** *kāś dō-t'yāN-tā-s'yōN'; n. fem; pl. classes . . . (final s not sounded)* (lit., "orientation class") a class, generally lasting about 1 month, in which children who have completed their early elementary training and have received the *certificat d'études primaires élémentaires* are studied in order to determine what type of further training they are best fitted for and whether they should be permitted to enter a secondary school.

**classe enfantine:** *kāś āN-fāN tār'; n. fem; pl. classes -s (final s not sounded)* (lit., "infant class") the designation of a type of kindergarten for children aged 3 to 6, operated in connection with an elementary school. *Dist. f. école maternelle.*

**classes élémentaires:** *kāś ā lā-māN tār'; n. fem pl. (lit., "elementary classes")* (1) the first 2 years of the *enseignement du premier degré*, for children 7 to 9 years old; (2) the first 2 years of the *lycée* or *collège*, for children 10 to 12 years old, in preparation for the *certificat d'études primaires élémentaires* (which corresponds to the American high-school entrance diploma). See *certificat d'études primaires élémentaires*; *collège*; *lycée*.

**classes préparatoires:** *kāś prā-pā-rā-tār'; n. fem. pl. (lit., "preparatory classes")* elementary-school classes attended by pupils up to the age of 6 or 7 years.

**collège:** *ko lēzh'; n. masc; pl. collèges (final s not sounded)* a municipal public secondary school supported by local authorities, usually aided by the state. *Dist. f. lycée.*

**comité de patronage:** *ko-mā-tā' de pā-tro-nāsh'; n. masc; pl. comités . . . (final s not sounded)* (lit., "patronage committee") a committee of persons interested in the welfare of certain groups or projects, such as school children or social welfare.

**comité supérieur des bourses nationales:** *ko-mā-tā' s'y pā-r'yār' dā bōrs nā-s'yō-nā'; n. masc; pl. comités -s . . . (final s not sounded)* the higher committee on national scholarships.

**commission municipale scolaire:** *ko-mā-s'yōN' māY nē sē pā' ēko lār'; n. fem; pl. commissions -s (final s not sounded)* (lit., "municipal school commission") a local school board

governing the schools of a ward or section of a town.

**commune:** *ko-māN'; n. fem; pl. communes (final s not sounded)* an administrative unit similar to the American township.

**concours:** *kōN-kōōr'; n. masc; pl. same as sing.*; a competition by means of examination, usually in two parts, the first written and the second oral.

**conférence:** *kōN fā-rāNs'; n. fem; pl. conférences (final s not sounded)* a lecture given by a professor in a course of study.

**Conseil supérieur de l'instruction publique:** *kōN-sē-yō s'y pā-r'yār' de loN ētr'yā-s'yōN' p'y-blāk'; n. masc. (lit., "higher council on public instruction")* the National Board of Public Education.

**cours complémentaire:** *kōōr kōN-pā-māN-tār'; n. masc; pl. cours -s (final s not sounded)* (lit., "complementary course") a supplementary course in higher elementary education.

**cours d'adultes:** *kōōr dā d'Yit'; n. masc; pl. same as sing.*, a course specially designed for adults.

**cours spécial d'été:** *kōōr spā-s'yāl' dā-tā'; n. masc; pl. cours spéciaux . . . ; spā-s'yō' (lit., "special summer course")* the general term for any one of a number of special summer courses, such as those in French language and civilization offered for foreigners by the Sorbonne (University of Paris).

**cours supérieur:** *kōōr s'y pā-r'yār'; n. masc; pl. cours -s (final s not sounded)* (lit., "higher course") the designation of the course offered in the *écoles primaires supérieures*.

**décret:** *dā-kre'; n. masc; pl. décrets (final s not sounded)* an executive decree or regulation made in the interests of the public welfare, such as those issued by the Minister of National Education.

**département:** *dā-pār-te-māN'; n. masc; pl. départements (final s not sounded)* one of the 90 administrative units into which the territory of France is divided, similar in form, size, and function to the American county. (Education is administered by means of organizations in the *départements* and *communes*, but these always operate under the strict control of the Minister of National Education in Paris.)

**diplôme:** *dā plōm'; n. masc; pl. diplômes (final s not sounded)* a diploma; usually granted in France only after a comprehensive written and oral examination.

**dispense:** *dēn-phāN'; n. fem; pl. dispenses (final s not sounded)* exemption from certain courses granted to candidates for a higher degree, based on recognition of a previously earned degree or title; very limited in the fields of medicine, dental surgery, and pharmacy. See *équivalence*.

**dispense d'âge:** *dēn-phāN' dāsh; n. fem; pl. dispenses . . . (final s not sounded)* (lit., "age dispensation") a permission based on the school record of a candidate for an examination,

allowing him to sit for the examination at an earlier age than that at which it is normally taken.

**doctorat d'état:** dok-tō-rā' dā-tī'; *n. masc.; pl. doctorats* . . . (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "doctorate of state") the general designation for the doctorates in letters and sciences granted by the state that are designated more specifically as *doctorat des lettres* and *doctorat des sciences*.

**doctorat d'université:** dok-tō-rā' d'y-nū-vā' sē-tī'; *n. masc.; pl. doctorats* . . . (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "university doctorate") the doctorate granted directly by the university after an extended period of study, the acceptance of a printed thesis, and three oral examinations, the principal one based on the thesis and the other two on related subjects.

**doctorat es lettres:** dok-tō-rā' es le-tre, *n. masc.; pl. doctorats* . . . (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "doctorate in letters") the doctorate granted by the state as a result of a difficult examination on the results of original research in some area of liberal arts, published by the candidate in two theses printed upon the authorization of a university faculty; never an honorary degree, earned only by productive scholarship in studies often extending over years; rarely granted to foreigners. *See* *doctorat d'état; doctorat des sciences*.

**doctorat es sciences:** dok-tō-rā' es s'yāNs'; *n. masc.; pl. doctorats* . . . (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "doctorate in sciences") the doctorate corresponding to the *doctorat es lettres*, but granted to outstanding students in some area of science. *See* *doctorat d'état; doctorat des lettres*.

**doyen:** dwē-yōN'; *n. masc.; pl. doyens* (final *s* not sounded) the dean of a university faculty, usually appointed for 3 years, and having duties similar to those of the dean of a college of an American university.

**école communale:** ā-kol' ko mY-nā', *n. fem.; pl. écoles* -s (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "communal school") *see* *école primaire élémentaire*.

**école d'apprentissage:** ā-kol' dā prāN-tō sūsh'; *n. fem.; pl. écoles* . . . (final *s* not sounded) a type of vocational trade school.

**école de perfectionnement pour enfants arriérés et anormaux:** ā-kol' de pār-fek s'yōn-māN' pōr āN-fāN' ā'yā' ā ā nōr-mā', *n. fem.; pl. écoles* (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "training school for backward and abnormal children") a type of special school for retarded and abnormal children, in which medical and psychological treatment is available.

**école manuelle d'apprentissage:** ā-kol' mā-nY-el' dā-prāN-tō sūsh', *n. fem.; pl. écoles* -s . . . (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "manual school of apprenticeship") a type of school for instruction in handwork and vocational activities.

**école maternelle:** ā-kol' mā-tār-nē', *n. fem.; pl. écoles* -s (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "maternal school") a type of free school for children of both sexes between the ages of 2½ and 6 years and usually from the poorer classes.

**école ménagère:** ā-kol' mā-nā zhār', *n. fem.; pl. écoles* -s (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "house-keeping school") a type of school specializing in home economics at the postelementary level.

**école nationale professionnelle:** ā-kol' nā s'yō nā' pō fe s'yō nē', *n. fem.; pl. écoles* -s -s (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "national professional school") a type of national vocational school offering a 4-year course of training for minor executives, supervisors, and superintendents in certain specialized trades.

**école normale:** ā kol' nōr māl'; *n. fem.; pl. écoles* -s (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "normal school") the generic term applied to any school for the preparation of teachers.

**école normale primaire:** ā kol' nōr-māl' prēmār', *n. fem.; pl. écoles* -s -s (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "primary normal school") a type of school for the preparation of elementary-school teachers.

**École normale supérieure:** ā-kol' nōr māl' sY-pā-r'yā', *n. fem.* (lit., "higher normal school") a school in Paris for men students preparing for the agrégation and for the highest level of teaching services; students are selected by competitive examination. *See* *agrégation*.

**École normale supérieure de jeunes filles:** ā kol' nōr-māl' sY-pā-r'yā' de jēn fē'yō', *n. fem.* (lit., "higher normal school for young girls") a school in Sèvres for young women students preparing for the agrégation; students are selected by competitive examination. *See* *agrégation*.

**école normale supérieure d'enseignement primaire:** ā-kol' nōr māl' sY-pā-r'yā' dāN sōm-yō-māN' piē māl', *n. fem.; pl. écoles* -s -s . . . (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "higher normal school of primary teaching") a training college designed for the preparation of teachers in the *coeurs supérieurs* and in the *écoles normales primaires*.

**école nouvelle:** ā-kol' nōv-vā', *n. fem.; pl. écoles* -s (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "new school") a type of progressive, experimental school in which self-expression, creative and problem-solving activities, and other lifelike experiences are provided as the chief means of intellectual, emotional, and social growth; somewhat like the progressive schools of the United States.

**école obligatoire:** ā-kol' o blā gā twār', *n. fem.* (lit., "obligatory school") compulsory education, requiring school attendance from the age of 7 to 14 years.

**école pratique de commerce et d'industrie:** ā-kol' prā tīk' de ko-mārs' ā doN-dY-atōr', *n. fem.; pl. écoles* -s . . . (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "practical school of commerce and industry") a type of school offering practical instruction in commerce and industry.

**école primaire élémentaire:** ā-kol' prēmār' ā-lā-māN-tār', *n. fem.; pl. écoles* -s -s (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "elementary primary school") the public elementary school that succeeds the *école maternelle*; commonly spoken of as the *école communale*; composed of pupils ranging from 6 to 14 years of age.

mat, fate, share, father, law; choose; let, evil, fern; get; aim, fight; joy; hop, rope, forward, foot, pool, toll, mouse; set, fish; thick, there; mug, move; yes; zebra, zh = a in pleasure, e: alike, later, pencil, abandon, circus; ā: broader than a in mat, not as broad as a in father; āN = a in father,

école primaire supérieure: *ä kol' prö-mär' aY-päi'ygr'*; *n. fem., pl. écoles -a -s* (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "higher primary school") a public school providing 2 or 3 years of high-school education beyond the *école primaire élémentaire*; graduation from this school is required of all prospective elementary-school teachers for admission to the *école normale primaire*.

école professionnelle: *ä kol' pro fe'syo-nel'; n. fem., pl. écoles -a* (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "professional school") the generic term applied to any school for advanced vocational training.

école unique: *ä kol' Y-näk', n. fem.* (lit., "single school") the French ideal of a common school providing equal educational opportunities for all worthy pupils.

équivalence: *ä kã-vü läNs'; n. fem.; pl. équivalences* (final *s* not sounded) recognition by a French university of a foreign degree or university title, granting the holder the same credit and privileges as if he had earned the corresponding French degree or university title and thus enabling him to apply such credit toward a higher degree. (Equivalences are not granted toward degrees in medicine, dental surgery, or pharmacy.) *See dispensa.*

grandes écoles: *grãNä-nä kol'; a. fem. pl.* (lit., "great schools") the general term for higher institutions of learning other than universities.

immatriculation: *ä mã trã kY lä-s'yöN'; n. fem.; pl. immatriculations* (final *s* not sounded) (1) general registration for a year's work in a university, entitling the student only to attend classes, not to sit for examinations, (2) the fee payable for such registration in a university

inscription: *eN akrep's'yöN'; n. fem., pl. inscriptions* (final *s* not sounded) (1) registration for classwork in a university; (2) a fee for registration in classwork, payable at the beginning of each of the regular three terms, required of students working for state degrees.

inspecteur d'académie: *eN spek'tgr' dã kã dã-mã'; n. masc.; pl. inspecteurs* . . . (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "academy inspector") the supervisor of instruction for all schools lying within the area of a *département*.

instituteur: *eN stãtY-tgr'; n. masc.; pl. instituteurs* (final *s* not sounded) a man teacher in the public primary schools. *Syn. maître d'école; dist. f. professeur.*

institutrice: *eN stãtY-trãs'; n. fem.; pl. institutrices* (final *s* not sounded) a woman teacher in the public primary schools. *Syn. maîtresse d'école; dist. f. professeur.*

instruction: *eN strYk's'yöN'; n. fem.*; a term equivalent to *formal education*. (Distinguish from the French word *éducation*, which indicates all the child's learning outside of school as well as inside the classroom and which is seldom used to indicate specifically the work of the classroom.)

licence: *läNäNs'; n. fem.; pl. licences* (final *s* not sounded) an intermediate university degree,

between the *baccalauréat* and the *doctorat*, usually granted 3 years after the *baccalauréat*; required of all candidates for the *agrégation* and *doctorat*; approximately equivalent to the master's degree in the United States or Canada.

ligue de l'enseignement: *läg de läN sen ya-nãN'; n. fem.; pl. ligues* . . . (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "teaching league") a national association of the teaching profession

loi Astier: *lwi ät'tyã', n. fem.*, a law requiring young workers to attend part-time schools until they reach the age of 14, when education is no longer compulsory

lycée: *läãk'; n. masc.; pl. lycées* (final *s* not sounded) a secondary school operating under the direct financial and educational control of the state and preparing students for the *baccalauréat* and for admission to the university. *Dist. f. collège.*

maître d'école: *mãtrã dã kol'; n. masc.; pl. maîtres* . . . (final *s* not sounded) *syn. instituteur.*

maîtresse d'école: *maitrãs' dã kol'; n. fem., pl. maîtresses* . . . (final *s* not sounded) *syn. institutrice.*

Ministre de l'éducation nationale: *mã nãstrã de lä dY-kã's'yöN' nã's'yo nãl'; n. masc.* (lit., "minister of national education") since June, 1932, the official title of one of 12 members of the traditional French cabinet charged with the control and direction of the entire educational system of the nation; to be distinguished from *Ministre de l'instruction publique*, which was the official title prior to June, 1932.

Ministre de l'instruction publique: *mã nãstrã de läN strYk's'yöN' pY-blãk'; n. masc.* (lit., "minister of public instruction") prior to June, 1932, the official title of one of 12 members of the traditional French cabinet charged with the control and direction of the entire educational system of the nation. *See Ministre de l'éducation nationale.*

Office national des pupilles de la nation: *o-fãs' nã's'yo nãl' dã pY-pgr'yo de lä nã's'yöN'; n. masc.* (lit., "national office of the wards of the nation") the bureau in charge of needy children whose fathers were killed during the First World War.

Office national des universités et écoles françaises: *o-fãs' nã's'yo nãl' dã sY-nã vgr' sã lä' ä ä kol' frãN sãs'; n. masc.* (lit., "national office of French schools and universities") the bureau that makes available information regarding the universities and schools of France.

prêt d'honneur: *prã do-ngr'; n. masc.; pl. prêts* . . . (final *s* not sounded) (lit., "honor loan") a loan granted to students who wish to do advanced work beyond the secondary level.

professeur: *pro fe'sgr'; n. masc.; pl. professeurs* (final *s* not sounded) a professor in a *lycée*, *collège*, *université*, or any school of higher education.

proviseur: *pro vgr'sgr'; n. masc.; pl. proviseurs* (final *s* not sounded) the head of a French



*lycée*, corresponding to a combination of headmaster of an American private boarding school and principal of an American public school.

**recteur**: rek tœr'; n. *masc*; pl. *recteurs* (final *s* not sounded) the administrative head of a university, representing both the university and the state, appointed by recommendation to the President of the Republic by the Minister of National Education, and named by the President in an official decree; the highest French educational executive next to the Minister of National Education.

**répétiteur**: râ pè ts tœr'; n. *masc*, pl. *répétiteurs* (final *s* not sounded) an assistant in the study hall who helps students prepare their assignments or coaches them in their studies.

**stage**: stâsh; n. *masc*; pl. *stages* (final *s* not sounded) a period of probationary teaching done by a prospective teacher before receiving a permanent appointment. *See certificat d'aptitude pédagogique.*

**surveillant général**: sYr-veyaŋ' zhâ nâ-râ'; n. *masc*; pl. *surveillants généraux*; sYr-veyaŋ'

zhâ nâ-râ' the general overseer of school routine, as a rule in a *collège*, attending to matters of general school behavior and discipline outside the classroom. *See censeur.*

**titre**: tœ'tro, n. *masc*; pl. *titres* (final *s* not sounded) a title, such as *professeur* or *instituteur*, usually conferred by the state and bearing the seal of the Minister of National Education. (A few, conferred by the university itself, bear only the seal of the *recteur*.)

**trimestre**: trê-me'stro; n. *masc*; pl. *trimestres* (final *s* not sounded) a "quarter" (3 months) of classwork (There are three *trimestres* in the French academic year.)

**université**: Y nê-vâr sê-tâ', n. *fem*, pl. *universités* (final *s* not sounded) a university. (The French *université* is not a collection of buildings built on a campus, as in the United States, but a "spiritual" grouping of different faculties, one of which may be located in one part of the city and another several miles away or even in a different city.)

mat, fâto, shâre, fâther, lâw; choose; let, evil, fœrn; get; trim, fight, joy; hœp, îðpœ, fœrward, fœbt, pœol, toil, mouse; set, fish; thick, œfere; mug, mûse; yes; zebra, zh - s in *pleasure*, œ: alike, later, pencil, abandon, cirous; â: broader than œ in *mat*, not as broad as œ in *father*; âŋ = œ in *father*.

## EDUCATION IN GERMANY

**Abendgymnasium:** ʔ'bent gʲm nʲk'se-dəm, n. *neut.*; pl. -gymnasien; -gʲm-nʲk'se en; (lit., "evening gymnasium") an evening secondary school for those who missed the opportunity for a thorough secondary education earlier and who are engaged in wage-earning occupations

**Abitur:** ʔ-bʲtʲ-tʲdʲe; (also called *Abiturium*, ʔ-bʲtʲ-tʲdʲe-rʲe-dʲin) n. *neut.*; the school-leaving examination administered at the close of the secondary-education period, admits to university. *Syn.* Abiturientenprüfung.

**Abiturientenprüfung:** ʔ-bʲtʲ-tʲdʲe-rʲe-nʲten prʲY-fʲdʲng, n. *fem.*; *syn.* Abitur.

**Adolf Hitler Schule:** K'dolf hit'ler shʲdʲe; n. *fem.*, pl. -Schulen (lit., "Adolf Hitler School") a type of free, 6-year, secondary boarding school, first authorized in 1937, for boys aged 12 to 18, entered on completion of the first 6 years of the *Volkschule* and on the recommendation of the local unit of the Hitler Jugend, of which each pupil must have been a member, not a state institution, but controlled entirely by the N.S.D.A.P.; has as functions the preparation of future party leaders and preparation of pupils to enter the *Ordensburgen*; curriculum and teaching methods are patterned on the activity principle. *See* N.S.D.A.P.; Ordensburg; dist. f. Nationalpolitische Erziehungsanstalt

**Arbeiter-Mittelschule:** ʔ-rʲbʲtʲ-er mʲtʲel-shʲdʲe; n. *fem.*, pl. -schulen; a type of middle school for workers, originating in Austria after the First World War and admitting boys 18 years old and over who have completed the elementary school and served an apprenticeship in a trade or industry, offers a 4-year course of study qualifying students to enter university.

**Arbeitsdienst:** ʔ-rʲbʲtʲs dʲenʲst, n. *mas.* (lit., "labor service") the designation of a labor organization along military lines in which all men from the age of 18 to 25 must serve for 6 months, usually just prior to the compulsory, 2-year period of military service; the trainees, known as *Arbeitsdienstler*, receive physical training of a military nature, learn the rudiments of military drill, spend 6 hours daily in manual labor at public works projects such as road building, flood control, and forest conservation and 2 hours in the study of Nazi doctrines, there is much emphasis on sports. *See* Frauenarbeitsdienst.

**Arbeitsgemeinschaft:** ʔ-rʲbʲtʲs-gʲmʲnʲshʲft; n. *fem.*; pl. -schaften (lit., "work society") (1) a type of cooperative study group of workmen and -women for adult education, emphasizing the ideals of self-sacrifice, cooperation, and responsibility; (2) the designation of any study group

of pupils or students; commonly organized in German secondary schools and universities.

**Arbeitsprinzip:** ʔ-rʲbʲtʲs-prʲin tʲep; n. *neut.* (lit., "principle of work") the activity principle of the German *Arbeitschule*, which stresses an educational program based on pupil activity and self-expression under the guidance of skilled instructors, free spiritual development, and trying and experiencing rather than book learning and theorizing.

**Arbeitschule:** ʔ-rʲbʲtʲs shʲdʲe; n. *fem.*; pl. -schulen (lit., "work school") (1) a German progressive school (usually private) similar to the American activity school, based on the *Arbeitsprinzip*, in which learning takes place through pupil participation in activities intended to develop skill in the use of eye, mind, and hand, while emotions are cultivated through aesthetic experiences (Few such schools still existed in Germany by 1941.) *See* Arbeitsprinzip.

**Aufbauform:** auf'bau fʲrm; n. *fem.*; pl. -formen (lit., "built-on form") a term roughly synonymous with *Aufbauschule*, generally used in compounds (see the literal translation of *Oberschule in Aufbauform für Jungen*); the form of "incomplete" 6-year secondary school that is added to the first 6 years of the *Volkschule*, in contrast to the "complete" 8-year secondary school (the *Oberschule*) that is built upon the 4-year *Grundschule*. *See* Aufbau-schule; *Oberschule*

**Aufbauschule:** auf'bau-shʲdʲe; n. *fem.*; pl. -schulen (lit., "built-on school") (1) a secondary non-educational school with boarding facilities, having a course of 6 years, entered upon completion of the first 6 years of the *Volkschule* (that is, the *Grundschule* plus 2 years of the *Oberschule*); intended to offer the advantages of secondary education to gifted boys and girls from rural districts and villages, subsistence scholarships are given to a maximum of 10 per cent of the most deserving students, tuition charged, with partial remission to families having more than one child enrolled; (2) a 6-year secondary school without boarding facilities based upon the first 6 years of the *Volkschule*; established during the Weimar Republic (and still permitted to operate) in small towns serving rural areas. *See* *Oberschule in Aufbauform für Jungen*; *Oberschule in Aufbauform für Mädchen*.

**B.E.A.:** abbr. Bundeserziehungsanstalt.

**Berufsschule:** ber'vʲts-shʲdʲe; n. *fem.*; pl. -schulen (lit., "occupation school") the generic term for a type of free vocational continuation school located in towns and cities, locally sup-

nasalized; eN = e in *Id.*, nasalized; fN = e in *forward*, nasalized; uN = u in *mus*, nasalized; KH = ʔh in *lock*; ʃ = u in *jury*; Y = French u, German u

ported by taxation and by contributions from industry, to which pupils are admitted upon completion of the *Volkschule* at the age of 14 for a 3-year part-time course of 4 to 12 hours weekly; the curriculum, stressing theoretical occupational knowledge, supplements practical knowledge gained by the students in their part-time employment; attendance compulsory for those not otherwise receiving formal instruction. (Prior to 1937, the rural *Berufsschule* had a 3-year course of training, largely held during the winter months; since 1937, the course has been reduced to 2 years and offers 4 hours of instruction per week, both summer and winter.) *Dist f. Fachschule*.

**Bund deutscher Mädel**: böñt' dör'cher mäd'del; *n. neut.* (lit., "band of German girls") the upper division of the Nazi youth movement enrolling girls aged 14 to 21; corresponds to the Hitler Jugend for boys. *See* Nationalsozialistische Jugend.

**Bundeserziehungsanstalt**: böñ'dös är'ts'öñgs-än'alt; *n. fem., pl. -anstalten* (lit., "Federal educational institute") a type of federally controlled free boarding school established in Austria after the First World War in abandoned military-school buildings, for the purpose of extending the advantages of the secondary school to the gifted children of poor parents; entrance was by rigorous competitive examination for children who had completed 4 years of elementary school and who could meet certain qualifications as to nationality, health, morals, and financial need; frequently designated by the abbreviation B.E.A. (Of the six *Bundeserziehungsanstalten* established originally, only three still existed in 1937.)

**Deutsche Jungmädel**: dör'che yöñg'mäd'del; *n. neut., pl.* (lit., "young German girls") the lower division for girls of the Nazi youth movement, enrolling girls aged 10 to 14. *See* Nationalsozialistische Jugend.

**Deutsche Oberschule**: dör'che ö'ber'shö'le; *n. fem., pl. . . -schulen* (lit., "German upper school") (prior to 1937) a type of 9-year secondary school, established in 1922 in Germany (and common also to Austria), in which emphasis was placed on the study of German language, literature, history, and general culture, as contrasted with the classical course of the *Gymnasium* and the semi-classical course of the *Realschule*; abolished in 1937 as a separate type, though its curriculum persists, with modifications, in the *Nationalpolitische Erziehungsanstalten*.

**Deutsches Jungvolk**: dör'ches yöñg'folk; *n. neut.* (lit., "German young people") the lower division for boys of the Nazi youth movement, enrolling boys aged 10 to 14. *See* Nationalsozialistische Jugend.

**Dozent**: dö'tsent; *n. masc., pl. Dozenten*; (1) a lecturer, teacher, or professor in a university, (2) an official guide in a museum. *See* Privatdozent.

**Einheitschule**: in'hits'hö'le; *n. fem.* (lit., "unity school") an ideal of German progressive educators, cherished but never realized, of a

common national school system organized on the basis of psychological function and attention to individual differences, but without overlapping of function and special provisions for the privileged. *See* école unique (section on France).

**Fachschule**: fä'KH'ah'sö'le; *n. fem.; pl. -schulen* (lit., "trade school") (1) the generic term for any specialized professional school; (2) the generic term for a type of full-time trade school, whether public or private, for the training of workers to fill higher technical and industrial positions, tuition fees charged, and attendance voluntary, students must have completed the *Volkschule* or *Mittelschule* or an equivalent amount of preliminary schooling.

**Fortbildungsschule**: fort'bild'öñgs'shö'le; *n. fem.; pl. -schulen*; a type of continuation school devoted to a continuation of the general work of the elementary school; sometimes, an evening school for apprentices.

**Frauenarbeitsdienst**: frau'en'ä't'st' dñst; *n. masc.* (lit., "women's labor service") the designation of the labor service for women that roughly corresponds to the *Arbeitsdienst* for men; compulsory for girls who wish to attend universities or higher technical schools, service for a period of 6 months is given either in camps or, more commonly, on farms, the girls living in farm households and helping with the domestic and agricultural duties; all activities are co-ordinated by the *Reichsarbeitsdienst*, which is the central organization responsible for all labor service in Germany. *See* Arbeitsdienst.

**Frauenschaft**: frau'en'shäft; *n. fem.* (lit., "women's organization") the official women's organization of the N.S.D.A.P., responsible for the coordination of the *Frauenwerk*; membership entails party membership; new members admitted at the age of 21, after having served in the *Bund deutscher Mädel*. *See* Bund deutscher Mädel; *Frauenwerk*; N.S.D.A.P.

**Frauenwerk**: frau'en'vark; *n. neut.* (lit., "women's work") the designation of the official program of activities carried on and directed by the *Frauenschaft*; includes such activities as adult education, training in domestic science, lecturing, writing of articles, social-service work, campaigning to prevent waste, and propagandizing.

**Grundschule**: gröñt'shö'le; *n. fem.; pl. -schulen* (lit., "ground school") a compulsory, free public school established in 1920 and corresponding to the first 4 years of the *Volkschule*, giving foundation training to all children between the ages of 6 and 10; no class distinctions allowed.

**Gymnasium**: güm'nä'sö'öm; *n. neut.; pl. Gymnasien*; güm'nä'sön (1) (prior to 1937) the traditional, 9-year, classical secondary school admitting boys between the ages of 10 and 18 by special examination in preparation for university or higher technical training; enrollment limited and tuition charged; emphasis upon Latin and Greek; (2) (since 1937) an 8-year, classical secondary school for boys, based upon the *Grundschule*; admitted as an

mat, fäte, shäre, fäthar, läw; choose; lei, evil, förn; got; trim, fligt; joy; hop, röpe, förward, föde, pööl, toil, mouse; set, fish; thiek, äffere; mug, müse; yee; zebra, zh = s in pleasure; e; aliken, latru, penell, abandon, cirous; ä; broader than a in mat, not as broad as a in father; äN = a in father,

alternative form of secondary school for boys by the Ordinance of March 20, 1937, when two modern foreign languages (English and French) were introduced into the curriculum.

**Hauptschule:** haupt'sh55-le; n. fem.; pl. -schulen (1) (prior to 1941) a type of free, 4-year upper elementary school originating in Austria after the First World War as an adjunct to the local elementary school; admitted children from 10 to 14; duller pupils might proceed to a vocational school; brighter pupils (who had been given training in a foreign language) were eligible for entrance into a secondary school; the course of study was broadly vocational and practical; (2) (since 1941) a type of upper elementary school established in the entire German Reich, based upon the Austrian prototype; pupils admitted after completion of the *Grundschule* at 10 years; a 4-year course enables pupils to proceed to a vocational school (*Fachschule* or *Berufsschule*), to a secondary school (though this is unlikely) or to a *Lehrerbildungsanstalt*.

**Hilfsschule:** hilf'sh55-le; n. fem.; pl. -schulen (lit., "help school") a type of auxiliary day school for backward and handicapped children who have demonstrated that they are educable but are too retarded to perform the regular duties of the formal elementary school (In communities where 25 children of this classification are born during a period of 5 years it is required that a *Hilfsschule* shall be established.)

**Hitler Jugend:** hit'ler y55'gont; n. fem. (lit., "Hitler youth") the upper division of the Nazi youth movement for boys, enrolling boys aged 14 to 18; corresponds to the *Bund deutscher Mädel* for girls. See *Nationalsozialistische Jugend*.

**Hitler Youth:** see *Hitler Jugend*.

**Hochschule:** h55KH'sh55-le; n. fem.; pl. -schulen (lit., "high school") (1) any university or institution of higher learning; (2) sometimes used as a synonym for *Technische Hochschule*

**Hochschule für Lehrerbildung:** h55KH'sh55-le fYr is'rer-bil d55ng; n. fem.; pl. -schulen . . . (lit., "high school for teacher training") a type of teacher-training institution first organized in 1934 for the training of elementary- and secondary-school teachers of both sexes. (Prior to 1940, prospective elementary-school teachers were admitted after completion of the secondary-school course and received from four to six semesters of training in education; prospective secondary-school teachers were admitted upon completion of the secondary-school course, spent 1 year in the *Hochschule für Lehrerbildung* in the study of education, then continued for 3 years at a university; since 1940, prospective elementary-school teachers are trained in the *Lehrerbildungsanstalten*, which are intended eventually to replace the *Hochschulen für Lehrerbildung* in the training of elementary-school teachers; secondary-school teachers will still be trained in the *Hochschulen für Lehrerbildung*, as previously.) See *Lehrerbildungsanstalt*; *Pädagogische Akademie*.

**Jugendherberge:** y55'gont-h55'r-b55r ge; n. fem.; pl. -herbergen (lit., "youth hostel") a lodge

or hostel for youths of both sexes, where lodgings and meals can be obtained in a wholesome atmosphere at a very low price; separate dormitories for boys and girls, but common recreation and eating rooms; usually managed by a young resident couple; organized into a nation-wide system, and much used during the vacation months by boys and girls hiking and traveling through the country.

**Kinderheim:** kin'der him; n. neut.; pl. -heime, -h55-me (lit., "children's home") a type of state home offering care and preschool instruction for children less than 3 years of age.

**Kinderhort:** kin'der h55rt; n. masc.; pl. -horte; -h55r te (lit., "children's shelter") a type of institution that provides play and manual activities for preschool children and for public-school pupils during out-of-school hours.

**Kraft durch Freude:** kr55ft d55rKH fro'de, n. fem. (lit., "strength through joy") (1) the designation of a central, national organization having the function of coordinating all agencies for adult education in Germany; sponsored by the N.S.D.A.P.; organizes study groups, lectures, university extension courses, rural libraries, etc.; encourages the study of German culture and history, especially local history, attempts to revive interest in German folkways, folk music and literature, etc., and offers reduced fares and hotel rates throughout Germany and in many European countries, in order to encourage travel. (2) a Nazi slogan.

**Krippe:** kri:p'a; n. fem.; pl. *Krippen* (lit., "crib") a day nursery or home for orphaned infants, where children are cared for while they are still too young to attend nursery schools or infant schools.

**Landesschuljahr:** l55n'd55e sh55l'y55r, n. neut., pl. -jahre; y55'r'a (lit., "country school year") syn. *Landjahr*; *Landjahrheim*.

**Landjahr:** l55nt'y55r, n. neut.; pl. -jahre; y55'r'e (lit., "country year") a school year (8 months) spent by city boys in a rural home or hostel at the completion of the elementary-school period of 8 years, generally at the age of 14 or 15, all expenses being paid by the state; theoretically required of all boys but not administratively possible for financial reasons; half of each day devoted to manual employment, and the other half to physical and political instruction; health and patriotism are the major aims. See *Landjahrheim*.

**Landjahrheim:** l55nt'y55r-h55m; n. neut.; pl. -heime; -h55-me (lit., "country-year home") the year of rural life and training for city girls, similar in purpose and scope to the *Landjahr* scheduled for boys. See *Landjahr*.

**Lehrerbildungsanstalt:** l55'r55r-bil d55ngs-55n'sht55lt; n. fem.; pl. -anstalten (lit., "teacher-training institute") a type of combined secondary and normal school for the training of prospective elementary-school teachers of both sexes from the age of 14 to 19; offers a 5-year course combining academic work and professional training to graduates of the *Hauptschule* and shorter courses to graduates of the *Mittelschule* and

analysed; eN = e in let, nasalized; 55N = o in forward, nasalized; uN = u in mug, nasalized, KH

to those who have completed the first 6 years of secondary school. (Since 1940, the *Lehrerbildungsanstalten* have been replacing the *Hochschulen für Lehrerbildung* as training schools for elementary-school teachers. It is planned to establish 150 *Lehrerbildungsanstalten*.) See *Hochschule für Lehrerbildung*; *Pädagogische Akademie*.

**Ministerium für Wissenschaft, Kunst, und Volksbildung:** mē-nis-tā'sōm fūr vī'en ehhīt lō'sent sōnt folke's-bil-dōng; n. *neut.* (lit., "ministry for science, art, and popular education") the Federal ministry of education of the German Reich, the central authority governing all education in Germany.

**Mittelschule:** mī'tel-shōō-lo; n. *fem.*; pl. -schulen (lit., "middle school") a type of school offering a broad 4- or 6-year course of training (sometimes vocational) for children between the ages of 10 and 16, fees are charged. *Dist. f.* Realschule.

**Napola:** nā-pō'lā; pl. *Napoli*; nā-pō'lā, the abbreviated designation of *Nationalpolitische Erziehungsanstalt*, commonly used in familiar conversation.

**Nationalpolitische Erziehungsanstalt:** nā'ts'yō-nāl'pō'l'i-ti'she ēr-tōōngs-ān'zhtāit; n. *fem.*; pl. . . -anstalten (lit., "national political educational institute") the designation of a type of state boarding school under the patronage of the Elite Guard (*Schutzstaffel*) for the training of future leaders, admitting boys on the basis of health, race, intelligence, party affiliation, and character, from the age of 10 to the age of 18; offers preparation for the university or higher technical schools, administered by the Minister of Education and a special administrative board, first established by a decree of April 20, 1933; much emphasis on political indoctrination, physical training, military studies, biology, and modern foreign languages; students and staff wear uniforms at all times; fees, which may be very high, are adjusted to the financial condition of the parents (Schools of this type are intended to copy in part the English public schools, such as Eton, and partly the American type of military academy. Commonly shortened to *Napola* in popular speech.) *Dist. f.* Adolf Hitler Schule; *Bundeserziehungsanstalt*.

**Nationalpolitischer Lehrgang:** nā'ts'yō-nāl'pō'l'i-ti'she lār'gāng; n. *mas.*; pl. . . -gänge; -gāngō (lit., "national political study") a type of summer camp, regarded as an integral part of the school program and lasting for a period of 3 weeks, for pupils enrolled in the upper four grades of the secondary schools; instruction chiefly civic and political, administered in a rural atmosphere; a small fee is charged.

**National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei:** (N.S.D.A.P.) nā'ts'yō-nāl' sō'ts'yā-hē'ti'she dōr'che ār-bē'ter pā'r-tī; n. *fem.* (lit., "national socialist German workers' party") the official designation of the Nazi party. See *N.S.D.A.P.*

**Nationalsozialistisches Jugend:** nā'ts'yō-nāl'sō'ts'yā-lis'ti'she yōō'gont; n. *fem.* (lit., "national socialist youth") a generic term for the Nazi youth movement, embracing the *Deutsche*

*Jugend* and the *Hitler Jugend* (for boys) and the *Deutsche Jugend* and the *Bund deutscher Mädel* (for girls); founded in 1926 as a junior branch of the Nazi party; membership voluntary, though compulsory in theory; based on the ideal of complete, unquestioning allegiance to the Nazi party and to German nationalistic aims; membership confined to "Aryans," but no class distinctions permitted among members, organization military in character and outward forms, with much attention to games, exercise, hiking, and useful projects having social value; indoctrination in Nazi ideals stressed throughout. See *Adolf Hitler Schule*; *Bund deutscher Mädel*; *Deutsche Jugend*; *Deutsche Jugend*; *Hitler Jugend*; *Nationalpolitische Erziehungsanstalt*.

**N.S.D.A.P.:** the abbreviation commonly used in Germany in place of the term *National sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei*, the full title of the Nazi party. See *National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei*.

**Oberlehrer:** ō'ber-lā'r-er; n. *mas.*; pl. same as *esg* (lit., "higher teacher") prior to 1920, the official title of a permanently appointed secondary-school teacher, prerequisites being university study and successful passing of state examinations.

**Oberlyzeum:** ō'ber-l'y-tsi'ōm; n. *neut.*; pl. -lyzeen; -l'y-zā'en (lit., "higher lyceum") (prior to 1937) the highest secondary school for girls, offering a course divided into a first and second form, the first being a 6-year school of secondary character along the lines of earlier *Grundschule* instruction, and the second of 2 to 3 years' duration, emphasizing preparation for higher education; abolished in 1937 in favor of the *Oberschule für Mädchen* and the *Oberschule in Aufbauform für Mädchen*.

**Oberrealschule:** ō'ber-rā'l'ā'hōō-lo; n. *fem.*; pl. -schulen (prior to 1937) a type of 9-year secondary school entered on completion of the 4-year course at the *Grundschule*; science and the modern languages were featured; abolished in 1937 in the reconstruction of secondary education.

**Oberschule:** ō'ber-shōō-lo; n. *fem.*; pl. -schulen (lit., "upper school") the generic term for any secondary school other than the *Gymnasium*. See *Aufbauschule*, *Deutsche Oberschule*; *Gymnasium*; *Oberschule für Jungen*, *Oberschule für Mädchen*; *Oberschule in Aufbauform für Jungen*; *Oberschule in Aufbauform für Mädchen*.

**Oberschule für Jungen:** ō'ber-shōō-lo fūr yōōng'on; n. *fem.*; pl. -schulen . . . (lit., "secondary school for boys") a complete, urban, 8-year secondary school for boys (girls sometimes admitted), entered after the *Grundschule*; established as the basic type by the Ordinance of March 20, 1937, issued by Bernhard Rust, Reichsminister of Public Education; comprises a 5-year lower and a 3-year upper division; two courses of study are offered in the upper division, namely, natural sciences and mathematics or foreign languages, German civilization and biology serve as core subjects and

mat, fate, share, father, law; choos; let, evil, fein; got; tilm, fight, joy; hop, rope, forward, fōō, pōō, teil, mouse, set, fish; thio, there, mug, mūse; yes, zebra, zh = a in pleasure, ē: alike, later, pencil, abandon, circus; ī: broader than a in mat, not as broad as a in father; ūN = a in father,

are common to both courses; much emphasis upon physical education. *Dist. f. Oberschule in Aufbauform für Jungen.*

**Oberschule für Mädchen:** *ô'ber-shô-ô-lô f'Yr met'KHon, n. fem.; pl. -schulen . . .* (lit., "secondary school for girls") a complete, urban, 8-year secondary school for girls, entered after the *Grundschule*, established as the basic type by the Ordinance of March 20, 1937, issued by Bernhard Rust, Reichsminister of Public Education; comprises a 5-year lower and a 3-year upper division; two courses of study are offered in the upper division, namely, home economics or modern foreign languages; German civilization and natural sciences (including mathematics) serve as core subjects and are common to both courses. *Dist. f. Oberschule in Aufbauform für Mädchen.*

**Oberschule in Aufbauform für Jungen:** *ô'ber-shô-ô-lô in auf'bau-form f'Yr yông'en; n. fem.; pl. -schulen . . .* (lit., "boys' secondary school in the built-up form") the designation of an *Aufbauschule* for boys, offering a curriculum that stresses physical education, German language and culture, English, and Latin, not, however, to the exclusion of art, music, mathematics, and natural sciences. *See Aufbauform; Aufbauschule; Oberschule für Jungen.*

**Oberschule in Aufbauform für Mädchen:** *ô'ber-shô-ô-lô in auf'bau-form f'Yr met'KHon, n. fem.; pl. -schulen . . .* (lit., "girls' secondary school in the built-up form") the designation of an *Aufbauschule* for girls, offering a curriculum that stresses German culture and home economics, not, however, to the exclusion of other subjects such as art, music, natural sciences, mathematics, and modern foreign languages. *See Aufbauform; Aufbauschule; Oberschule für Mädchen.*

**Oberstudienleiter:** *ô'ber-stû-ti-ô-dê-on-dê-rek-tô; n. masc.; pl. -direktoren; -dê-rek-tô'ren* (lit., "director of higher studies") a title generally conferred on principals of secondary schools after long and distinguished service, represents a promotion from the rank of *Studiendirektor*. (Since 1920, generally conferred only on principals of the larger secondary schools.)

**Oberstudienrat:** *ô'ber-stû-ti-ô-dê-on-rât; n. masc.; pl. -räte; rât'en* (lit., "higher studies counselor") since 1920, a title conferred upon secondary-school teachers of long and distinguished service, represents a promotion from the rank of *Studienrat*.

**Oberstufe:** *ô'ber-stû-tû-fû; n. fem.; pl. -stufen* (lit., "upper level") the upper level of the elementary school, consisting of a 4-year course of study continuing after the *Grundschule*, compulsory for children of 10 to 14 years of age who are not attending the *Mittelschule* or some form of secondary school. *See Volksschule.*

**Ordensburg:** *ô'den-ô-bûrk, n. fem.; pl. -bürgen; -bûr-gen* (lit., "castle of the order") a higher training school, one of five similar institutions established for the purpose of perfecting the training of Nazi leaders; mature students, having a satisfactory record of service in the Nazi

organizations, and who have spent several years in positions of trust in the N.S.D.A.P., since their graduation from secondary school, are admitted for a 5-year course of training in political theory, diplomacy, leadership, intensive physical training—including such sports as riding and flying—and the social graces; students spend 5 years in all, 1 year in each of the five *Ordensburgen*. (It is intended that, in the future, most of the students will be drawn from the *Nationalpolitische Erziehungsanstalten*.)

**Pädagogische Akademie:** *pê-dê-gô'gî-shê kâ-kâ-dâ-mê, n. fem.; pl. . . . Akademien; kâ-kâ-dâ-mên* (lit., "pedagogical academy") (prior to 1943) a type of 2-year teachers' college, of which a large number were established in Germany after the First World War, for the training of elementary-school teachers; abolished in 1943 in favor of the *Hochschule für Lehrerbildung*. *See Hochschule für Lehrerbildung.*

**Privatdozent:** *prî-vât'dô-tsent; n. masc.; pl. -dozenten* (lit., "private professor") a young graduate, holding a higher degree, who wishes to become a university professor and who is permitted to work as a lecturer in a university without salary and to earn a living by giving private lessons and conducting tutorial classes. *See Dozent.*

**Progymnasium:** *prô-gî-m'ân-kâ-sê-ô-m; n. neut.; pl. -gymnasien; -gî-m'ân-kâ-sê-ô-m*; the designation of the first 6 years of the course in a *Gymnasium*, consisting of the lower and middle forms, also used to designate *Mittelschulen* offering a similar program. *See Gymnasium; dist. f. Realprogymnasium.*

**Realgymnasium:** *râ-âl'gî-m'ân-kâ-sê-ô-m; n. neut.; pl. -gymnasien; -gî-m'ân-kâ-sê-ô-m* (prior to 1937) a type of 9-year, semi-classical secondary school, in which scientific subjects and Latin (but not Greek) were taught; abolished in 1937. *Dist. f. Gymnasium.*

**Realprogymnasium:** *râ-âl'prô-gî-m'ân-kâ-sê-ô-m; n. neut.; pl. -gymnasien; -gî-m'ân-kâ-sê-ô-m* (prior to 1937) the designation of the first 6 years of the course in a *Realgymnasium*, consisting of the lower and middle forms; abolished in 1937, along with the *Realgymnasium*. *See Realgymnasium; dist. f. Progymnasium.*

**Realschule:** *râ-âl'shô-ô-lô; n. fem.; pl. -schulen* (prior to 1937) a type of 6-year, nonclassical secondary school following the *Grundschule*, emphasizing modern language, science, and technical studies; intended largely as a practical preparation for the higher trades and crafts; abolished in 1937 in the course of the reconstruction of secondary education. *Dist. f. Mittelschule.*

**Studienassessor:** *stû-ti-ô-dê-on-â-sê-ô-r; n. masc.; pl. -assessoren; -â-sê-ô'ren* (lit., "studies assessor") since 1920, the official title of a secondary-school teacher during the first 2 years of nonpermanent teaching activities (after the conclusion of 2 years of practice teaching).

**Studiendirektor:** *stû-ti-ô-dê-on-dê-rek-tôr; n. masc.; pl. -direktoren; -dê-rek-tô'ren* (lit., "studies

director") since 1920, the official title of the principal of a secondary school.

**Studienrat:** sht55'd6-an-rät; *n. masc.; pl. -räte; -re'te* (lit., "studies counselor") since 1920, the official title of a permanently appointed secondary-school teacher.

**Studienreferendar:** sht55'd6-an-re-fe-ren-där; *n. masc.; pl. -referendare; -re-fe-ren-dä're* (lit., "studies referendary") since 1920, the official title of a graduate in education who has passed the state examinations and is serving his 2 years of practice teaching at a secondary school.

**Technische Hochschule:** teKH'msho hōKH'-shō6 lo; *n. fem.; pl. . . -schulen* (lit., "technical higher school") the generic term for any higher professional or technological school of university rank but specializing in one area of study, corresponds roughly to such American schools as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Colorado School of Mines, and Union Theological Seminary.

**Volksbildungsstätte:** folka'bil-dōngs-shte'ta; *n. fem.; pl. -stätten* (lit., "public education place") a type of adult-education center, compulsory in any community having 300 or more inhabitants, under the control of the *Kraft durch Freude* authority; emphasis is placed upon group study, development of library facilities, etc. See *Kraft durch Freude*.

**Volkschule:** folka'shō6 lo; *n. fem.; pl. -schulen* (lit., "people's school") the 8-year free elementary school of Germany for pupils of 6 to 14 years old; divided into the *Grundschule* (the first 4 years) and the *Obersstufe* (the last 4 years).

**Vorschule:** för'shō6 lo; *n. fem.; pl. -schulen*; the designation of any private preparatory school, abolished by the Constitution of Weimar in 1919.

**Waldschule:** vält'shō6 lo; *n. fem.; pl. -schulen* (lit., "forest school") a generic term for a fresh-air school, so called because such a school is frequently established and conducted in a wooded area.

## EDUCATION IN ITALY

**abilitazione all'insegnamento nelle scuole medie:** ā-bē lē tē tē yō'nā ā lēn sū-n'yā mān'tō nā'lā skwō'ā me'd'yā; *n. fem.; pl. abilitazioni . . .*; -nē (lit., "qualification for teaching in the middle schools") the license or certificate awarded to university graduates who have passed the state qualifying examination for teaching in any type of secondary school.

**abilitazione magistrale:** ā-bē-lē-tā-tē yō'nā mē-jē-strā'lā, *n. fem.; pl. abilitazioni -li*; -nē -lē (lit., "schoolmaster's qualification") the license or certificate awarded to graduates of normal institutes who have passed the state qualifying examination for teaching in elementary schools.

**accademia d'arte:** ā-k-kā de-m'yā dār'tā; *n. fem.; pl. accademie . . .*; -m'yā (lit., "academy of art") a 4-year art academy organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939 as a higher division of the *ordini speciali*; entered by examination from the *istituto d'arte*; offers a course of study and training in sculpture, painting, and architecture and in the minor decorative arts. *Syn. accademia di belle arti; see ordini speciali.*

**accademia di arte drammatica:** ā-k-kā de-m'yā dē krā'tā drām-mā'tē-kā; *n. fem.; pl. accademie . . .*; -m'yā (lit., "academy of dramatic art") an institution organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939 as a division of the *ordini speciali*; offers a 3-year course of study and training for actors and producers for the Italian stage. *See ordini speciali.*

**accademia di belle arti:** ā-k-kā de-m'yā dē bāl'tā kr'tē; *n. fem.; pl. accademie . . .*; -m'yā (lit., "academy of fine arts") *syn. accademia d'arte.*

**Albo professionale per l'insegnamento medio:** ā-l'bō prō fē s'yō-nā'lā pār lēn sū-n'yā mān'tō me'd'yō; *n. masc. (lit., "professional register for intermediate teaching")* an official register introduced by the Royal Decree of December 31, 1923, No. 2909 (article 6), listing teachers who have passed the state professional qualifying examinations; registration is compulsory for all persons (except full-time teachers) qualified to teach in public or private middle schools.

**anno accademico:** ā-nō ā-k-kā-de-mā kō, *n. masc.; pl. anni -ci*; -nē -chē (lit., "academic year") the academic year for universities and institutes of higher learning; generally begins during the first or second week in November and ends, including the examination period, in July of the following calendar year.

**anno scolastico:** ā-nō ā-k-kā-lē-tē-kō; *n. masc.; pl. anni -ci*; -nē -chē (lit., "scholastic year")

the school year for the public elementary and secondary schools; generally begins on September 16 and ends, including the examination period, on July 15 of the following calendar year.

**asilo d'infanzia:** ā-sō'lō dēn-fān'ds'yā; *n. masc.; pl. asili . . .*; -lō (lit., "shelter of infancy") *syn. asilo infantile.*

**asilo infantile:** ā-sō'lō ēn-fān (tē'lā; *n. masc.; pl. asili -li*; -lō -lō (lit., "infantile shelter") an increasingly popular type of kindergarten offering free instruction for children of pre-school age, usually from 3 to 6 years old; based on the prototype founded in Cremona in 1827 by Ferrante Aporti, prior to which it had been a charitable institution, work is largely recreational, although in recent years an effort has been made to use these schools as a means of preparing pupils for the elementary school; admitted by the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939 as a part of the public school system, equivalent to the *giardino d'infanzia* and the *scuola materna*. *Syn. asilo d'infanzia.*

**Associazione fascista della scuola:** ā-sō'āsh-tē-tā fāsh-tā'tā dāl'ā skwō'lā; *n. fem. (lit., "Fascist school association")* a political and technical professional body, depending directly on the Fascist party, that guarantees to the party the observance of educational policies outlined by the Minister of National Education and that has a large measure of control over the educational system of Italy; its secretary appoints the heads of the sections on elementary, secondary, and higher education and all university assistants and librarians.

**Avanguardisti:** ā-vān-gwār dē'tō; *n. masc. pl. (lit., "vanguardists")* the division of the *Gioventù italiana del littorio* for boys aged 14 to 18; corresponds to the *Giovani italiani*. *See Giovani italiani; Gioventù italiana del littorio.*

**Balilla:** bā-lē'lā; *n. masc.; pl. same as sing.* (named after Giambattista Perasso, nicknamed "Balilla," the boy who, in 1746, threw the stone that ultimately caused the Austrians to evacuate Genoa) (1) until 1937, the shortened, familiar form of the term *Opera nazionale Balilla*, as well as the designation of the division of the *Opera nazionale Balilla* for boys aged 8 to 14; (2) since 1937, the designation of the division of the *Gioventù italiana del littorio* for boys aged 8 to 14, corresponding to the *Piccole italiane* for girls; (3) the designation of a member of the *Balilla*. *See Gioventù italiana del littorio; Piccole italiane.*

**borsa di studio:** bōr'sā dē stō'd'yō; *n. fem.; pl. borse . . .*; -sā (lit., "study purse") the generic term for a scholarship or fellowship.

nasalized; eN = e in *let*, nasalized; ōN = o in *forward*, nasalized; uN = u in *mag*, nasalized; KH = ch in *lock*; # = u in *fur*; Y = French u, German ü.



Bottai: see Carta della scuola; Riforma Bottai.

caro-viveri: kã'rõ vë'vãrë; n. masc. (lit., "expensive living") extra remuneration paid to public employees, including teachers and professors, to relieve them of economic difficulties due to monetary devaluation, the amount of the indemnity being determined by the size of the family and other personal factors.

Carta della scuola: kã'rã däl'ã skwõ'lã; n. fem. (lit., "School Charter") the title of an official document setting forth the details of a sweeping reform of education at all levels from the kindergarten through the university, initiated at the instigation of Mussolini in 1937, and completed in 1939 by Giuseppe Bottai, Minister of National Education; approved by the Fascist Grand Council on February 16, 1939; went into operation in the middle schools during the school year 1940-1941, based on the idea of the complete identification of the aims of Fascism with those of education. See istituti per l'educazione e la preparazione della donna; ordine elementare; ordine medio; ordine superiore, ordine universitario; ordini speciali.

casa dei bambini: kã'ã dã's bã'm bõ'nõ; n. fem.; pl. case . . . ; -sã (lit., "house of little children") (1) a home for young children, established at Rome in 1907 by Maria Montessori; had a considerable influence on the development of the Montessori type of kindergarten; (2) a type of nursery school, often operated in connection with a teacher-preparing institute.

Casati: see legge Casati.

cassa scolastica: kã'sã skõ'lã'stã-kã; n. fem.; pl. casse -che; -sã -kã (lit., "school chest") a school fund from which poor but worthy students are helped; also used to purchase educational equipment (slides, films, books, laboratory material) to assist teachers in their classes, and to defray expenses incurred in excursions and contests.

collegio nazionale: kõ'lë'yõ nã'tã'yõ nã'lã; n. masc.; pl. collegi -li; -jë -lã (lit., "national college") a type of free national boarding school or college for poor but gifted students, a public institution since the reorganization of education in 1923, under the supervision of the Giunta regionale per l'istruzione media and the Ministero dell'educazione nazionale. (Before 1923 it was administered by the state and by religious, private or chartered associations.)

colonia scolastica: kõ'lõ'nã skõ'lã'stã-kã; n. fem.; pl. colonie -che; -nã -kã (lit., "school colony") a type of country or seashore camp for boys and girls of school age.

concorso: kõ'n kõ'rã; n. masc.; pl. concorsi; -sõ (lit., "competition") a competitive examination for prospective teachers, conducted by the Ministry of National Education, all school positions being filled according to the results of this examination. See agrégation (section on France).

conservatorio di musica: kõ'n-kã'r-vã'tõ'r'yõ dõ mûz'ã-kã; n. masc.; pl. conservatori . . . ; -rõ (lit., "conservatory of music") an institution

organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939, as a division of the *ordini speciali*; entered by diploma from the *scuola del lavoro*; offers courses of from 6 to 10 years' duration, for instruction in music and the training of teachers in branches of study related to or connected with the teaching of music. See *ordini speciali*.

Consiglio nazionale dell'educazione, delle scienze e delle arti: kõ'n sõ't'yõ nã't'yõ nã'lã däl'ã dõ-sõ-kã'tã'yõ'nã däl'ã shõ'n'dã a däl'ã kã'të, n. masc. (lit., "national council of education, sciences, and arts") a council established by Royal Decree of September 21, 1938, No 1673; composed of six divisions: (a) elementary instruction; (b) technical and art instruction in schools of middle grade; (c) classical, scientific, and normal instruction in schools of middle grade; (d) higher instruction; (e) antiquities and fine arts; (f) libraries.

Coppino: see legge Coppino.

Correnti: see legge Correnti.

corso di avviamento all'arte: kõ'rã dõ äv-vã-kãmã'tõ ä'l kã'rã; n. masc.; pl. corsi . . . ; -sõ (lit., "course of preparation for art") as organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939, the lowest division of the *ordini speciali*, consisting of a 3-year course in art; entered by diploma from the *scuola del lavoro*, offers elementary training in art work, successful pupils being admitted to the *scuola d'arte*. See *ordini speciali*.

corso di magistero per il disegno e per l'arte applicata: kõ'rã dõ mã'jã'stã'tõ pãr ä'l dõ-sõ-kãm'yõ ä pãr kã'rã kã'plã-kã'tã; n. masc.; pl. corsi . . . ; -sõ (lit., "teacher's course in design and applied art") a 2-year course organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939 as a division of the *ordini speciali*; students admitted from the *istituti d'arte*; successful graduates may teach art and related subjects in the public schools. See *ordini speciali*.

corso integrativo di avviamento professionale: kõ'rã ä'n tã'grã'të'yõ dõ äv-vã-kãmã'tõ pã'fã'e'yõ nã'lã, n. masc.; pl. corsi -vi . . . ; -sõ -võ (lit., "integrative course of professional preparation") from 1923 to 1939, a postelementary vocational-guidance course comprising the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades, required of all pupils who did not enter a secondary school; generally terminal, but sometimes preparatory for further vocational study, constituted an important feature of the 1923 Gentile school reform.

corso per la formazione e il perfezionamento dei lavoratori: kõ'rã pãr ä'l fõ'r-mã'tã'yõ'nã ä ä'l pã'r-fã'tã'yõ'nã mã'nã'tõ dõ ä'l kã-võ-kãm'tõ'rã; n. masc.; pl. corsi . . . ; -sõ (lit., "course for the preparation and perfection of workers") a generic term for any one of a number of courses intended to increase the technical and productive capacity of men engaged in various trades in relation to the needs of national economy; organized by professional associations, under the supervision of the Ministry of National

mat, fãte, shãre, fãther, lãw; chooso; let, ëvil, fërn; get; trim, fight; joy; hop, rõpe, fõrward, fõdt, põdl, toll, mouse; sot, fish; thuck, thëre; mug, mûse; yes; zõbra, zh = s in pleasure; a; alika, later, pencil, abandon, erreu; ä; broader than a in mat, not as broad as a in father; äN = a in father,

Education and industrial corporations, provided for in the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939 as one of the *ordini speciali*. See *ordini speciali*.

**corso professionale del Partito:** kōr'sō prō-fās-e-yō-nā'lā dāl pār-tē'tō; n. *masc.*; pl. corsi -i . . . ; -sē -lō (lit., "professional course of the party") a vocational course conducted by the Fascist party

**corso secondario di avviamento professionale:** kōr'sō sē-kōn dē'r'yō dō āv-vē-kmān'tō prō-fās-e-yō-nā'lā, n. *masc.*; pl. corsi -i . . . ; -sē-rē (lit., "secondary course of professional preparation") prior to 1939, the vocational course given in the *scuola secondaria di avviamento professionale*; usually of 1 year's duration, and usually terminal in function. See *scuola secondaria di avviamento professionale*.

**direttore didattico:** dē-rāt'tō'rā dō dīkt'tō-kō, n. *masc.*; pl. direttori -ci; -rō -chē (lit., "didactic director") an educational director whose duties are similar to those of a superintendent in the United States.

**direttore didattico comunale:** dē-rāt'tō'rā dō-dīkt'tō-kō kō mōō-nā'lā; n. *masc.*, pl. direttori -ci -li; -rō -chē -lō (lit., "communal didactic director") the superintendent or director of schools for a commune, corresponding to a municipal or city school superintendent in the United States; abolished as a result of the Gentile reform of 1923, when the communes lost the right to administer their own schools

**dopo-scuola:** dō pō skwō'lā; n. *masc.* (lit., "after school") an organization, operated by the *Patronato scolastico*, that aids and assists children of elementary school after school hours and removes them from corruptive influences, furnishes books, clothing, and food to poor children. See *Patronato scolastico*.

**dottore.** dōt'tō'rā; n. *masc.*; pl. dottori; -rē (lit., "doctor") (1) the designation of one who has received the doctor's degree following the completion of higher studies in a university; (2) the designation of the degree itself. (Formerly, the *dottore* qualified the holder to practice the corresponding profession. New laws provide that a state examination must be passed to practice all professions; only holders of the *dottore* may take these examinations.) See *esame di stato*; *laurea*.

**educatorio:** ē-dōō-kk-tō'r'yō, n. *masc.*; pl. educatori; -rē; the general term for a boarding school for the education and instruction of girls, under the more or less direct supervision of the Ministry of National Education; four types of institution are recognized: (a) government; (b) conservatories in Tuscany, (c) colleges of Mary in Sicily; (d) miscellaneous.

**Ente nazionale per l'istruzione media e superiore.** en-tā nā-tā'yō nā'lā pār lē etiōō'tā'yō nā me'd'yā ā sūō-pā'r'yō'rā; n. *masc.* (lit., "national association for elementary and secondary instruction") a coordinating organ whose chief aim is to promote the establishment of schools to meet the special economic and cultural exigencies of communities.

**esame di ammissione:** ā āk'mā dō ām mēss-e'yō'nā, n. *masc.*, pl. esami . . . ; -mē (lit., "admission examination") the generic term for an examination required of all students for admission from a lower institute to one of a higher order; guarantees the principle of selection and of specific preparation in the special fields.

**esame di diploma:** ā-k'mā dō dēplo'mā; n. *masc.*; pl. esami . . . ; -mē (lit., "diploma examination") *syn.* *esame di laurea*.

**esame di laurea:** ā-k'mā dō lē'ōō rā; n. *masc.*; pl. esami . . . ; -mē (lit., "degree examination") the examination for a degree, required of all students on the completion of their studies, in universities or higher institutes *syn.* *esame di diploma*.

**esame di licenza:** ā-k'mā dō lē-chen'ōā; n. *masc.*, pl. esami . . . ; -mē (lit., "license examination") the generic term for any examination taken at the conclusion of a course of study (not, however, at the university level), as a basis for the granting of a diploma; often required for admission to the next higher level of school.

**esame di maturità:** ā-k'mā dō māt'ōō-rē-tā; n. *masc.*; pl. esami . . . ; -mē (lit., "maturity examination") (1) from 1904 to 1923, the examination taken on completion of the fourth year in an elementary school for admission to the first year of any lower secondary school; (2) since 1923, an examination, intended to measure breadth of knowledge and mental maturity, taken by all graduates of the classical or scientific lyceum for entry into the universities or higher technical schools.

**esame di stato:** ā-k'mā dō stā'tō; n. *masc.*; pl. esami . . . ; -mē (lit., "state examination") the state examination for the practice of all professions, required of all students who complete courses in universities and higher institutions; held before a commission composed of university professors and two delegates appointed by the Minister of National Education.

**facoltà di agraria:** fā-kōl-tā' dō ā-grū'r'yā, n. *fem.*; pl. same as *sing.* (lit., "faculty of agriculture") one of the eight university faculties of the *ordine universitario*, as organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939; admits students to the advanced study of agriculture from the *istituto per periti agrari* or, in certain cases, from the *liceo scientifico*. See *ordine superiore*; *ordine universitario*.

**facoltà di architettura:** fā-kōl-tā' dō ārk'tē-tōō'rā; n. *fem.*; pl. same as *sing.* (lit., "faculty of architecture") one of the eight university faculties as organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939, admits students to higher studies in architecture from the *liceo classico* and *liceo scientifico* by means of an integrative examination, or directly from the *liceo artistico*. See *ordine superiore*; *ordine universitario*; *ordini speciali*.

**facoltà di farmacia:** fā-kōl-tā' dō fārmāk'hā; n. *fem.*; pl. same as *sing.* (lit., "faculty of pharmacy") one of the eight university faculties of the *ordine universitario*, as organized under

nasalized; eN = e in *let*, nasalized; ōN = o in *forward*, nasalized; uN = u in *rug*, nasalized; KH = ch in *loch*, ſ = u in *fur*, Y = French u, German ä.

the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939; admits students to the advanced study of pharmacy from the *liceo classico* and *liceo scientifico*. See ordine superiore; ordine universitario.

facoltà di giurisprudenza, di scienze politiche, di economia e commercio: fā-kōi tō' dō jōō-rēs-prōō shen'dā' dē shen'dā' pō lē'tē kā dē ā-kō-nō-mā'fū ā kōm mer'ohō, *n. fem.*; pl. same as *sing* (lit., "faculty of jurisprudence, of political sciences, of economics and business") one of the eight university faculties of the *ordine universitario*, as organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939; admits students to higher studies in the above-mentioned fields from the *liceo classico*, the *liceo scientifico*, and the *istituto tecnico commerciale*. See ordine superiore; ordine universitario.

facoltà di ingegneria, di ingegneria mineraria, di chimica industriale: fā-kōi tō' dē ān jā n'yā rō'k dō ān'yā n'yā rō'k mō-nā'k rā'yā dē kē'mē kā ān-dōō str'yā'fā, *n. fem.*; pl. same as *sing* (lit., "faculty of engineering, of mining engineering, of industrial chemistry") one of the eight university faculties of the *ordine universitario*, as organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939; admits students to higher studies in the above-mentioned fields from the *liceo scientifico*, *liceo classico*, *istituto per geometri*, *istituto commerciale*, *istituto per periti agrari*, and *istituto per periti industriali*, in some cases after passing an integrative examination. See ordine superiore; ordine universitario.

facoltà di lettere e filosofia, di magistero: fā-kōi tō' dē lē't'rā'ā fā-lō-nō-fē'k dē mā'jō-stē'rō, *n. fem.*; pl. same as *sing*. (lit., "faculty of letters and philosophy, of teaching") one of the eight university faculties of the *ordine universitario* as organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939, admits students to higher studies in philosophy and letters only from the *liceo classico* and to higher studies in education only from the *istituto magistrale*. See ordine superiore; ordine universitario.

facoltà di medicina e chirurgia, di medicina veterinaria: fā-kōi tō' dē mā-dō-ohē'nā ā kō-rōō; rō'k dē mā-dō-ohē'nā vā-tē-rē nā'yā, *n. fem.*; pl. same as *sing*. (lit., "faculty of medicine and surgery, of veterinary medicine") one of the eight university faculties of the *ordine universitario* as organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939, admits students to higher studies in medicine and surgery and veterinary medicine from the *liceo classico* and the *liceo scientifico*. See ordine superiore; ordine universitario.

facoltà di scienze matematiche, fisiche e naturali, di scienze statistiche, demografiche ed attuariali: fā-kōi tō' dē shen'dā' māt-māt'fē-kā fē'sē-kā ā nā-tōō rō'k dō shon'dā' sāt'tē'tē-kā dē mō-g'rā'fē-kā ād āt-twē'r'yā'fē, *n. fem.*; pl. same as *sing*. (lit., "faculty of mathematical, physical, and natural sciences, of statistical, demographical, and actuarial sciences") one of the eight university faculties as organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939; admits students to higher studies in the above-mentioned fields from the *liceo classico*, *liceo scientifico*, and *istituto tecnico per naufragi* or in

chemistry from the *istituto per periti industriali*. See ordine superiore, ordine universitario.

Figli della lupa fā'tyē dāl'lā lōō'pā; *n. masc. pl.* (lit., "children of the she-wolf") (by analogy with the legend of Romulus and Remus) the designation of the lowest division of the *Gioventù italiana del littorio*, taking both boys and girls from 6 to 8 years of age. See *Gioventù italiana del littorio*.

Gentile: see riforma Gentile.

giardino d'infanzia: jā dō'nō dēn fān'dā'yā, *n. masc.*; pl. *giardini* . . . ; -nō (lit., "garden of infancy") the Italian counterpart of the Froebelian kindergarten, for children of preschool age. See *asilo infantile*; *casa dei bambini*; *scuola materna*.

ginnasio: jēn nā'yō; *n. masc.*; pl. *ginnasi*; -sē (lit., "gymnasium") (1) from about 1812 to 1859, a 6-year secondary school divided into three equal periods and preparing students for entry into the *liceo*; (2) from 1859 to 1939, a 5-year secondary school preparing students for entry into the *liceo*; abolished in 1939, with the application of the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*). See *Carta della scuola*.

ginnasio magistrale: jēn-nā'yō mājō-stē'rā; *n. masc.*; pl. *ginnasi* -i; -sē -lō (lit., "teachers' high school") a normal-secondary school established in 1911 for the preparation of elementary-school teachers and offering a 6-year course consisting of 4 years of academic school training followed by 2 years of professional study, abolished in 1923 in the Gentile reform, and replaced by the *istituto magistrale*. See *istituto magistrale*.

Giovani fascisti: jō'yā'nō fā āh'stē; *n. fem. pl.* (lit., "Fascist youth") the designation of the division of the *Gioventù italiana del littorio* for young women aged 18 to 21; corresponds to the *Giovanî fascisti* for young men. See *Gioventù italiana del littorio*; *Signorine fasciste*; *dist. f. Giovani fascisti*.

Giovani fascisti: jō'yā'nō fā āh'stē; *n. masc. pl.* (lit., "Fascist youth") the designation of the division of the *Gioventù italiana del littorio* for young men aged 18 to 21; corresponds to the *Giovanî fascisti* for young women. See *Gioventù italiana del littorio*; *dist. f. Giovani fasciste*.

Giovani italiane: jō'yā'nō s-tē l'yā'nā; *n. fem. pl.* (lit., "Italian youth") the designation of the division of the *Gioventù italiana del littorio* for girls aged 14 to 18; corresponds to the *Avanguardisti* for boys. See *Avanguardisti*; *Gioventù italiana del littorio*; *Signorine fasciste*.

Gioventù italiana del littorio: jō-vān tōō' g-tē l'yā'nā dāl lē'tō'yō; *n. fem.* (lit., "Italian youth of the horatorate") the new designation of the central authority coordinating the activities of the several divisions of the official Italian youth organization, adopted to replace the older designation, *Opera nazionale Balilla*; admits young people of both sexes from 6 to 21 years of age; embraces the following divisions: *Figli della lupa*, *Balilla*, *Avanguardisti*, *Giovanî fascisti*, *Piccole italiane*, *Giovanî italiane*, and *Giovanî fasciste*; offers preliminary training,

mat, fāte, shāre, fāther, lāw; choose; let, ēvil, fērn; get; trlm, flght; joy; hop, rōpo, fōrward, fōōē, pōōl, toil, mouse; set, fēh; thick, thare; mug, mūse; yee; zebrā, zh = *a in pleasure*; a; alike, later, pencil, abandon, circus, ā, broader than *a in mat*, not as broad as *a in father*; āN = *a in father*,

sports, and indoctrination in Fascist ideals and attitudes; administers the physical-education program in elementary and secondary schools, operates the *colonne scolastiche*, and has charge of the administration of many one-room rural schools located in remote districts.

**giunta per le scuole medie:** jōn'tā pār lā skwō'lā med'yā; *n. fem.; pl. giunte* . . . ; -tā (lit., "council for the middle schools") one of a number of councils established at each office of royal educational supervisors, composed of the educational supervisor as chairman, a university professor, two principals of middle schools, and a full-time professor of a middle school; established in 1923 by the Gentile reform to advise on all matters pertaining to middle schools, including the administration of funds and legacies. *Syn.* giunta per l'istruzione media.

**giunta per l'istruzione media:** jōn'tā pār lē-strōtō tē'yō'nā med'yā; *n. fem.; pl. giunte* . . . ; -tā (lit., "council for intermediate instruction") *syn.* giunta per le scuole medie.

**grado inferiore:** grā'dō ān fā r'yō'rā; *n. masc.; pl. gradi* -rī; -dō -rē (lit., "lower grade") prior to the enactment of the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939, the designation of the lower division of an elementary or secondary school.

**grado superiore:** grā'dō sōp'pā r'yō'rā; *n. masc.; pl. gradi* -rī; -dō -rē (lit., "upper grade") prior to the enactment of the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939, the designation of the upper division of an elementary or secondary school.

**Gruppo universitario fascista:** grōp'pō sōn-ē-vēr sō't'r'yō fāsh'tō; *n. masc.; pl. Gruppi* -rī -sō; -pō -rē -sō (lit., "Fascist university group") a Fascist party organization to which all university students must belong; provides athletic and military training.

**istituti per l'educazione e la preparazione della donna:** ēstē-tō'tō pār lā dōō'kō'tē'yō'nā ā lā prā'pā r'ē'yō'nā dā'l'ā don'nā; *n. masc. pl. (lit., "institutes for the education and preparation of women")* the designation used in the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939 for the two types of higher schools for girls: the *istituto femminile*, of 3 years' duration, and the *magistero femminile*, of 2 years' duration. *See* ordine elementare; ordine medio; ordine superiore; ordine universitario; ordini speciali.

**istituto d'arte:** ēstē-tō'tō dā'r'tā; *n. masc.; pl. istituti* . . . ; -tē (lit., "art institute") a school organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939 as a division of the *ordini speciali*; entered at the age of 10 years by diploma from the *scuola del lavoro*; the course lasts 8 years and prepares students for the teaching of art; graduates admitted to the *corso di magistero per il disegno e per l'arte applicata* or, by integrative examination, to the *accademia d'arte*. *See* ordini speciali.

**istituto femminile:** ēstē-tō'tō fēm mō'nō'fā; *n. masc. pl. istituti* -rī; -tē -lē (lit., "women's institute") a type of school, provided for under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939,

for the education of girls 14 to 17 years old, offering a 3-year course of study following the *scuola media inferiore* and emphasizing the study of domestic science; graduates may enter the *magistera femminile*. *See* magistero femminile.

**istituto magistrale:** ēstē-tō'tō mā-jē strā'lā; *n. masc. pl. istituti* -rī; -tē -lē (lit., "teachers' institute") (1) prior to 1939, a teacher-training institution for graduates of the elementary school; offered a 7-year course of study divided into a 4-year lower division, roughly on the secondary-school level, and a 3-year upper division on the normal-school level; prepared teachers for the elementary schools, (2) since the application of the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939, a 5-year teacher-training institute, a division of the *ordine superiore*, for graduates of the *scuola media*, offering 4 years of study, both in the humanities and in education, followed by 1 year of practice teaching, graduates may teach in the elementary schools or proceed to the *facoltà di lettere e filosofia, di magistero*. *See* ordine superiore; ordine universitario.

**istituto nautico:** ēstē-tō'tō nā'yō'tō-kō; *n. masc. pl. istituti* -rī; -tē -lē (lit., "nautical institute") a type of technical school for the training of navigators that existed prior to the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939; offered a 4-year course of study, following graduation from a middle school. *Syn.* istituto tecnico nautico; *see* istituto per nautici.

**istituto per geometri:** ēstē-tō'tō pār jā-ō'mā trē; *n. masc. pl. istituti* . . . ; -tē (lit., "institute for surveyors") one of four parallel professional schools (*scuole professionali*), a division of the *ordine superiore*, organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939; admits pupils from the *scuola media* at the age of 14 for a 4-year course in surveying and allied studies (After a fifth year and the passing of an integrative examination, students may proceed to the *facoltà di ingegneria, di ingegneria meccanica* to study for a degree in civil or mining engineering or to the *facoltà di scienze matematiche* to obtain a degree in mathematics.) *See* ordine superiore; ordine universitario.

**istituto per nautici:** ēstē-tō'tō pār nā'yō'tō-ēhē; *n. masc. pl. istituti* . . . ; -tē (lit., "institute for navigators") one of four parallel professional schools (*scuole professionali*), a division of the *ordine superiore*, as organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939; admits pupils from the *scuola media* at the age of 14 for a 4-year course in navigation and allied studies. (After a fifth year and the passing of an integrative examination, students may proceed to the *facoltà di ingegneria* to study marine engineering.) *See* ordine superiore; ordine universitario.

**istituto per periti agrari:** ēstē-tō'tō pār pār'tē'rē āgrārē; *n. masc. pl. istituti* . . . ; -tē (lit., "institute for agricultural experts") one of four parallel professional schools (*scuole professionali*), a division of the *ordine superiore*, organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939; admits pupils from the *scuola media*

at the age 14 for a 4-year course in agriculture and allied studies. (After a fifth year and the passing of an integrative examination, students may proceed to the *facoltà di agrario* or to the *facoltà di scienze molinaria, floche e naturali*.) See *ordine superiore*.

**istituto per periti industriali:** 8-st6-t66't6 p4r p4r-r6't6 6n-d66-str'y4'l6, n. mae.; pl. istituti . . . ; -t6 (lit., "institute for industrial experts") one of four parallel professional schools (*scuole professionali*), a division of the *ordine superiore*, organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939, admits pupils from the *scuola medio* at the age of 14 for a 4-year course in industry and allied studies. (After a fifth year and the passing of an integrative examination, students may proceed to the *facoltà di ingegneria*, *di ingegneria mineraria*, *di chimica industriale*.)

**istituto professionale:** 8-st6-t66't6 pr6 f4ss'y6-n4'l4; n. mae., pl. istituti -i; -t6 -l6 (lit., "professional institute") the generic term for any one of four parallel schools (namely, *istituto per geometri*, *istituto per periti agrari*, *istituto per periti industriali*, and *istituto per nautici*), organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939 to replace the *istituto tecnico*. See *ordine superiore*; *dist. f. istituto tecnico*.

**istituto superiore di economia e commercio:** 8-st6-t66't6 s66 p4r'y6'r4 d6 n-k6-n6-m6'k4 k6m mer'eh6; n. mae., pl. istituti -ri . . . ; -t6 -r6 (lit., "higher institute of economics and commerce") the older designation of a higher school at the university level, offering special study in economics and commerce. (In recent years, these institutes have been attached to the local universities and have assumed the name *facoltà di economia e commercio*.)

**istituto superiore di magistero:** 8-st6-t66't6 s66-p4r'y6'r4 d6 m4'k6 ste'i6; n. mae., pl. istituti -ri . . . ; -t6 -r6 (lit., "higher institute of teaching") the older designation of a school of education on the university level that admitted students by examination from the normal institute; intended for the preparation of principals, supervisors, and school administrators. (In recent years these institutes have been attached to the local universities and have assumed the name *facoltà di magistero*.) See *ordine superiore*.

**istituto tecnico:** 8-st6-t66't6 tek'n6-k6; n. mae.; pl. istituti -ci; -t6 -ch6 (lit., "technical institute") as organized under the Gentile reform of 1923-1924, a technical secondary school having two 4-year divisions, the first being known as the *istituto tecnico inferiore* and the second as the *istituto tecnico superiore*; admitted pupils at the age of 10 who had completed the primary school and passed entrance examinations; prepared for certain professions and for positions of responsibility in agriculture, commerce, and industry; suppressed in the application of the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939. See *istituto tecnico inferiore*; *istituto tecnico superiore*; *dist. f. istituto professionale*; *istituto tecnico commerciale*.

**istituto tecnico agrario:** 8-st6-t66't6 tek'n6-k6 k-gr4'r'y6; n. mae.; pl. istituti -ci -ri; -t6 -ch6 -r6 (lit., "technical agricultural institute") prior to the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939, an *istituto tecnico* specializing in the study of agriculture, superseded by the *istituto per periti agrari*.

**istituto tecnico commerciale:** 8-st6-t66't6 tek'n6-k6 k6m mer'eh6'l4; n. mae.; pl. istituti -ci -li; -t6 -ch6 -l6 (lit., "commercial technical institute") a 5-year secondary school, a division of the *ordine superiore*, organized under the provisions of the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939, for pupils aged 14 to 18, offers training for employment in public and private establishments; curriculum combines cultural and practical work, with emphasis on the sciences and commercial, legal, and economic techniques; graduates may proceed, by examination, to the university faculties of economics, commerce, statistics, or political science. *Dist. f. istituto tecnico*.

**istituto tecnico industriale:** 8-st6-t66't6 tek'n6-k6 6n-d66 str'y4'l4; n. mae., pl. istituti -ci -li; -t6 -ch6 -l6 (lit., "industrial technical institute") prior to the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939, an *istituto tecnico* specializing in the study of industry; superseded by the *istituto per periti industriali*.

**istituto tecnico inferiore:** 8-st6-t66't6 tek'n6-k6 6n-f4r'y6'r4; n. mae.; pl. istituti -ci -ri; -t6 -ch6 -r6 (lit., "lower technical institute") the 4-year lower division of the *istituto tecnico*, as organized under the Gentile reform of 1923-1924, entered by qualifying examinations by pupils who have completed the primary school, suppressed with the application of the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939. See *istituto tecnico*; *istituto tecnico superiore*, *dist. f. istituto tecnico commerciale*.

**istituto tecnico nautico:** 8-st6-t66't6 tek'n6-k6 n4'v6 t6 k6; n. mae.; pl. istituti -ci -ci; -t6 -ch6 -ch6 (lit., "nautical technical institute") *syn.* *istituto nautico*.

**istituto tecnico superiore:** 8-st6-t66't6 tek'n6-k6 s66-p4r'y6'r4; n. mae.; pl. istituti -ci -ri; -t6 -ch6 -r6 (lit., "higher technical institute") the 4-year upper division of the *istituto tecnico* as organized under the Gentile reform of 1923-1924; entered by qualifying examinations by graduates of the *istituto tecnico inferiore*, as well as by graduates of certain other schools, particularly the *ginnasio* and the *scuola secondaria di avviamento professionale*; suppressed with the application of the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939. See *istituto tecnico*; *istituto tecnico inferiore*; *dist. f. istituto tecnico commerciale*.

**istruzione elementare:** 6-tr66-t6'y6'n4 l4-m4n-t4'r4; n. fem.; (lit., "elementary instruction") education offered by the schools belonging in the *ordine elementare*, namely, the *scuola materna* (kindergarten), the *scuola elementare* (elementary school proper) of 3 years, and the *scuola artigiana* (artisan school) of 3 years. See *ordine elementare*.

mat, f4te, sh4re, f4ther, f4w; choose; let, 6v4l, f6in; get; trim, f4ght; joy; hop, r6ps, f6rward, f66t, p66l, toll, mouse; set, fish; thick, there; mug, m4se; yes; zebra, zh = s in pleasure; 6: ahke, later, pencil, abandon, circus; 4: broader than a in mat, not as broad as a in father, 4N = o in father,

**laurea:** lã'gò-rã'ã; *n. fem.*; *pl.* lauree; -rã'ã (lit., "laurel") (by analogy with the laurel wreath of the ancients) the designation of the doctor's degree, but not of the holder of the degree, corresponds roughly to the term *doctorate*; frequently used as synonymous with meaning (2) of *dotore*. (Since the only laurea granted in Italy is the *dotore*, no confusion exists.) See *dotore*.

**legge Casati:** lãd'jã kã sk'atò; *n. fem.* (lit., "Casati law") the designation of the school law prepared in 1859 by Gabrio Casati (1798-1873), Minister of Public Instruction; originally prepared for the kingdom of Sardinia, but adopted for the whole of Italy; formed the basis of the Italian educational system at all levels until the  *riforma Gentile* of 1923. See  *riforma Gentile*.

**legge Coppino:** lãd'jã kòpp'p'no; *n. fem.* (lit., "Coppino law") the designation of a law prepared by Minister of Public Instruction Michele Coppino and enacted in 1877 as a modification of the  *legge Casati* of 1859, intended to render effective the laws concerning compulsory attendance in the elementary school.

**legge Correnti:** lãd'jã kòr-r'en'tò; *n. fem.* (lit., "Correnti law") a law prepared by Minister of Public Instruction Cesare Correnti and enacted in 1872; aimed at correcting flaws in the  *legge Casati* of 1859, especially in the matter of compulsory attendance in elementary schools; provided for increased salaries for teachers, protected kindergartens, established a professorship of special pedagogy in the Royal Normal School for girls in Venice, and (for political reasons) suppressed the faculties of theology in Italian universities.

**legge Orlando:** lãd'jã òr-lã'n'dò; *n. fem.* (lit., "Orlando law") a law providing for compulsory elementary-school attendance to the age of 12 years, as well as for evening schools and Sunday classes for illiterate adults; prepared by Minister of Public Instruction Vittorio Emanuele Orlando in 1904.

**liceo artistico:** lè-che'ò ãr t'ò'st'ò-kò, *n. masc.*; *pl.* licei -ci; -che'ò -ch'ò (lit., "art lyceum") a school of art organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939 as a division of the  *ordine speciali*, entered by examination from the  *scuola media*; offers a course lasting 5 years; successful students may proceed to the  *corso di magistero per il disegno e per l'arte applicata o la facoltà di architettura*. See *ordini speciali*.

**liceo classico:** lè-che'ò kl'k's'ò-kò, *n. masc.*; *pl.* licei classici; -che'ò -ch'ò (lit., "classical lyceum") (1) prior to 1939, a 3-year higher secondary school, following the 5-year *ginnasio*, in which emphasis was placed on the classics with a view to preparing students for the university, (2) since 1939, a 5-year division of the  *ordine superiore*, as organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*); integrates classical and modern linguistic and literary studies, stressing the humanities, not, however, to the exclusion of the sciences; admits students by examination from the  *scuola media*; prepares

for entry (in some cases, by special examination) into all faculties of higher education except education. See *ordine superiore*; *scuola media*.

**liceo femminile:** lè-che'ò fãm-m'ò-n'f'ã, *n. masc.*; *pl.* licei -li; -che'ò -l'ò (lit., "lyceum for girls") a type of higher school originally introduced by the Coppino law of 1875 as the *ginnasio femminile* or complementary school for girls; a 3-year course provided a liberal program of studies; retained by the Gentile reform of 1923-1924, but suppressed soon after.

**liceo-ginnasio moderno:** lè-che'ò j'òr-mã's'y'ò m'ò-der'nò, *n. masc.*; *pl.* licei-ginnasi -ni; -che'ò -r'ò -n'ò (lit., "modern lyceum-gymnasium") a type of higher secondary school developed in 1911 out of the older *liceo moderno riformato* and administered as a section of a classical *liceo-ginnasio*; similar to the German *Realgymnasium*; emphasized scientific subjects at the expense of literary subjects and modern languages at the expense of Greek; suppressed in 1923-1924 in favor of the *liceo scientifico*. See *liceo moderno riformato*; *liceo scientifico*; *Realgymnasium* (section on Germany).

**liceo moderno riformato:** lè-che'ò m'ò-der'nò r'ò-f'òr-mã't'ò, *n. masc.*; *pl.* licei -ni -ti; -che'ò -n'ò -t'ò (lit., "reformed modern lyceum") a type of higher secondary school first established in 1899; stressed modern languages at the expense of scientific subjects; suppressed in 1923-1924 in the Gentile reform. See *liceo-ginnasio moderno*.

**liceo scientifico:** lè-che'ò shen t'ò's'ò kò; *n. masc.*; *pl.* licei -ci; -che'ò -ch'ò (lit., "scientific lyceum") an institute created by the Gentile reform of 1923, offering a 4-year course in preparation for entrance into the faculties of science, medicine, and surgery; students were admitted from the lower course of other middle schools; (2) since the adoption of the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939, a division of the *ordine superiore* offering a 5-year course following the completion of the *scuola media*; combines classical traditions and study of present day problems, with emphasis on the sciences at the expense of literary subjects. See *ordine superiore*; *scuola media*.

**magistero femminile:** mã j'ò e't'ò'r'ò fãm-m'ò-n'f'ã; *n. masc.*; *pl.* magisteri -li; -r'ò -l'ò (lit., "women's normal school") a 2-year normal school authorized by the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939, for graduates of the *istituto femminile*; prepares girls for teaching in the kindergarten schools. See *istituto femminile*.

**maturità:** see *esame di maturità*.

**Ministero della istruzione pubblica:** mã n'ò-st'ò'r'ò dãl'jã ã's't'r'ò to'y'ò'nã p'ò's'i'b'ìl'ò kã; *n. masc.* (lit., "ministry of public instruction") from 1847 to 1929, the official designation of the department of the government responsible for the direction of the Italian school system. (The title was changed to *Ministero dell'educazione nazionale* in 1929.) See *Ministero dell'educazione nazionale*.

**Ministero dell'educazione nazionale:** mã n'ò-st'ò'r'ò dãl'jã d'òp-kã-t'a'y'ò'nã nã-t'a'y'ò-n'f'ã; *n. masc.*

nasalized; eN = e in *let*, nasalized; ÑN = o in *forward*, nasalized; uN = u in *map*, nasalized; KH = ch in *loch*, ð = u in *fur*; Y = French u. German ü.

(lit., "ministry of national education") since 1929, the designation of the department responsible for the direction of the Italian school system and for the supervision of the educational work of the *Gioventù italiana del littorio*. (Prior to 1929, the official designation was *Ministero della istruzione pubblica*.) See *Gioventù italiana del littorio*; *Ministero della istruzione pubblica*.

**Ministro della istruzione pubblica:** mō nō strō dāl'la ē strō-tē-yō'nā pōbbl'blē kō; n. masc. (lit., "minister of public instruction") from 1847 to 1929, the official designation of the cabinet member responsible for the direction of the Italian school system. (The title was changed to *Ministro dell'educazione nazionale* in 1929.) See *Ministro dell'educazione nazionale*.

**Ministro dell'educazione nazionale:** mō nō strō dāl'la-dō kō tē-yō'nā nā-tē-yō nāl'la; n. masc. (lit., "minister of national education") since 1929, the designation of the cabinet minister responsible for the direction of the Italian school system and for the supervision of the educational work of the *Gioventù italiana del littorio*. (Prior to 1929, the official designation was *Ministero della istruzione pubblica*.) See *Gioventù italiana del littorio*; *Ministro della istruzione pubblica*.

**Montesca, scuola della:** see *scuola della Montesca*.

**Opera nazionale Balilla:** o'pā-rā nā tē-yō nāl'la bāl'la; n. fem.; see *Gioventù italiana del littorio*.

**Opera nazionale dopolavoro:** o'pā-rā nā tē-yō nāl'la dō pō-lē-vō'rō; n. fem. (lit., "national afterwork institute") the designation of the Fascist leisure-time cultural organization founded in 1925; intended to raise the standard of living of workers and their families, to aid them in case of need, and to establish cordial relations between employers and employees; activities vary in accordance with the degree of culture of the working classes, the nature of their occupation, the economic condition of the members, and the financial means available.

**ordine elementare:** ōr'dē nā ā-lā-mān tārā; n. masc. (lit., "elementary order") the elementary level of public school as organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939; divided into four separate schools, namely, the *scuola materna* (kindergarten) of 2 years' duration, the *scuola elementare* (elementary school) of 3 years' duration (distinguished in its program, organization, and methods between urban and rural schools), the 2-year *scuola del lavoro* (work school), and the 3-year *scuola artigiana* (artisan school). See *Istituti per l'educazione e la preparazione della donna*; *ordine medio*; *ordine superiore*; *ordine universitario*; *ordini speciali*.

**ordine medio:** ōr'dē nā mēd'yō; n. masc. (lit., "middle order") the intermediate level of public school as organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939, consisting of three parallel schools: the *scuola medius* (intermediate school) of 3 years' duration, the 3-year *scuola professionale* (vocational school), and the 2-year *scuola tecnica* (technical school).

See *Istituti per l'educazione e la preparazione della donna*; *ordine elementare*; *ordine superiore*; *ordine universitario*; *ordini speciali*.

**ordine superiore:** ōr'dē nā ōō-pār'yō'rā; n. masc. (lit., "higher order") the secondary level of public school as organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939, consisting of five schools, namely, the *liceo classico* (classical lyceum) of 5 years' duration, the 5-year *liceo scientifico* (scientific lyceum), the 5-year *istituto magistrale* (normal school), the 5-year *istituto tecnico commerciale* (technical business school), and the 4-year *istituto per periti agrari, periti industriali, per geometri e per nautici* (institute for agricultural and industrial experts, surveyors, and mariners). See *Istituti per l'educazione e la preparazione della donna*; *ordine elementare*; *ordine medio*; *ordine universitario*; *ordini speciali*.

**ordine universitario:** ōr'dē nā ōō-nē vār-ē-tār'yō; n. masc. (lit., "university order") the university level of studies as organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939, consisting of the following faculties: the *facoltà di giurisprudenza, di scienze politiche, di economia e commercio* (faculty of law, political science, economics, and commerce); the *facoltà di lettere e filosofia, di magistero* (faculty of letters, philosophy, and teaching); the *facoltà di medicina e chirurgia, di medicina veterinaria* (faculty of medicine, surgery, and veterinary medicine); the *facoltà di scienze matematiche, fisiche e naturali, di scienze statistiche, demografiche, ed attuariali* (faculty of mathematical, physical, and natural science and statistical, demographic, and actuarial science); the *facoltà di farmacia* (faculty of pharmacy); the *facoltà di ingegneria, di ingegneria mineraria, di chimica industriale* (faculty of civil and mining engineering and industrial chemistry); the *facoltà di architettura* (faculty of architecture); the *facoltà di agraria* (faculty of agriculture); and a number of *scuole dirette ad fini speciali* (schools for training in special subjects). See *Istituti per l'educazione e la preparazione della donna*; *ordine elementare*; *ordine medio*; *ordine superiore*; *ordini speciali*.

**ordini speciali:** ōr'dē nā spā-ēk'lō; n. masc. pl. (lit., "special orders") special courses and schools organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939, as follows: *corso di avviamento all'arte* (preparatory course in art) of 3 years' duration; the 3-year *scuola d'arte* (art school); the 8-year *istituto d'arte* (art institute); the 2-year *corso di magistero per il disegno e per l'arte applicata* (course for teachers in design and applied art); the 5-year *liceo artistico* (art lyceum); the 4-year *accademia d'arte* (art academy); the *conservatorio di musica* (conservatory of music) of 6 to 10 years' duration; and the 3-year *accademia d'arte drammatica* (academy of dramatic art). See *Istituti per l'educazione e la preparazione della donna*; *ordine elementare*; *ordine medio*; *ordine superiore*; *ordine universitario*.

**Orlando:** see *legge Orlando*.

**Patronato scolastico:** pā-trō-nk'tō skō-lār'tē-kō; n. masc. (lit., "school patronage") the designa-

mat, fate, ehāre, fāther, lāw; choose; let, ōvil, fērn; get; trlm, fight; joy; hop, rōpe, fōrward, tōt, pōt, toll, mouse; set, fiah; thick, there; mug, mūse; yes; zebrn, zh = s in pleasure; e: shke, later, pencil, abandon, cucus; ā: broader than a in mat, not as broad as a in father; āN = a in father,

tion of a charitable organization operated by the *Opera nazionale Balilla* and, since 1937, by the *Gioventù italiana del littorio*; supplies textbooks, notebooks, meals, and other necessities to poor children in the kindergartens and elementary schools; operates the *doposcuola*. (The *Patronato scolastico* dates from 1897, when it was first introduced by Giannino, then Minister of Education.) See *doposcuola*; *Gioventù italiana del littorio*.

**pensione governativa:** pân-s'yô'nâ gô-vâr nâ-tô-vâ; *n. fem.*, *pl. pensioni* -vê; -nê -vâ (lit., "government pension") a state pension granted to teachers, directors, inspectors, professors, and other educational authorities after 40 years of service or after reaching the age of 65 years if they have been in the service at least 20 years.

**Piccole italiane:** pêk'kô'lâ ô-tâ-l'yâ'nâ; *n. fem. pl.* (lit., "little Italian girls") the designation of the division of the *Gioventù italiana del littorio* for girls aged 8 to 14; corresponds to the *Balilla* for boys. See *Balilla*; *Gioventù italiana del littorio*.

**preside:** prê-sê dâ; *n. masc.*, *pl. presidi*; -dê (lit., "principal") the designation of a principal of a secondary school or a dean of a university faculty. See *rettore*; *vicepreside*.

**professori ordinario:** prô-fê-sô'râ ôr-dê-nâ'r'yô; *n. masc.*, *pl. professori* -rî; -rê -rê (lit., "ordinary professor") the designation or title of a professor, either in a university or a secondary school, who has secured a permanent appointment. *Dist. f. professore straordinario*.

**professore straordinario:** prô-fê-sô'râ ê-trâ-ôr-dê-nâ'r'yô; *n. masc.*, *pl. professori* -rî; -rê -rê (lit., "professor extraordinary") the designation of a professor who has not yet received a permanent appointment and is serving a 3-year probationary period, either in a university or a secondary school. *Dist. f. professore ordinario*.

**provveditore agli studi:** prô-v-vâ-dê-tô'râ k't'yê stô'bô; *n. masc.*, *pl. provveditori* . . . ; -rê (lit., "supervisor of studies") a government educational supervisor for elementary and secondary schools, appointed by the Minister of Education. (The Gentile reform of 1923-1924 fixed one officer for each region. There has since been a change, one supervisor being appointed to each province, and thus a return to the organization of these officers as it was before the Gentile reform.) *Dist. f. regio provveditorato agli studi*.

**regio provveditorato agli studi:** rê-jô prô-v-vâ-dê-tô'râ k't'yê stô'bô; *n. masc.*, *pl. regi* -lî . . . ; -rê -rê (lit., "royal supervisory office of studies") the designation of any one of a number of national school-supervision offices, of which each has a disciplinary council and personnel for supervision over the elementary and secondary schools. (Since March, 1936, there is one in each province instead of one in each region as had been provided by the 1923 Gentile law.) *Dist. f. provveditore agli studi*.

**rettore:** rât-tô'râ; *n. masc.*, *pl. rettori*; -rê (lit., "rector") the designation of the chief officer of an Italian university, corresponding approx-

mately to the term *president* as used in the United States.

**ristorma Bottai:** rê-tôr'mâ bôt-tâ's; *n. fem.* (lit., "Bottai reform") the reorganization of the entire educational system of Italy along Fascist lines, with a view to the complete identification of the aims of education with those of the Fascist state; undertaken in 1937, at the instigation of Mussolini, by Minister of National Education Giuseppe Bottai, and set forth in the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*), which was approved in 1939 by the Fascist Grand Council. See *Carta della scuola*.

**ristorma Gentile:** rê-tôr'mâ jân-tê'lê; *n. fem.* (lit., "Gentile reform") the reorganization of the entire Italian educational system along Fascist lines, accomplished in 1923-1924 by Giovanni Gentile, first Minister of Education under Mussolini.

**scuola artigianale:** skwo'lâ âr-tô-jânâ; *n. fem.*, *pl. scuole* -nê; -lâ -nâ (lit., "artisan school") one of three types of schools created in 1930 by the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) and admitting pupils at the age of 11 years who have completed the *scuola del lavoro*; offers a 3-year vocational and cultural course, the vocational training given being determined by local economic conditions. See *Carta della scuola*; *scuola media*; *scuola professionale*; *dist. f. scuola di avviamento al lavoro*; *scuola secondaria di avviamento professionale*.

**scuola commerciale:** skwo'lâ kôm-mêr-ohâ'lâ; *n. fem.*, *pl. scuole* -lî; -lâ -lê (lit., "commercial school") a type of commercial or business school, abolished by the Gentile reform and replaced by the *istituto commerciale*.

**scuola complementare:** skwo'lâ kôm-pîl-mân-lâ; *n. fem.*, *pl. scuole* -rî; -lâ -rê (lit., "supplementary school") (1) from 1896 to 1923, the designation of a school admitting students from the elementary school in preparation for entrance into the normal school; abolished in 1923 in favor of the lower division of the normal institute (*istituto magistrale inferiore*); (2) from 1923 to 1939, a continuation school intended to supplement the instruction offered in the elementary school, the course, of 3 years' duration, offered general instruction, abolished with the application of the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939.

**scuola d'arte:** skwo'lâ âr-tâ; *n. fem.*, *pl. scuole* . . . ; -lâ (lit., "school of art") a school for the preparation of craftsmen and technicians in art, that is, artisans rather than artists; organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939 as a division of the *ordini speciali*; entered by diploma from the *scuola del lavoro*; offers a 5-year course. See *ordini speciali*.

**scuola della Montecasa:** skwo'lâ dâ-l'kâ môn-tâ-kâ; *n. fem.*, *pl. scuole* . . . ; -lâ (lit., "Montecasa school") the general term for any one of a number of schools first established in 1901 in the region of Umbria under the direction of Maria Marchetti, through the initiative of Baroness Franchetti, and intended to fill the educational needs of an agricultural population,

nasalized; eN = s in *let*, nasalized; ôN = o in *forward*, nasalized; uN = u in *mug*, nasalized; KH = ch in *loch*; ð = u in *fur*; Y = French u, German ü.



the school hours being planned to suit the exigencies of agricultural work.

**scuola del lavoro:** skwo'lk dāl lā-vō'rō; *n. fem.; pl. scuole* . . . ; -lā (lit., "school of work") a type of free, compulsory school, for children from 9 to 11 years old, authorized in 1939 by the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) and offering a 2-year course following the first 3 years of the elementary school; curriculum oriented around practical work experiences.

**scuola di avviamento al lavoro:** skwo'lk dē āv-vē-k'mān'tō āl lā-vō'rō; *n. fem.; pl. scuole* . . . ; -lā (lit., "school of preparation for work") prior to 1939, a 3-year compulsory postprimary school, instituted by the Gentile reform of 1923, admitting pupils at the age of 10 years; courses were vocational in character, preparatory for employment in the fields of agriculture, trades, commerce, or industry; replaced in 1939, in the application of the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*), by the *scuola del lavoro* offering a 2-year course and the *scuola artigiana* offering a 3-year course. See *Carta della scuola*; *scuola artigiana*; *scuola del lavoro*.

**scuola di magistero professionale per la donna:** skwo'lk dē mā-jē-stō'rō prō-fis-s'yō-nā'kā pār lā don'kā; *n. fem.; pl. scuole* . . . ; -lā (lit., "vocational normal school for women") prior to 1939, a type of school for training in women's professions, especially that of teaching; suppressed with the application of the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939.

**scuola di metodo:** skwo'lk dē me'tō-dō; *n. fem.; pl. scuole* . . . ; -lā (lit., "school of method") (1) a type of school existing prior to the establishment of normal schools, intended for the preparation of elementary-school teachers, admitted students after little more than an elementary-school education; teaching license was granted after completion of a 6-months' course; (2) since 1923, the designation of a type of school for the training of kindergarten teachers to instruct children 3 to 6 years of age.

**scuola elementare:** skwo'lk ā-lā-mān-tā'rā; *n. fem.; pl. scuole* -rī; -lā -rō (lit., "elementary school") a 3-year elementary school, common to all pupils, as organized under the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) of 1939; follows the *scuola materna*, and consists of the third, fourth, and fifth years of the *ordine elementare*; admits boys and girls at 6 years. See *ordine elementare*; *scuola materna*.

**scuola materna:** skwo'lk mā-tēr'nā; *n. fem.; pl. scuole* -nē; -lā -nā (lit., "maternal school") a type of kindergarten, created in 1939 by the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*), offering a 2-year course in preparation for the elementary school proper; compulsory for children 4 to 6 years of age. See *giardino d'infanzia*.

**scuola media:** skwo'lk me'd'yā; *n. fem.; pl. scuole* -dīe; -lā -d'yā (lit., "middle school") one of three types of schools created in 1939 by the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) and admitting pupils at the age of 11 years who have completed the *scuola del lavoro*; offers a

3-year course, compulsory for students who wish to go to the higher schools and universities; curriculum stresses the elements of humanistic culture, with emphasis on Latin; coeducational at present, but separate schools for boys and for girls are to be established. See *Carta della scuola*; *scuola artigiana*; *scuola professionale*.

**scuola mista:** skwo'lk mē'tā; *n. fem.; pl. scuole* -stē; -lā -stā (lit., "mixed school") the generic term for any coeducational school.

**scuola professionale:** skwo'lk prō-fis-s'yō-nā'kā; *n. fem.; pl. scuole* -lī; -lā -lō (lit., "professional school") one of three types of schools created in 1939 by the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) and admitting pupils at the age of 11 years who have completed the *scuola del lavoro*; offers a 3-year vocational course for pupils who plan to work in the larger centers. (Graduates of the *scuola professionale* may enter the *scuola tecnica* for further training.) See *Carta della scuola*; *scuola artigiana*; *scuola media*; *scuola tecnica*; *dist. f. scuola di avviamento al lavoro*; *scuola secondaria di avviamento professionale*.

**scuola secondaria di avviamento al lavoro:** skwo'lk sākōndā'r'yā dē āv-vē-k'mān'tō āl lā-vō'rō; *n. fem.; pl. scuole* -rīe . . . ; -lā -r'yā (lit., "secondary school for preparation for work") *syn.* *scuola secondaria di avviamento professionale*.

**scuola secondaria di avviamento professionale:** skwo'lk sākōndā'r'yā dē āv-vē-k'mān'tō prō-fis-s'yō-nā'kā; *n. fem.; pl. scuole* -rīe . . . ; -lā -r'yā (lit., "secondary school for professional preparation") prior to 1939, a vocational secondary school offering a 2-year (sometimes a 3-year) vocational training course to graduates of the *scuola di avviamento al lavoro*; those completing the course were permitted, under certain circumstances, to transfer to a higher technical school; abolished in 1939, with the application of the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*). *Syn.* *scuola secondaria di avviamento al lavoro*.

**scuola serale:** skwo'lk sār-rā; *n. fem.; pl. scuole* -lī; -lā -lō (lit., "evening school") a generic term for an evening school for adults, originally provided for by the Casati Law of 1859, as a means of reducing illiteracy.

**scuola speciale:** skwo'lk spā-shāl; *n. fem.; pl. scuole* -lī; -lā -lō (lit., "special school") a generic term for any special school established for a definite category of pupils, usually for abnormal or handicapped children.

**scuola tecnica:** skwo'lk tek'nā-kā; *n. fem.; pl. scuole* -che; -lā -kā (lit., "technical school") a 2-year vocational school created by the School Charter (*Carta della scuola*) in 1939 and admitting pupils at the age of 14 after completion of the *scuola professionale*, whose work it supplements; trains students for specific minor forms of employment and for specialized types of work in the great agricultural, industrial, and commercial establishments; the type of vocational training offered depends largely on the local economic situation. See *Carta della scuola*; *scuola professionale*.

mat, fāts, āshārs, fāther, lāw; choose; let, ēvd, fērn; got; trim, flīght; joy; hop, rōpe, fōrward, fōōt, pōōl, toil, mouse; set, fīsh; thick, there; mug, mīse; yes; zehra, zh = a in pleasure, ē; alike, later, pencil, abandon, circus; ā; broader than a in mat, not as broad as a in father; āN = a in father,

scuola tecnica a indirizzo agrario: skwo'lk tek'nē-kā ān dē rēt'tōō ā grā'r'yō; n. fem; pl. scuole -che . . . ; -lā -kā (lit., "technical school directed toward agriculture") a scuola tecnica stressing the study of agriculture. See scuola tecnica.

scuola tecnica a indirizzo commerciale: skwo'lk tek'nē-kā ān dē rēt'tōō kōm mē chā'lrā; n. fem; pl. scuole -che . . . ; -lā -kā (lit., "technical school directed toward commerce") a scuola tecnica stressing commercial education. See scuola tecnica.

scuola tecnica a indirizzo industriale e artigiano: skwo'lk tek'nē-kā ān dē rēt'tōō ān dōō-ātr'yā'lā ā ā trā'gr'nō; n. fem; pl. scuole -che . . . ; -lā -kā (lit., "technical school directed toward industry and practical arts") a scuola tecnica stressing the study of industry and practical arts. See scuola tecnica.

Signorine fasciste: sē-n'yō-rē'nā fā shē'atā; n. fem. pl. (lit., "young Italian women") a generic term embracing the *Giovani Italiane* and the *Giovani fasciste*. See Gioventù italiana del Littorio.

triennio di prova: trē-en'n'yō dē prō'vā; n. mass. (lit., "3-year trial period") the 3-year probationary period required of new teachers before they are eligible for a permanent teaching certificate.

università popolare: ōō-nā-vā-rāē tū' pō pō lā'rā; n. fem., pl. università -rī; -rē -rē (lit., "popular university") the designation of extension courses for adults, developed in Italy during the first 20 years of the present century.

vicepreside: vē chā-prē'sē dā; n. mass.; pl. vicepresidi; -dē (lit., "vice-principal") the designation of an assistant principal or assistant dean. See preside; rettore.